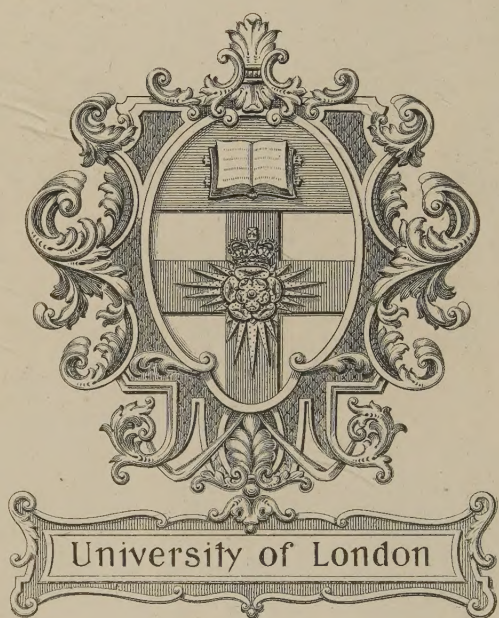


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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-THREE VOLUMES.

— (7.) —

NAVY (HEALTH).

Session

5 February — 13 August 1875.

VOL. XLVIII.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1875.

FORTY-THREE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE **SEVENTH VOLUME.**

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the
of each Paper and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging
e Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

NAVY (HEALTH):

. Statistical Report on the Health of the Navy, for the Year 1874, p. 1

NAVY (HEALTH).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 August 1875 ;—*for*,

STATISTICAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE NAVY,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Admiralty, }
2 August 1875. }

THOS. WOLLEY,
Chief Clerk.

(*Mr. Algernon Egerton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 August 1875.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

My Lords,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the Statistical Report on the Health of the Navy for the Year 1874, as ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, together with several Reports on the Naval Establishments.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. ARMSTRONG,

Director General.

Admiralty,
9, New-street, Spring Gardens, S.W.,
1875.

TO

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

OF THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the Year 1874.

There was nothing of a special character in the sanitary condition of the Force on the Home Station. The advantages derived from the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act continue to be maintained. On referring to the remarks on the Station a Table will be found showing the decrease in the ratio of cases of those diseases against which the Acts are more particularly directed from the year 1864, when they came into operation, to the year 1874, as compared with the ratio of the three years preceding; viz., 1861 to 1863 inclusive. From this Table it will be seen that the ratio has been reduced from 104·4 per 1,000, the average which obtained from the year 1861 to 1863 inclusive, to 56· per 1,000, the average ratio for the years 1866 to 1874 inclusive. In 1874 the ratio of disease was 48·6 per 1,000, as compared with 104·4, the average ratio for the three years before the Acts came into force.

On the Mediterranean Station, cases of enteric fever, although not very numerous, occurred in the Squadron,
 380. a 3 and,

and, as heretofore, were mainly contracted at Malta. The general and comprehensive scheme of sewerage of the principal towns surrounding Malta Harbour, which has been submitted to and approved by Government, is to be carried into effect at once, and will doubtless prove an inestimable boon to the Island, as well as to the Naval Force on the Station, of which Malta Harbour is the Head Quarters.

The comparative absence of yellow fever from the North American and West Indian Station caused a reduction in the death-rate of the Station, compared with the previous year, to the extent of 7 per 1,000. The sanitary condition of the Force on the Station was good.

On the South East Coast of America Station, however, an outbreak of yellow fever of a fatal character caused an increase in the death-rate, compared with the preceding year, to the extent of 26.1 per 1,000. The cases were almost entirely confined to the Receiving Ship permanently stationed at Rio de Janeiro, and in some respects the character of the fever was such as to induce the belief that it was of a malarious origin, and not what is recognised as specific yellow fever. The details in connection with the fever will be found on referring to the Report on the Station.

The operations on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station in connection with the Ashanti Campaign were productive of much invaliding; the ratios of cases entered on the sick-list, and of mortality, were however lower than in the preceding year. The duties devolving on the Naval Brigade and Marine Battalion employed on shore on the Gold Coast are fully detailed in the Reports on the Station.

On the East Indian Station the sanitary condition of the Squadron was comparatively good, although cases of remittent fever were of somewhat frequent occurrence among the crews of ships employed on the East Coast of Africa, where there is much boat and river service in connection with the suppression of the slave trade. Cases of sunstroke and heat apoplexy were also rather numerous.

There

There was nothing calling for particular notice in connection with the China or Australian Stations, or the Irregular Force. An interesting Report on the Physical Geography and Climatology of the Fiji Islands, which are within the boundary of the Australian Station, will be found in the Appendix.

Upon the whole, the sanitary condition of the Service afloat in the year 1874 may be considered very satisfactory. The ratio of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list was below that of the preceding year, and although there was an increase in the ratio of invaliding to the extent of 2 per 1,000, it was attributable altogether to the exceptional character of the duties devolving on the squadron on the West Coast of Africa. There was also an increase of 1·1 per 1,000 in the death rate, mainly due to the fatal outbreak of yellow fever on the South East Coast of America, but the ratio of mortality of the Total Force for 1874 was below that of the average taken for eleven years by 1·5 per 1,000.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ALEX. E. MACKAY, M.D.,

Deputy Inspector General, R.N.

Admiralty,

9, New-street, Spring Gardens, S.W.,

1875.

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HOME STATION.

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THE Force employed on the Home Station in the year 1874 consisted of sixty-eight vessels, comprising eight ironclads; one second-rate; one third-rate; two fourth-rates; one sixth-rate; ten stationary ships; eight drill ships; thirteen coastguard ships; six training ships; five training brigs; one sloop; three steam vessels; two dispatch vessels; three yachts; one store ship; and three gunboats. There was also a reserve of seamen at the Naval Barracks, Sheerness. The ironclads, one of the vessels of the fourth rate, and the vessel of the sixth rate, were the only ships whose duties were analogous to those of vessels of war on foreign stations. The duties of the remaining ships were very various, and in some cases special. The returns from forty-seven of the ships were for the whole twelve months; and, from the remainder, for periods varying from three to eleven months. The mean force, corrected for time, was 22,500, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 20,553, which is in the ratio of 913·4 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to ·8 per 1,000. Of these, 674 were invalided, and 175 died, the former being in the ratio of 29·9, and the latter of 7·7 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the invaliding rate equal to 5·7 per 1,000, and an increase in the ratio of mortality to the extent of 1·6 per 1,000.

The average daily loss of service from general diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 1·1 per 1,000; and from Section B., or Constitutional Group, 9·6; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, 1·6; of the circulatory system, ·9; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, ·5; of the respiratory system, 3·1; of the digestive system, 2·4; of the urinary and generative systems, 4·8; of the organs of locomotion, ·3; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 7·7; from unclassified diseases, ·6; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 6·9. The average number of men sick daily was 963·5, which is in the ratio of 42·8 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, equal to 1· per 1,000.

I. General Diseases.—Section A., or Febrile Group.

Under this head appear two cases of small-pox; eight of vaccinia; two of varicella; fifty-nine of measles; twenty of scarlet fever; two of typhus fever; twenty of enteric fever; 201 of simple con-

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tinued fever; 111 of ague; eight of remittent fever; one of cholera simplex; twenty-four of mumps; seventy-nine of erysipelas; two of pyæmia, and one of hooping cough. Of these, one case of simple continued fever, one of ague, and one of erysipelas were invalided; and one case of measles, one of scarlet fever, seven of enteric fever, three of pyæmia, and two of erysipelas proved fatal. The discrepancy which exists between the number of cases of pyæmia and the number of deaths from that form of disease, arises from the fact that one of the fatal cases was originally entered on the sick-list under another heading.

Small-pox.—Of the two cases of small-pox, one occurred in the Nankin, at Pembroke Dock; the other in the Royal Adelaide, at Plymouth. In both instances the attack proved of a comparatively trivial character.

Measles.—The ships in which this form of eruptive fever was most prevalent were the Agincourt, the Implacable, the Impregnable, and the Royal Adelaide. The disease appears to have existed chiefly at Plymouth, where it was imported into all these ships.

In the Agincourt, in which there were thirteen cases of measles, the medical officer* observes:—"Of this disease, thirteen cases have occurred; twelve in the Midsummer and one in Michaelmas quarter. Of those which occurred during the former period, the first was that of a private marine, who complained, on the evening of the 29th of April, at Plymouth Sound, of rigors, headache, and dull aching pains in the loins, and the following morning was found to have the eruption of measles, well marked on the face, chest, and arms. By this time the ship was on passage to Portland, where she arrived the same evening, when the patient was immediately sent to sick-quarters at that island. This man had been on leave at Plymouth, where measles prevailed, on the 15th and 17th of April, and there is no doubt that he contracted the disease during his absence from the ship, and that he introduced it among the crew, and to him, as a source of infection, may be traced eleven cases which shortly followed. These occurred in the following order: one on the 11th of May, after an interval of thirteen days, the usual period of incubation of this disease; two on the 12th; four on the 13th; three on the 16th; and one on the 17th of the same month, when the disease was arrested. All these cases were removed to hospital with as little delay as possible. The single case, mentioned as having appeared in Michaelmas quarter, occurred in an officer, who was entered on the sick-list at Carrickfergus on the 24th of July with febrile symptoms, and on the following morning, the ship having meanwhile gone to sea, was found to have the rubeolar eruption on the face, trunk, and arms. He was probably infected at Pembroke, where he was on shore on the 11th of July, and visited one or two shops in the market-place. The eruption in this case was
very

* Staff Surgeon G. J. Willes, M.D.

very characteristic, and the attendant catarrhal symptoms severe. He was sent to sick-quarters at Greenock immediately on the ship's arrival there on the 26th of July.

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There were eighteen cases of measles, one of which proved fatal, in the Implacable, a training ship for boys at Plymouth. The first case occurred on the 12th of January, a few days after the boys had returned from their Christmas leave. The medical officer* says:—"It is possible that the disease may have been brought from a distance; at the same time, it is equally probable that it was contracted in the port, as, during the latter part of 1873, measles prevailed extensively in all the three towns, Devonport, Stonehouse, and Plymouth, more particularly in the quarter frequented by the families of the marines in Stonehouse. The boy first attacked had spent his leave at Bideford, where he stated several cases of measles had occurred recently."

The fatal case occurred in Plymouth Hospital, in the person of a boy in whom the disease was complicated with pneumonia, which ran a rapid downward course despite every effort to control it.

In the Impregnable, also a training ship for boys, at Plymouth, there were eight cases of measles. They occurred under much the same circumstances, and about the same time as the cases in the Implacable. In several of these cases the disease had appeared for the second or third time in the same boy.

There were five cases of reputed measles in the Royal Adelaide, at Plymouth. One of these, however, was subsequently ascertained to be the eruption caused by the sympathetic irritation of the constitution by balsam of copaiba, which the patient had been taking for the cure of gonorrhœa, the existence of which he had concealed.

Scarlet Fever.—Twenty cases of this form of eruptive fever were under treatment in the force during the twelve months, of which one proved fatal. In the Excellent and Impregnable respectively there were four cases; in the Royal Adelaide and Spiteful three cases; in the Achilles and Duke of Wellington two cases; and in the Revenge and Victory one case.

In the Excellent, in which there were four cases of scarlet fever, two occurred in Lady quarter, and one in Midsummer and Michaelmas quarters respectively. The disease was prevalent during these periods in Portsmouth, and the communication between the town and the ship being constant, there is no doubt that the disease was thus imported. All the cases were at once transferred to Haslar Hospital, where they terminated favourably.

In none of the four cases which occurred in the Impregnable, at Plymouth, could the source of the disease be traced. It was not prevalent in the neighbourhood, nor did it affect the friends of any
of

* Staff Surgeon J. C. Messer, M.D.

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of the lads attacked. Most of the cases were, to say the least of it, of a doubtful character, but they were considered to be scarlatinal in the hospital to which they were transferred.

In the Royal Adelaide, in which there were three cases of scarlet fever, the symptoms were only well marked in one; the others were doubtful, but were at once transferred to hospital for observation. All the cases occurred during Lady quarter. The disease, it is stated, was most probably contracted on shore, as it prevailed in the vicinity of the port. In the Christmas quarter, when the disease appeared in the Impregnable, it was said not to be prevalent in the neighbourhood.

There were three cases of scarlet fever in the Spiteful. The medical officer* says:—"The disease appeared on board this ship at Kingstown, Ireland, from which place a number of supernumeraries had been shipped for passage to the Royal Adelaide, at Plymouth. It extended from one of the supernumeraries to two of our own men, and all three were sent to Plymouth Hospital. Strict measures were taken to purify and disinfect the lower deck by scrubbing and getting the windsails up, and the clothes of the ship's company were thoroughly aired in the rigging."

The fatal case occurred in the person of a stoker, borne on the books of the Vanguard, but who was doing duty in the Amelia tender, and was reported to be lying ill at his father's house at Sheerness. On being visited, he was found to be labouring under scarlet fever, complicated with pneumonia, which very rapidly carried him off.

There were no points of interest in the remaining cases in the force.

Typhus Fever.—Two cases of this formidable fever occurred in the Unicorn, at Dundee. They are supposed to have been contracted in the low, crowded, and ill-ventilated localities in that town, but little information is given in connection with them. They made good recoveries.

Enteric Fever.—Twenty cases of enteric fever appeared in the Returns from the force during the twelve months, of which seven proved fatal. Of the fatal cases, one occurred in the Asia, one in the Aurora, two in the Impregnable, one in the Martin, and two in the St. Vincent.

The disease did not prevail extensively in any ship. Three cases occurred in the St. Vincent; two cases in the Excellent, Impregnable, Resistance, and Revenge respectively; and there were single cases in the Achilles, Agincourt, Asia, Aurora, Martin, Nankin, Royal Adelaide, and Vanguard.

In

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Bradley Gregory.

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In the Achilles an able seaman, a few days after returning from leave, having been absent for fourteen days, was placed on the sick-list with what seemed to be a catarrhal affection. After three days' quiet and treatment he said he was well, and was discharged to duty. Three days afterwards he returned, and was again put on the sick-list with general malaise. The pulse was 110; the temperature 105°. The attack proved to be enteric fever, accompanied with congestion of the lower lobe of the left lung, for which he was discharged to hospital.

The case of enteric fever in the Agincourt "was," observes the medical officer,* "a particularly well-marked one. The invasion of the disease was characteristic of its insidious nature. He felt unwell for about nine days, yet continued to remain at his work in the paint room. According to my calculation the eruption must have appeared on the eleventh day of his illness, and the third day after his admission on the sick-list. He was a remarkably well-conducted lad (aged 21), fond of his duties in the paint room, which was much confined, and he had not been on shore since the ship left England in October 1873. He found a disagreeable odour from time to time in the paint room, and obtained solution of carbolic acid in water to neutralise it. On examining the paint room the staff surgeon found two brown-coloured stains on either side, corresponding with the positions of the junior officers' water closets in the bows of the ship, on the main deck. I conclude that the boy must have contracted his illness from this leakage, a species of sewer to which he was much exposed. No other case occurred. The leakage was brought under the notice of the authorities for its rectification. The case was sent to hospital."

The medical officer† in charge of the Naval Hospital at Lisbon, to which this lad was sent, reports the case as one of considerable urgency. He says:—"This proved a severe and prolonged case; the pulse and temperature did not come down to their natural standard till the forty-seventh day of the disease, and during the fourth and fifth weeks there was a complication of double pneumonia." He made, however, a good recovery.

The case of enteric fever in the Asia occurred in the person of a seaman pensioner, who resided on shore at Southsea, where he had in all probability contracted the disease. He had been for some time under the care of a private practitioner, suffering from diarrhœa, with much prostration and quickness of pulse, before he was seen by the medical officer of the ship. No eruption had appeared. He was at once discharged to Haslar Hospital, where the disease proved fatal.

A case of enteric fever appears on Table V. in connection with the Aurora. The patient was discharged to hospital, where the fever was considered to be of the simple continued type.

On

* Staff Surgeon D. J. Duigan, M.D.

† Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Wm. H. Lloyd, M.D.

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On Table IV., however, a death from enteric fever is entered against this ship. The patient was a seaman, who was on his passage from the Aurora to the Cambridge, at Plymouth, in the Salamander, when he became ill, and was at once sent to Plymouth Hospital. The case proved fatal on the fifteenth day after his admission to hospital, and on post-mortem examination of the body the pathognomic enteric lesions were found to be well marked.

There were two cases of enteric fever in the Excellent, in reference to which the medical officer* observes: "Two cases of enteric fever were sent as such to hospital, one from the ship and the other from his home at Fratton. The first of these cases occurred in the person of a boy, and I attribute his attack to the exhalations from the water alongside the ship, it being charged with sewage matter from Stamshaw. The boy had not been on shore for some time previously. The other case, that of an able seaman, appears to have contracted the disease at his own home, which is undrained, and in the back yard of which there is an open cesspool in a dirty condition, while, in addition to this, the house was crowded with lodgers. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to diagnose the existence of enteric fever in its very early stage, or indeed of any of the specific forms of fever. In this ship, on account of the very limited bed accommodation on board, and the constant noise from the drills and firing, so very distressing to the sick, no patient whose symptoms are sufficiently grave to confine him in bed beyond a day or so, is retained on board, but is immediately sent to hospital. In this way two patients were recognised as suffering from enteric fever some days after they were admitted to hospital. One had been sent as a case of continued fever, the other had been admitted on the sick-list as a case of catarrh, but taking on a febrile character was discharged to hospital, the name of the disease being unaltered. The first of these cases occurred in the person of an able seaman who had not been out of the ship for ten days previous to his being taken ill. His family reside at Stamshaw, but I believe he contracted the disease on board from the emanations of the surrounding mud and water. The other case was that of a warrant officer." In this latter case the disease appears to have been contracted at his own home, which was situated in a new and imperfectly drained part of the town, and where his wife at the time was apparently labouring under the same form of fever.

With reference to the conditions as affecting health in which the Excellent is placed, the same officer observes: "The sanitary condition of all that portion of the borough of Portsmouth, which is built on the heavy tenacious clay, is far from being satisfactory. It comprises Stamshaw, the most insalubrious district of all. It remains perfectly undrained; cesspools are the rule, and as it lies beneath the level of the main drainage it would require lift pumps for its proper drainage, to defray the expense of which there appear to be no funds available, consequently a portion of its filth is turned into an old water course which empties itself into the harbour, and so
finds

* Staff Surgeon G. V. Macdonogh.

finds its way past the ship. In warm weather, at times of low tide, it gives off a most offensive smell, and is the cause, I have no doubt, of much disease. The new cheap houses in Kingston are for the most part undrained, so also are those about Fratton. Now these are the districts in which most of the gunners, petty officers, and seamen belonging to this ship live, and I am given to understand from the health officer of the Local Board that whenever scarlet fever, small-pox, typhus, or enteric fever is in his district, the greatest mortality is sure to be found amongst these houses. Hence it is that the sanitary condition of the borough is a matter of very great importance to an extensive and increasing establishment such as the *Excellent* now is, more especially when it is considered that about four-fifths of the men employed sleep on shore every night; that is, very roughly, about 900."

A report of this nature affecting as it did so materially the question of the sanitary condition of the locality in which the *Excellent* is moored, naturally caused some anxiety, and the attention of the local authorities was at once drawn to it by the Admiralty, and a report called for as to what steps, if any, could be taken to remedy the evils which had been shown to exist. From the reports obtained from the superintending civil engineer, from the medical officer of health for the borough of Portsmouth, and from the borough engineer of the urban sanitary authority for the borough of Portsmouth, the evidence was very decided that any pollution of the waters surrounding the *Excellent* could not be due to the defective drainage at Stamshaw, but was in all probability derived from the dockyard itself, the drainage of which it is stated discharges the effete matter of at least 5,000 persons direct into the harbour. It may be doubtful, however, whether the cases of fever occurring in the *Excellent* were in reality due to any emanations proceeding immediately from the locality in which she is moored, or were not rather the result of infection derived from the undrained localities in which the families of the majority of the men reside.

There were two cases of enteric fever in the *Impregnable*, one of which proved fatal. The first case occurred in the person of a shoemaker who had a house on shore. The specific character of the fever did not develope itself until after he was discharged to hospital. He made a good recovery. The fatal case occurred in a lad who was only under notice on board for about twenty-four hours before he was discharged to hospital. During that time he appeared very dull and apathetic; he was placed in bed where he remained passively coiled up and dozing; when spoken to he would rouse up. Diarrhœa was noticed towards night, the fluid fæces running away in the bed, after he had been to the water closet. On the following day he was very weak, and he was at once taken to hospital where the case rapidly terminated fatally. In hospital the disease was returned as gastritis, the appearances found on post-mortem examination of the body being characteristic of that disease. There were none of the pathognomic lesions of enteric fever.

On Table IV. two deaths from enteric fever are returned in connection with the *Impregnable*. The second death for which there is

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no case occurred in the person of a lad who was sent to Plymouth Hospital for abscess in the vicinity of the knee joint. He was doing well when marked symptoms of enteric fever set in, and rapidly carried him off. The specific eruption of the fever during life, and the lesions discovered on post-mortem examination of the body were thoroughly characteristic.

There was a single case of enteric fever in the Martin, the specific character of which, however, was not developed when he was discharged to hospital, where he appears to have done well. A fatal case of this disease appears in connection with the Martin on Table IV. It occurred in the person of a petty officer who had been under treatment for ordinary catarrhal symptoms which appeared to have been subdued. He was then suddenly seized with profuse hæmorrhage from the rectum, and was almost in a state of insensibility from loss of blood when he was first seen by the medical officer of the ship. The blood continued to flow or rather spurt from the rectum for some time after assistance arrived; it was however ultimately checked and the man removed to Plymouth Hospital, where the report of his case may be thus summarised from the more detailed notes of the medical officer* of the establishment under whose care he was:—"16 July 1874. On admission has no pain or tenderness on pressure on abdomen. Has never had hæmorrhoids, but had dysentery in China in 1865 or 1866. No pain anywhere but there is much debility, and he looks rather anæmic. Tongue foul; appetite indifferent; is thirsty; pulse 92; has had no bleeding since 3 o'clock this morning; 8 p.m., temperature 104°, pulse 100; no pain, feels comfortable.

"17th. Slept well; no pain or tenderness; tongue clean; appetite better. Temperature 102°·6, pulse 84; 8 p.m., temperature 103°·4; pulse 100.

"18th. Feels better; no pain; bowels moved once this morning; stool dark and fluid; tongue clean; abdomen and thighs covered with a copious petechial eruption; temperature 101°·6; pulse 84; 8 p.m., temperature 103°·6; pulse 100.

"19th. No pain; slept fairly; bowels moved once; motion fluid and dark coloured; temperature 102°·8; pulse 100; 8 p.m., temperature 104°·8; pulse 120.

"20th. No pain; only complains of weakness; tongue clean; bowels three times moved; stools loose and dark; temperature 102°·8; pulse 92; 8 p.m., temperature 104°; pulse 92.

From this time his bowels were moved four or five times in the twenty-four hours. His temperature ranged between 102°·6 degrees in the mornings, and 103°·6 or 104 degrees in the evenings, and he gradually got weaker until the 27th, when the following notes were made: "Bowels moved four times since yesterday morning; complains of tenderness on pressure in right iliac region; still takes his milk and beef tea; temperature, 102°·6 degrees; pulse, 108; 8h. p.m.; temp. 103°·4 degrees; pulse, 120, very small and weak; 10h. 30m. p.m. moribund,

* Deputy Inspector General W. T. Domville, M.D.

moribund, pulse fluttering; respirations gasping; skin cold and clammy; face cadaveric; bowels moved at 9h. 15m., and again at 10h; no blood; has not been complaining of pain; hot water was applied to the feet, but he did not rally, and died at 12h. midnight.

“Post-mortem Examination of the Body.”—On opening the abdomen, all the intestines looked inflamed and covered with recent lymph, and there was a large quantity of fluid in the abdomen. Small intestines glued together with lymph. Two recent ulcers in cæcum and several cicatrices. The lower portion of the ileum contained several cicatrices, and two recent ulcers, one of which, about six inches from the ileo-cæcal valve had perforated. Other organs healthy.”

There was a single case of enteric fever in the Nankin. It occurred in the person of a wardroom servant of the Hope, the tender to the Nankin. He had gone on leave to his home at Pembroke on the Thursday preceding Christmas-day, and on the 30th of the same month information was sent that he was too ill to return to the ship. On being visited he was found to be labouring under all the premonitory symptoms of a severe form of fever. He was at once removed, and isolated on board the Hope, and at the end of the year was doing well. The case, however, was a severe one, the specific eruption being well marked, and the characteristic diarrhœa profuse.

A single case of enteric fever appears in the returns from the Pembroke at Chatham towards the close of the year. It was at once discharged to Melville Hospital, whence the following summary of his case has been obtained: “One case of typhoid fever was admitted from Her Majesty’s ship Pembroke on the 23rd of October. It occurred in the person of a stoker, who appears in all probability to have contracted the disease in some of the purlieus of Chatham, where it is known to have been more or less prevalent. On admission he was found to have had diarrhœa and general malaise for about a week, and a few faintly marked spots were already visible about the abdomen; there was tenderness and gurgling in the right iliac fossa, and a good deal of wandering. The case was complicated by general bronchitis of both lungs, with urgent dyspnœa, the respirations on the fifth day of admission (about the thirteenth day of the disease) amounting to fifty-four to the minute, very laboured, and æration of blood being very imperfectly performed. He remained in a critical condition for some days, and his amendment was very slow and gradual. Bronchitic symptoms continued until towards the end of November when they ceased. He still remains in a very debilitated state although improving slowly.”

There were two cases of enteric fever in the Resistance, one occurring at Lisbon, and the other in England. Neither case was severe, and in neither could the source of infection be traced.

Two cases of enteric fever occurred in the Revenge; one in the person of an able seaman, a man of broken-down constitution

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from excesses of various kinds, and who whilst at Queenstown and Plymouth had been indulging very freely, drinking hard, sleeping in his wet clothes, and committing other excesses. Fever of the enteric type was likewise very prevalent in the former town at the time of the ship's departure for Plymouth. The pyrexial symptoms were of the adynamic type, the tongue being red, dry, and coated, and several suspicious rose-coloured spots appeared over the abdomen. The other case was that of a young lad, an ordinary seaman, who had been received on board at Malta for passage to England. He was found to be suffering from profuse diarrhoea, and from his general symptoms he was at once discharged to Malta Hospital, as it was deemed unsafe to retain him on board, the ship being crowded at the time.

The remaining cases of enteric fever in the Force consisted of one in the Royal Adelaide, three in the St. Vincent, and one in the Vanguard.

The case in the Royal Adelaide was in its earlier stages of considerable urgency, the symptoms being headache, debility, loss of appetite; pulse, 170, weak; furred tongue; cough with mucous expectoration; crepitation over the posterior surface of the left lung, and relaxed bowels with abdominal tenderness. The temperature of the body varied from 101 degrees to 102 degrees. No rash had made its appearance previous to his discharge to hospital.

There were three cases of enteric fever in the St. Vincent, two of which proved fatal. In both the fatal cases the disease appears to have been contracted at Portsmouth. In the third case, however, it is supposed that the infection must have been received at a distance from the ship and port, as the boy had recently joined from Her Majesty's Ship Fisgard. The medical officer* of the ship remarks: "There does not appear to be anything in the ship or the vicinity that would cause fever. The few isolated cases that occur are usually noticed after the boys have returned from their periodical leave. In immediate proximity to the St. Vincent, however, are large extents of mud banks which are bare at low tide, and there is a most unpleasant smell emanating from them at times, more particularly at night, when it is perceived chiefly on the port side of the ship, which is always facing these mud flats, from the vessel being moored head and stern. The water used on board is brought alongside in a steam tank, and procured from the Gosport side, at the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard.

In the Vanguard there was a single case of enteric fever in connection with which little or no information is given.

Simple Continued Fever.—Two hundred and one cases of this form of fever were under treatment in force during the year, the average duration of each case on board ship and in hospital being a little over twenty-three days. The vessels in which the largest
number

* Staff Surgeon G. F. A. Drew.

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number of cases of this form of fever prevailed were the *Aurora* and the *Duke of Wellington*.

In the *Aurora* (Second Commission) there were thirty-six cases of simple continued fever, the affection prevailing in an epidemic form in the month of June. The staff surgeon of the ship* observes: "On the 24th of May an additional boatswain was placed on the sick-list with simple continued fever, which after attacking on the 4th and 5th of June two men who were under treatment for gonorrhœa, became prevalent on the 10th, and continued so until the 26th.

"The cause of this outbreak was considered to have been the water which was supplied from Devonport Dockyard, and that, at all events, it was partly the cause was proved by the gradual cessation of the attacks of fever after a fresh supply of water was obtained from the victualling-yard at Stonehouse on the 18th of June. But, besides bad water in the ship, an offensive smell pervaded the steerage and after-part of the lower deck in the neighbourhood of the engine-room. It came from two small foetid streams of water which led from the lining on each side of the screw passage, and run down into the bilge. This factor not only assisted in causing the fever in June, but was the cause of many of the other diseases that occurred after that period, such as acute and chronic rheumatism, diarrhœa, colic, and catarrh, by acting as a blood poison, which produced in different men different diseases, according to constitutional peculiarities; and I looked upon the chest and bowel affections especially as being cases of undeveloped fever. The factor, however, has been greatly lessened for some time back by the leaks from which it arises having had a box built and caulked over them, and a pipe leading from it to a ventilator in the upper deck for the purpose of carrying off the foul air.

"The symptoms of the fever were, a yellow-coated tongue, headache, muscular pains, dry and hot skin, pulmonary and gastric catarrh, and it frequently ended in free perspiration."

There were thirty cases of simple continued fever in the *Duke of Wellington*, but it may be assumed that they were of little importance as no information whatever is given in connection with them.

Ague.—One hundred and eleven cases of this form of periodic fever were under treatment in the *Force* during the year. This number of cases does not by any means indicate the number of persons attacked, for many of the seizures were recurrent attacks in the same individual.

In the *Duncan*, the flag-ship at Sheerness, only nine cases of ague are tabulated, but the medical officer* observes that, "although the weather during the past seasons of spring and summer in Sheerness had been particularly fine, neither too much cold nor heat, yet a greater amount of ague prevailed than is usual, and persons

* Staff Surgeon James Long.

† Staff Surgeon Daniel Finucane, M.D.

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sons who have for years resided with impunity in the place were attacked. The cause of this it is very difficult to determine, but it may have been occasioned by the high tides at the commencement of the year, which, coming over the sea-wall, flooded the township and the basements of most of the houses. There was no other sickness during the year which calls for any remarks."

The medical officer* in charge of the Naval Barracks at Sheerness, in accounting for the comparative immunity from ague which the men who reside in barrack enjoy, remarks, "Only five cases of ague were placed on the sick-list, but several cases of an aguish tendency were given quinine without being placed on the list. The reason why the men in these barracks are so free from this disease, while it is as prevalent as it is in Sheerness, are, in my opinion, as follows:—1st, these barracks are built close to the sea, and entirely removed from miasmatic influences; 2nd, the majority of the men sleep in the barracks; and 3rd, the men do not stay sufficiently long in Sheerness to acquire the tendency to ague, the majority leaving the place under twelve months. These three are, I believe, the principal causes why the men in the Naval Barracks are so free from this disease.

"Among the soldiery ague exists in a far larger per-centage. Their barracks run parallel to a wet ditch for their entire extent; even their hospital is situated in a place named the Well Marsh. This is a field low-lying, and close to the railway station in Sheerness. To the ditch mainly I would attribute the greater liability to ague to which the soldiery inhabiting these barracks are exposed. In the low-lying places at the back of Marine Town, which are almost always wet, ague largely prevails among the inhabitants."

In the Pembroke, at Chatham, in which there were ten cases of ague, none were originally contracted in Chatham, but all either at Sheerness, or more commonly on foreign stations.

Cholera Simplex.—A single case of this painful affection occurred in the person of a stoker of the Indus at Devonport. He had been employed on board the Achilles in Keyham steam-basin; and, when first attacked, was seen and prescribed for by the medical officer of the dockyard. When brought on board his ship, he complained of great pain in the right hypochondriac region, with cramps in the left arm, leg, and abdomen, and constant distressing vomiting, with much looseness of the bowels. Next morning he expressed himself as being no better, had intense headache, an increase of the cramps, tenderness or pressure over the abdomen, and vomiting. The pulse was 120, the skin hot, the tongue white and coated. Purging, however, had to a certain extent ceased. No symptoms of lead poisoning could be detected; he was at once discharged to hospital, where he did well.

Mumps.—Of twenty-four cases of mumps which appeared in the force, fifteen occurred in the St. Vincent, and were at once removed
to

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, J. Flanagan.

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to hospital. In several of the cases there was metastasis to the testicle, and in one to the mamma, rather an unusual occurrence in males.

Erysipelas.—Seventy-nine cases of this disease were entered on the sick-list during the year, of which two proved fatal. Eighteen of the cases occurred in the Northumberland, in referring to which the staff surgeon* observes:—"This section (Section A.) also comprises eighteen cases of erysipelas, with 253 days' sickness. These are spread through the first and third quarters; in the fourth quarter the cases have been left, perhaps more correctly under the heading of the original complaint or injury, and four were sent to hospital. The majority were very mild, and some might perhaps be more correctly described as possessing a tendency to erysipelas, and many were connected with more or less irritation of the absorbents. The most severe cases were one following phlegmon in the knee, which was sent to Plymouth Hospital; and one following a scalp wound, which was discharged to the hospital at Lisbon.

"The treatment adopted was the same in nearly all the cases, viz., tincture of iron, in doses of twenty minims to half a drachm, the liberal use of stimulants and a generous diet, segregation, and the free sprinkling of disinfectants about the sick bay, &c. Why this disease should have hung about the Northumberland since Christmas, 1873, I am at a loss to explain. She was certainly as clean, as well ventilated, not more crowded, and I believe as dry between decks as the other ships. She was longer in commission, it is true, going on for seven years; and the flats were formerly painted, and were easily and quickly dried; whereas now, especially in damp weather, of which in 1873 there was a large proportion, that process took a much longer time, and when aided by the use of stoves the ventilation is not always improved, a good deal of carbonic acid being given off as the fire burns down. Whatever the existing cause, we may believe that a little over-crowding, combined with damp decks and a wet or moist atmosphere, have assisted in developing it; and this will apply to the increase in two cases of diseases of the cutaneous system and cellular tissue."

Of the fatal cases one occurred in the person of a petty officer of the St. Vincent, and one in an officer of the Asia. Both patients died in Haslar Hospital, and with reference to the disease generally, the following remarks are made by the medical officer† under whose care they were placed:—

"This disease (erysipelas) seems to have been nearly as prevalent as in the previous quarter, and many of the cases admitted were of a very grave type. In eight, the head and face were the parts affected, while in the remainder the disease was confined to either the upper or lower extremities. Although the majority of the cases were received from head quarters, patients with this disease were also admitted from nearly every ship in harbour, and four of the

* Staff Surgeon R. W. Beaumont.

† Deputy Inspector General T. Russel Pickthorn.

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the attacks originated in the wards of the hospital, yet no attendants in the erysipelas wards themselves contracted the disease. Two deaths were attributable to erysipelas of the head and face. In one of these the attack supervened shortly after the admission of the patient for syphilitic ulcer of the leg. He was transferred from the upper wards to the "Erysipelas" on the 6th of April, and died rather suddenly on the 9th of April. The other fatal case was that of an officer from Her Majesty's ship *Asia*, who was received on the 28th of April and died on the 2nd of May. In this case large vesications formed on the face, albuminuria existed, delirium manifested itself early, and general muscular tremor was followed by convulsions which soon exhausted him. In the cases where the disease attacked the extremities, it was frequently of a very severe character, involving the whole limb, and in spite of early and free incisions, terminating in copious suppuration. One patient was invalidated for lameness caused by the thickening of the structures about the ankle joint, as a sequela of erysipelas. In all forms of erysipelas under observation during the quarter, the attendant pyrexia frequently ran high, and in many it assumed a remittent type. It was not unusual to note an evening temperature of 104 degrees while the morning temperature was as low as 99 degrees. Delirium was present in all the severe cases where the head and face were involved, and was accompanied by tremor, and much disturbance of the nervous system. The treatment followed was a stimulating one; good support being given by the use of strong beef-tea, milk, and jellies, while wine and brandy were ordered in full doses and well borne. Perchloride of iron was also prescribed from the commencement. Incisions were made early with the best effect, and dusting the inflamed surface with oxide of zinc has latterly been adopted.

"There are at present eight patients in the Erysipelas wards, six of whom are convalescent. The last case admitted was on the 25th of June, and was a slight one.

"The old Erysipelas wards, situated on the lower floor with a northerly exposure, were abandoned on the 6th of June, when the patients were moved to wards on the upper floor, at the south-western extremity of the surgical wing of the hospital. These wards have not been in use for a long period. They are extremely well ventilated, have a cheerful aspect, and are in my opinion admirably adapted for the treatment of the disease under consideration, while isolation is effectually attained. Since their opening, the cases seem to me to be much more amenable to treatment."

Pyæmia.—Under this head two cases are tabulated, and three deaths. The cases are returned by the *Achilles* and the *Victory*, while the deaths appear on Table IV. in connection with the *Achilles*, the *Black Prince*, and the *St. Vincent*. The discrepancy no doubt arises from the patients having been originally entered on the sick-list for some other form of disease.

The fatal case in the *Achilles* occurred in the person of a marine who had scratched his finger with a copper nail. The wound inflamed and was very painful, and despite all treatment, the inflammation

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Inflammation extended up the arm towards the axilla, the whole hand and arm being œdematous, and pitting on pressure. A free incision was made over the site of the original wound which gave free exit to pus of an unhealthy, grumous character. A bulla containing pus formed on the thumb, delirium set in, and in this condition he was discharged to Sick Quarters at Portland.

The further report of the case by the medical officer* in charge of the Sick Quarters is as follows:—" On admission, seeing the gravity of the case, free incisions were made through the dorsal and palmar surfaces of the hand, and into the forearm; and in the evening these were supplemented by others into the forearm, and the bursa over the olecranon. He was given a nutritious diet with diffusible stimuli and cinchona, and twelve ounces of wine were ordered; a warm cataplasm from the axilla to the ends of the fingers to be constantly applied. The same evening, the 22nd November, the hand was cooler than natural. He felt no pain in it when incisions were made, and it was cold to the touch, and had a suspicious purple appearance. Milk and eggs, ammonia and wine were frequently given. During the night he was delirious, the delirium being of a low muttering nature. Pulse, 120, small and weak. Respiration, 32. Temperature, 102 degrees. On the evening of the 23rd, it was evident that gangrene had taken place in the fingers and hand as far as the wrist, those parts being cold, flaccid, almost black, and perfectly insensible. Pulse, 130, small, and feeble. Respiration, 36; shallow. Breath smelling of a hay odour. Icteric complexion more marked. Low muttering delirium. Upper arm hard and brawny. No pitting. No bogginess. Made other and very free incisions down to muscles and through them. No pain felt on incision. No escape of pus, but serum tinged with blood. Taking his food well. From the commencement of the gangrene setting in it never stopped, but extended and involved the whole of the forearm, no line of demarcation ever forming in the least. Notwithstanding the constant administration of brandy, wine, eggs, milk, beef-tea, with ammonia and cinchona, the insensibility increased, the delirium became constant, the pulse uncountable. Respirations above 60 a minute, and shallow, and he died on the 25th, of sphacelus and septicæmia."

The fatal case of pyæmia in the Black Prince occurred in the person of a gunner of the Royal Marine Artillery, who was discharged to sick-quarters at Greenock, a few days before the termination of 1873, and died on the 13th of January 1874. When admitted to sick-quarters, he was reported to have been ill five days, the disease beginning, without any assigned cause, with pain and swelling of the dorsal portion of the hand and lower portion of the forearm. This pain and swelling, accompanied with redness, spread so that when he was admitted the whole back of the hand and the lower two-thirds of the forearm were affected. There was considerable tension of the parts. Free incisions were made into the parts, and

* Surgeon M. Trevan.

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and twenty minims of the tincture of the muriate of iron ordered every two hours. Next day, although the redness and tension of the hand were reduced, there was a manifest tendency of the disease to spread further up the arm. This necessitated further incisions from time to time, the inflammation showing no tendency to abatement, until the lower third of the arm itself was involved. During the spreading of the inflammation, the constitutional symptoms remained moderate; but subsequently, the discharge from the incisions being copious, rigors set in, followed by profuse perspirations, and accompanied with a great rise in the pulse. The intellect began to be clouded, and incoherent muttering set in, and, notwithstanding the patient's strength being kept up by milk, beef-tea, flipped eggs and wine, and other stimulants, he gradually sank exhausted.

The fatal case of pyæmia in the St. Vincent occurred in the person of a boy, who was received into Haslar Hospital on the 6th of November, with erysipelatous patches in both upper extremities, and on the right lower extremity. The pulse was small and quick, the temperature of the body high, and the mental faculties so much clouded as almost to amount to stupor. There was a wound of the second left toe. The unguis phalanx grated loosely on the next, and the nail was separating. It was stated that the toe had been sore for about three weeks. There was also a small ulcer, where he had been revaccinated on the 20th of October; a slight blush of inflammation surrounded the ulcer. He was placed on the sick-list of the ship on the 3rd of November, three days before admission to hospital. The report of the medical officer* under whose care he was placed and from which the foregoing information has been taken continues:—"On the evening of the day of his admission, the temperature was 105°; delirium; restlessness; a quick weak pulse, 120; and diaphoresis of face and chest, were the symptoms noted. He was treated with beef-tea and stimulants, and tepid sponging of the surface of the body. No improvement took place, and the erysipelatous patches did not alter much; that on the right elbow extended to the wrist. The pyrexia continued, and was characterised by stupor, muttering delirium, and profuse perspiration. He died on the morning of the 8th of November, about forty-two hours after admission. The post-mortem examination showed pus to have formed on the back of the left hand, but only puro-sanguinolent fluid escaped when an incision was made over the erysipelatous part on right elbow. No pus was found in other situations. The distal joint of the left toe was denuded of cartilage, and the articulating ends of the phalanges were necrosed for about a quarter of an inch. The vaccine ulcer on the left arm presented very slight discolouration of surrounding integument. The viscera were examined, but no purulent collections were found. The liver was congested and friable, and the lower lobes of lungs were also congested. The ileum showed no trace of inflammation. It is difficult to decide on the source of blood poisoning in this case. No erysipelas existed in the ship."

* Staff Surgeon J. Cotton, M.D.

II. General Diseases, Section B,—or Constitutional Group.

Under this head appear 2,408 cases of various forms of disease, of which 171 were invalided, and thirty-four proved fatal. Of rheumatism there were 1,139 cases; primary syphilis, 819; secondary syphilis, 275; and phthisis pulmonalis, 101, of the total number of cases.

Rheumatism.—One thousand one hundred and thirty-nine cases of rheumatism were under treatment during the year, of which sixty were invalided, and three proved fatal. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 1·7, and in the invaliding rate of ·7 per 1,000. The average duration of each case of rheumatism, on board ship and in hospital, was between twenty-one and twenty-two days.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—There were 819 cases of primary and 275 of secondary syphilis under treatment during the year, the former being in the ratio of 36·4 and the latter of 12·2 per 1,000 of force. Compared with the preceding year, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of the primary form of disease to the extent of 3·1, and of the secondary form of 3·1 per 1,000. Each case of primary syphilis was under treatment, on board ship and in hospital, on an average, between thirty-nine and forty days; and each case of secondary syphilis between forty-five and forty-six days. Three cases of primary syphilis and twenty five of secondary syphilis were invalided.

Contagious Diseases Act.—It does not appear necessary to occupy space by giving the opinions of medical officers upon the working of this Act in its bearing on the service. It may be sufficient to say that, without exception, they bear the highest testimony to the benefits derived from it, and advocate strongly its extension, if possible.

The records of the Home Station, indeed, prove incontestably the value which the Royal Navy has derived from the influence of the Act. The following Table shows the ratio of syphilitic disease from the year 1861 (*i. e.*, three years before the Acts were established) to the year 1874. In submitting the Table it is to be premised that syphilis, the disease against which these Acts are particularly directed, was not divided, in the Nosological Returns furnished to the Medical Department of the Navy, into the two classes of primary and secondary syphilis until the year 1866. It is consequently not possible to show the ratio of primary syphilis previous to that year, and the ratios given on the following Table of the Home Station, up to 1866, are accordingly for the two forms of the disease combined. In 1866, however, orders were issued that the disease was to be tabulated under its two forms, and this has accordingly, since that time, been carried out. The Table has been divided into columns, showing: 1st, the year; 2nd, the force; 3rd, the number of cases of primary and secondary syphilis, combined, in each year, from

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1861 to 1874, inclusive; 4th, the number of cases of primary and secondary syphilis, separated, from 1866 to 1874, inclusive; 5th, the ratio per 1,000 of cases of disease, combined, for each year, from 1861 to 1874, inclusive; and 6th, the ratio per 1,000 of force of cases of primary and secondary disease, from 1866 to 1874, separate.

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	Year.	Force.	Cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis combined.	Cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis separate.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force of Cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis combined.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force of Cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis separate.
No Contagious Diseases Act in Operation.	1861 1862 1863	22,900 20,760 21,570	2,300 2,255 2,248	- - - - - - - - -	100·4 103·6 104·2	— — —
Contagious Diseases Act came into Operation 29th July 1864.	1864	19,630	1,897	- - -	96·6	—
Contagious Diseases Act -	1865	20,980	2,039	- - -	97·1	—
" " amended June 11	1866	21,200	1,461	{ P. 1,134 } { S. 327 }	69·1	{ P. 53·4 } { S. 15·7 }
" " - - -	1867	21,600	1,275	{ P. 953 } { S. 322 }	59·	{ P. 44·1 } { S. 14·9 }
" " - - -	1868	23,200	1,232	{ P. 861 } { S. 371 }	53·	{ P. 37·1 } { S. 15·9 }
" " amended Aug. 11	1869	22,100	1,216	{ P. 932 } { S. 284 }	54·9	{ P. 42·1 } { S. 12·8 }
" " - - -	1870	21,000	1,120	{ P. 824 } { S. 296 }	52·2	{ P. 38·4 } { S. 13·8 }
" " - - -	1871	22,100	1,128	{ P. 792 } { S. 336 }	51·	{ P. 35·8 } { S. 15·2 }
" " - - -	1872	23,000	1,430	{ P. 1,008 } { S. 422 }	62·1	{ P. 43·8 } { S. 18·3 }
" " - - -	1873	22,400	1,228	{ P. 845 } { S. 343 }	54·8	{ P. 39·5 } { S. 15·3 }
" " - - -	1874	22,500	1,094	{ P. 819 } { S. 275 }	48·6	{ P. 36·4 } { S. 12·2 }

On examining the Table it will be seen that in 1861, 1862, and 1863, when no Contagious Diseases Act was in existence, the number of cases of both forms of disease combined, occurring in the force, gave an average ratio of 104·4 per 1,000. In 1864, when the first Act was passed, its influence in checking disease was, from its defective character, very slightly felt; but still, in the two years 1864-65, during which that Act was in operation, the ratio fell to 96·9. In the year 1866, however, when the amended Act was passed, there was a marked decrease in the ratio of cases of disease, the diseases combined giving a ratio of 69·1 per 1,000, as against 104·4 when no Act existed. This diminution has been steadily maintained,

tained, and has so progressed that the average ratio per 1,000 of cases of the combined disease for the years 1866 to 1874, inclusive, is only 56 per 1,000, as against 104·4, when no Act existed. A reference to column 6, where the ratios of the two forms of disease, separated, are given from the year 1866 onwards, shows that the ratio of cases of primary disease decreased from 53·4 in 1866 to 36·4 in 1874.

The slight fluctuations which may be observed to occur in the different years are readily accounted for by the varying importation of disease from unprotected districts. It is to be noted, however, that while primary disease in the first year of the amended Act (1866) gave a ratio of 53·4 per 1,000, in the second year of the Act the ratio dropped to 44·1, and that reduction has been so effectually maintained since, that the average ratio for the years 1867 to 1874, inclusive, is reduced to 39·6 per 1,000.

That the reduction in the ratio of the cases of combined disease shown on column 5, from an average of 104·4 per 1,000 before the Act, to 48·6 in 1874, may be assumed to be attributable to the diminution of cases of primary disease, is shown by referring to column 6, where it will be seen that while there was a steady reduction in the ratio of cases of primary disease, the ratio of secondary disease varied very little.

The influence of the Act on gonorrhœa and its sequelæ is animadverted on by the opponents of the Act, and an effort is made to show that it has utterly failed in its results. Gonorrhœa, however, is a simple local inflammatory affection, which only rarely creates permanent or temporary local changes, and it is, as compared with syphilis, of little or no importance. Previous to the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act this disease (gonorrhœa) was thought so little of, that many cases existed, of which no notice was taken, simply because the men, unwilling to be subjected to the comparative restrictions of the sick-list, concealed the existence of the disease, and treated themselves or applied for treatment to persons on shore. When the Act was passed, a circular issued by the Admiralty with reference to these affections had the effect of bringing a large number of cases under the observation of the medical officers, which certainly would otherwise never have been seen; and this has given rise to the assertion that gonorrhœa has increased, as a consequence of the Act being established, an assertion which, to the professional man, carries absurdity on the face of it.

With reference to stricture and orchitis, which have also been referred to by the opponents of the Act, as sequelæ of gonorrhœa, it may be observed briefly, that stricture is a disease usually of very slow formation, and that its connection with any specific act of infection is rarely possible; many cases of stricture in the Navy are the result of accidents, and cannot be traced to any venereal cause. Orchitis is also almost always the result of injury. Epididymitis, that form of swelled testicle which is of venereal origin, rarely causes any loss of service by invaliding, in this respect differing materially from orchitis.

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III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Under this head, 666 cases of various forms of disease were entered on the sick-list, of which 140 were invalided, and eleven proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 2·6 per 1,000; but the invaliding and death rates of both years were alike; the diseases causing the greatest loss to the service by invaliding were epilepsy and disease of the eye.

Of the deaths two were from paralysis, eight from various forms of disease of the brain, and one from meningitis. The last case is entered on Table I. under the head of "Other Diseases of the Nervous System."

Other Diseases of the Nervous System.—The fatal case recorded under this head occurred in the person of a marine borne on the books of the Northumberland, who was admitted into the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, complaining of intense headache with pains in the loins. His case is thus briefly summarised in the hospital returns:—"Pupils normal and equal, tongue white, pulse 60, full and regular, bowels confined for forty-eight hours. Was quite well twenty-four hours since. Has a converging squint of old standing, sleeplessness, very restless, nausea, and vomiting of bilious matter. Temperature 103·2 at eight p.m. On the following night, the 10th of July, he was delirious, was better on the morning of the 11th, and referred his pain to the back of the neck. On the 15th he became very tremulous, shivering as with cold. On the 20th he had his first regular sleep. He slept five hours during the night, and a great deal during the next four hours, after which he expressed himself much easier, was certainly less restless and was not tremulous. From this time he progressed favourably, temperature went down to 98°, he lost all pains and was constantly asking to be allowed to get up. His appetite throughout was very good, bowels, generally confined. On the 3rd of August he complained of tenderness over the scalp, no headache, tongue clean, bowels confined, temperature 100·4. On the 6th he vomited his breakfast, his dinner, and his tea. Everything he took from this time he vomited within an hour or two. On the 8th he complained of vertigo; occasionally the vomited matter was greenish. On the night of the 10th he was very restless, and in great pain in paroxysms, which he referred to the back of his head and neck. Pulse varying from forty-eight to 152 in the course of a few minutes. During the paroxysms he had twitchings of the arms, the face became mottled, and erythematous eruption appeared on the chest, and disappeared in a few minutes. The respiration became slower, at one time being only three in forty-five seconds, not gasping but very slow; and deeply drawn. The pulse continued to beat nearly ten minutes after apparently he had ceased to breathe. He died about 11 a.m.

Post-mortem Examination, twenty-four hours after death.—Brain firm, and apparently healthy on surface, corpus callosum soft, septum
lucidum

lucidum semi-fluid. Two or three ounces of fluid in the lateral ventricles. Fornix semi-fluid, choroid plexuses very pale, inner surface of ventricles soft. At the base of the brain there was a marked prominence on each side of the medulla oblongata, soft and whitish in appearance. On cutting into this, it was found soft, and semi-fluid. The whole of the boundaries of the fourth ventricle were in a semi-fluid state.

Home
Station
Class 1

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Two hundred cases of various forms of disease are returned under this head, of which eighty-six were invalided, and twenty-one proved fatal. Compared with the preceding year there was a reduction in the ratio of cases to the extent of 1.1, and of invaliding to the extent of 1.4 per 1,000; but there was an increase in the ratio of mortality equal to .4 per 1,000.

Class I

Of the fatal cases eleven were from organic disease of the heart; one from pericarditis; eight from aneurism, and one from embolism.

Embolism.—The fatal case of presumed embolism occurred in the person of a marine artilleryman of the *Devastation*. The following report of his case is by the medical officer* in charge of the naval sick quarters at Portland to which he was sent:—"He was taken into the hospital on the afternoon of the 27th of May, suffering from a most severe attack of acute rheumatism, but at that time with no cardiac complication. He was treated with alkalies and opiates, until the severe articular symptoms were lessened, and his urine had become alkaline, and then with reduced alkaline doses. He perspired profusely, the perspiration being intensely acetous. On the 3rd of June he complained of slight pain, referred to the xyphoid cartilage, but on stethoscopic examination, no pericardial or endocardial mischief could be detected. On examination yesterday morning (the 4th of June) a soft bruit was audible with the second sound at the apex. Pulse 90, of good volume, regular, very little arthritic pain; taking his food well, and expressing a wish to be up to-day. In the evening, when seen, he expressed himself as very comfortable, but was freely perspiring. Pulse 90, of good volume; at 2 a.m. he was seen and appeared sleeping quietly as usual, and at 6 a.m., when I went into the ward to see another patient, he appeared sleeping quietly, and was not disturbed. At 7.15 a.m., I was sent for to see him as he appeared much worse, could not be roused, stertorous breathing, and loss of muscular power; eyes fixed, insensible to touch, and the irides insensible to the stimulus of light. Pulse small and so rapid as to be barely countable. The coma became deeper. The respiration more difficult, and he expired at 7.50 a.m., I imagine, from a fibrinous mass propelled with the current of the blood from the left ventricle, and plugging up one or more of the cerebral vessels."

* Surgeon M. Trevan.

Home
Station.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V.
& VI.

Under this head appear 150 cases of sympathetic bubo, and twenty of other forms of glandular disease, two of which were invalidated. Each case of bubo was, on an average, about thirty days under treatment on board ship and in hospital; and each case of other forms of glandular disease, between seventeen and eighteen days.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class VII.

Under this head appear 2,522 cases of various forms of disease, of which thirty-seven were invalidated, and twenty-one proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 5·4 per 1,000, and of invaliding of ·1, but the death rate of both years was precisely the same. Catarrh contributed 2,101 to the total number of cases. Of the inflammatory diseases there were 154 cases of bronchitis, of which six were invalidated, and one proved fatal; 161 of pneumonia, of which seventeen were invalidated, and eighteen proved fatal; and fifty-four of pleurisy, of which four were invalidated, and one proved fatal. Between seventy-seven and seventy-eight men were daily under treatment on the Home Station, for diseases of this class.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five cases of various forms of diseases were entered on the sick-list under this head, of which sixty-four were invalidated, and eleven proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases equal to ·1 per 1,000, and in the death-rate, of ·1; but in the ratio of invaliding there was a reduction equal to 1·5 per 1,000. Cynanche contributed 1,133, dyspepsia 639, diarrhoea 475, and colic and constipation 148 to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was, on an average, between six and seven days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia between seven and eight days; each case of diarrhoea between five and six days; and each case of colic and constipation between six and seven days.

IX. and X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Classes IX.
and X.

Under this head appear 1,638 cases of various forms of disease, of which thirty-eight were invalidated, and six proved fatal. Compared with the preceding year, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases to

to the extent of $\cdot 3$ per 1,000, but an increase in the invaliding, and death-rates equal to $\cdot 2$ per 1,000. Gonorrhœa contributed 1,204, epididymitis ninety-six, and orchitis 139 to the total number of cases. Each case of gonorrhœa was, on an average, between twenty-six and twenty-seven days under treatment; each case of epididymitis between twenty-one and twenty-two days; and each case of orchitis between seventeen and eighteen days.

Home
Station.Classes IX
and X.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Under this head, 117 cases of various forms of diseases of the bones and joints, and their appendages, and of the muscular system, were under treatment, of which twenty-four were invalided, and one proved fatal.

Class XI.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Under this head appear 5,046 cases of various forms of disease, of which twenty were invalided, and five proved fatal. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 2,893 to the total number of cases; ulcer, 1,162; and various forms of skin disease, 991. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was on an average between ten and eleven days under treatment; each case of ulcer between seventeen and eighteen days; and each case of skin disease between thirteen and fourteen days.

Classes XII
and XIII.

Unclassed Diseases.

One hundred and seventy-nine cases of various kinds were entered on the sick-list under this head, viz., 150 of debility, twenty-two of headache, and seven of sea-sickness. Of these, twenty-six of debility and three of headache were invalided, and one of debility proved fatal. Each case of debility was on an average about thirty-eight days under treatment; each case of headache between fourteen and fifteen days; and each case of sea-sickness about three days.

Unclassed
Diseases.

Poisoning.

Delirium Tremens.—Fourteen cases of this form of poisoning were entered on the sick-list, each case being on an average over twenty days under treatment.

Poisoning.

Home Station. Of the total number of cases one occurred in a petty officer ; two in leading seamen ; two in able seamen ; one in a stoker ; and eight in marines.

Poisoning.

Various.—Eight cases of various forms of poisoning occurred in the force during the year, viz., four by lead ; three by alcohol ; and one by oxalic acid. One case of poisoning by alcohol, and one by lead, proved fatal.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds,
injuries, and
drowning.

Under this head appear 4,076 cases of wounds and injuries ; 185 of burns and scalds ; forty-eight of submersion and drowning ; and one of asphyxia. Of these, fifty-eight of wounds and injuries, and one of burn and scald were invalided ; and thirteen of wounds and injuries, thirty-four of submersion and drowning, and the case of asphyxia proved fatal.

Of the fatal injuries, six were the result of fracture of the skull by falling from aloft, and three of concussion of the brain from the same cause. One man, while on leave, sustained fatal fracture of the skull by falling from a high bank. A man who fell from aloft sustained fatal fracture of the spine. A man died from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow ; and a man was found dead on the road, supposed to be from collapse, the result of intestinal congestion.

Thirty-four persons were drowned ; sixteen, by the boat in which they were being run down by a steamer ; four, by the swamping of a boat ; two, by being capsized in a boat ; nine, by falling overboard ; one, by jumping overboard when delirious ; and two were found drowned.

There was a fatal case of asphyxia, from impaction of food in the larynx and trachea.

Invaliding.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section A., three persons were invalided ; and under Section B., 171, viz., sixty from rheumatism ; three for primary syphilis ; twenty-five for secondary syphilis ; five for scrofula ; seventy-four for phthisis pulmonalis ; two for gout ; one for anæmia and purpura ; and one for tuberculosis. One hundred and forty persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses ; eighty-six for diseases of the circulatory system ; two for diseases of the absorbent system and ductless glands ; thirty-seven for diseases of the respiratory system ; sixty-four for diseases of the digestive system ; thirty-eight for diseases of the urinary and generative systems ; twenty-four for diseases

diseases of the organs of locomotion; twenty for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; twenty-nine for unclassified diseases; one for lead poisoning; and fifty-nine for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number invalided was 674, which is in the ratio of 29·9 per 1,000, being a reduction compared with the preceding year equal to 5·7 per 1,000.

Home
Station.
—
Invaliding.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was 175, which is in the ratio of 7·7 per 1,000 of force, being an increase compared with the preceding year equal to 1·6 per 1,000. **Mortality.**

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number
INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
General Diseases, Section A.:						
Small-Pox - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccinia - - - -	8	·3	—	—	—	—
Varicella - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Measles - - - -	59	2·6	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever - - -	20	·8	—	—	1	—
Typhus Fever - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever - - -	20	·8	—	—	7	·3
Simple Continued Fever -	201	8·9	1	—	—	—
Ague - - - -	111	4·9	1	—	—	—
Remittent Fever - - -	8	·3	—	—	—	—
Cholera, Simplex - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps - - - -	24	1·	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	79	3·5	1	—	2	—
Pyæmia - - - -	2	—	—	—	3	·1
Hooping Cough - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—
General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism - - - -	1,139	50·6	60	2·6	3	·1
Syphilis { Primary - - - -	819	36·4	3	·1	—	—
{ Secondary - - - -	275	12·2	25	1·1	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	101	4·4	74	3·2	29	1·2
Gout - - - -	55	2·4	2	—	—	—
Scrofula - - - -	9	·4	5	·2	—	—
Epithelioma - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dropsy - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases - - - -	6	·2	1	—	2	—
I. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Sunstroke - - - -	3	·1	—	—	—	—
Paralysis - - - -	22	·9	9	·4	2	—
Vertigo - - - -	28	1·2	13	·5	—	—
Epilepsy - - - -	74	3·2	38	1·6	—	—
Neuralgia - - - -	76	3·3	2	—	—	—
Insanity - - - -	24	1·	11	·4	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain -	7	·3	2	—	8	·3
Other Diseases of the Nervous System - - - -	9	·4	4	·1	1	—
Diseases of the Eye - -	299	13·2	37	1·6	—	—
Diseases of the Lachrymal Ap- paratus - - - -	5	·2	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - -	112	4·9	23	1·	—	—
Diseases of the Nose - -	7	·3	1	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System :						
Diseases of the { Functional -	111	4.9	40	1.7	—	—
Heart { Organic -	55	2.4	31	1.3	11	.4
Pericarditis - - - -	3	.1	—	—	1	—
Aneurism - - - - -	3	.1	2	—	8	.3
Embolism - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	—
Varicose Veins - - -	23	1.2	13	.5	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands :						
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	150	6.6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases - - - -	20	.8	2	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System :						
Diseases of the Larynx - -	12	.5	4	.1	—	—
Catarrh - - - - -	2,101	93.3	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis - - - - -	154	6.8	6	.2	1	—
Asthma - - - - -	6	.2	4	.1	—	—
Pneumonia - - - - -	161	7.1	17	.7	18	.8
Pleurisy - - - - -	54	2.4	4	.1	1	—
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	28	1.2	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs -	6	.2	—	—	1	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System :						
Cynanche - - - - -	1,133	50.3	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	22	.9	12	.5	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - - -	639	28.4	3	.1	—	—
Dysentery - - - - -	16	.7	1	—	—	—
Diarrhœa - - - - -	475	21.1	4	.1	1	—
Colic and Constipation - -	148	6.5	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	61	2.7	—	—	—	—
Hernia - - - - -	64	2.8	38	1.6	—	—
Worms - - - - -	32	1.4	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach,						
Intestines, &c. - - - -	49	2.1	2	—	6	.2
Hepatitis - - - - -	23	1.	—	—	1	—
Jaundice - - - - -	64	2.8	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Liver,						
Spleen, &c. - - - - -	9	.4	2	—	3	.1

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems :						
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	12	·5	6	·2	6	·2
Diseases of the Bladder - -	39	1·7	15	·6	—	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	1,204	53·5	4	·1	—	—
Epididymitis - - - -	96	4·2	—	—	—	—
Stricture - - - -	40	1·7	5	·2	—	—
Varicocele - - - -	14	·6	3	·1	—	—
Orchitis - - - -	139	6·1	3	·1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - -	94	4·1	2	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones - -	29	1·2	9	·4	—	—
Diseases of the Joints - -	22	·9	10	·4	1	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	60	2·6	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Muscular System	6	·2	5	·2	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	2,893	128·5	6	·2	4	·1
Ulcer - - - -	1,162	51·6	4	·1	—	—
Erythema - - - -	18	·8	—	—	—	—
Scabies - - - -	645	28·6	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	328	14·1	8	·3	1	—
Unclassed :						
Debility - - - -	150	6·6	26	1·1	1	—
Headache - - - -	22	·9	3	·1	—	—
Sea-sickness - - - -	7	·3	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens - - -	14	·6	—	—	—	—
Various - - - -	8	·3	1	—	2	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	4,076	181·1	58	2·5	13	·5
Burns and Scalds - - -	185	8·2	1	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning -	48	2·1	—	—	34	1·5
Asphyxia - - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS - - -	20,553	913·4	674	29·9	175	7·7

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS' SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES,
the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small Pox - - - -	2	16	18	—	—
Vaccinia - - - -	85	22	107	·2	—
Varicella - - - -	2	31	33	—	—
Measles - - - -	134	975	1,109	3·	·1
Scarlet Fever - - -	19	479	498	1·3	—
Typhus Fever - - -	1	114	115	·3	—
Enteric Fever - - -	57	929	986	2·7	·1
Simple Continued Fever -	1,855	2,818	4,673	12·3	·5
Ague - - - -	685	509	1,194	3·2	·1
Remittent Fever - - -	264	734	998	2·7	·1
Cholera, Simplex - - -	1	52	53	·1	—
Mumps - - - -	114	202	316	·8	—
Pyæmia - - - -	2	2	4	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	888	1,560	2,448	6·7	·2
Whooping Cough - - -	9	-	9	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - -	11,001	13,743	24,744	67·7	3·
Syphilis { Primary - - -	11,098	21,251	32,349	88·6	3·9
{ Secondary - - -	3,508	8,976	12,484	34·2	1·5
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	1,176	9,209	10,385	28·4	1·2
Gout - - - -	567	191	758	2·	—
Epithelioma - - - -	1	40	41	·1	—
Scrofula - - - -	139	275	414	1·1	—
Anæmia, &c. - - - -	25	-	25	—	—
Dropsy - - - -	2	173	175	·4	—
Other Diseases - - - -	45	-	45	·1	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy - - - -	-	75	75	·2	—
Sunstroke - - - -	9	15	24	—	—
Paralysis - - - -	277	1,600	1,877	5·1	·2
Vertigo - - - -	122	679	801	2·1	—
Epilepsy - - - -	441	1,793	2,234	6·1	·2
Neuralgia - - - -	438	536	974	2·6	·1
Insanity - - - -	105	1,682	1,787	4·8	·2
Other Diseases of the Brain -	58	657	715	1·9	—
Other Diseases of the Nerves -	58	522	580	1·5	—
Diseases of the Eye - - -	2,315	2,781	5,096	13·9	·6
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus - - - -	51	44	95	·2	—
Diseases of the Ear - - -	837	1,943	2,780	7·6	·3
Diseases of the Nose - - -	33	223	256	·7	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the { Functional -	976	4,477	5,453	14.9	.6
Heart { Organic -	689	2,316	3,005	8.2	.3
Pericarditis - - - -	69	-	69	.1	—
Aneurism - - - -	-	286	286	.7	—
Varicose Veins - - -	224	314	538	1.4	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	2,479	2,011	4,490	12.3	.5
Other Glandular Diseases - -	206	150	356	.9	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Diseases of the Larynx - -	177	426	603	1.6	—
Catarrh - - - -	11,374	2,036	13,410	36.7	1.6
Bronchitis - - - -	1,873	2,719	4,592	12.5	.5
Asthma - - - -	121	148	269	.7	—
Pneumonia - - - -	1,388	4,827	6,215	17.	.7
Pleurisy - - - -	539	1,792	2,331	6.3	.2
Hæmoptysis - - - -	224	663	887	2.4	.1
Other Diseases of the Lungs -	8	99	107	.2	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche - - - -	6,795	1,000	7,795	21.3	.9
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	103	-	103	.2	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	3,393	1,456	4,849	13.2	.5
Dysentery - - - -	107	651	758	2.	—
Diarrhœa - - - -	1,875	840	2,715	7.4	.3
Colic and Constipation - -	676	239	915	2.5	.1
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	473	367	840	2.3	.1
Hernia - - - -	713	227	940	2.5	.1
Worms - - - -	92	137	229	.6	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach,					
Intestines, &c. - - - -	482	1,195	1,677	4.5	.2
Hepatitis - - - -	150	891	1,041	2.8	.1
Jaundice - - - -	613	751	1,364	3.7	.1
Other Diseases of the Liver,					
Spleen, &c. - - - -	136	-	136	.3	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	102	824	926	2.5	.1
Diseases of the Bladder - -	237	592	829	2.2	—
Gonorrhoea - - - -	15,920	16,249	32,169	88.1	3.9
Epididymitis - - - -	1,245	847	2,092	5.7	.2
Stricture - - - -	231	1,491	1,722	4.7	.2
Varicocele - - - -	113	59	172	.4	—
Orchitis - - - -	1,479	919	2,398	6.5	.2
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - - -	564	1,396	1,960	5.3	.2
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones - -	301	740	1,041	2.8	.1
Diseases of the Joints - -	360	897	1,257	3.4	.1
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	665	187	852	2.3	.1
Diseases of the Muscular System	14	142	156	.4	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	24,586	6,139	30,725	84.1	3.7
Ulcer - - - -	15,096	5,470	20,566	56.3	2.5
Erythema - - - -	117	82	199	.5	—
Scabies - - - -	2,075	6,011	8,086	22.1	.9
Other Diseases of the Skin -	3,431	1,927	5,358	14.6	.6
Unclassed:					
Debility - - - -	1,152	4,609	5,761	15.7	.6
Headache - - - -	124	191	315	.8	—
Sea Sickness - - - -	20	-	20	—	—
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens - - -	38	247	285	.7	—
Various - - - -	46	106	152	.4	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	41,947	12,704	54,651	149.7	6.6
Burns and Scalds - - -	2,346	348	2,694	7.3	.3
Submersion and Drowning -	60	13	73	.2	—
TOTALS - - -	184,648	167,059	351,707	963.5	42.8

TABLE, No. 3. - - - - -
SHOWING the Number INVALIDED from each - - - - -

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Achilles.	Agincourt.	Asia.	Audacious.	Aurora (1st Commission).	Aurora (2nd Commission).	Black Prince.	Boscawen.	Britannia.	Caledonia.	Cambridge.	Dasher.	Devastation.	Duke of Wellington.	Duncan.	Durham.	Excellent.	Favourite.	Fox.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:																			
Simple Continued Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ague - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.:																			
Rheumatism - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	2	18	-	-	3	1	-
Syphilis { Primary - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	1	4	-
{ Secondary - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	7	1	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	4	-	1	5	-	-	1	-	-
Gout - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Scrofula - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:																			
Paralysis - - - - -	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Neuralgia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Insanity - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Diseases of the Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Nervous System - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Eye - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	3	2	-	2	-	-
Diseases of the Ear - - - - -	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Diseases of the Nose - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:																			
Diseases of { Functional - - - - -	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	7	-	-	3	1	-	-
{ Organic - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	-
Anæurism - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varicose Veins - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:																			
Other Diseases - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:																			
Diseases of the Larynx - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asthma - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:																			
Cynanche - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c. - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
Dyspepsia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diarrhœa - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hernia - - - - -	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Jaundice - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:																			
Diseases of the Kidneys - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Diseases of the Bladder - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Stricture - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Varicocele - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:																			
Diseases of the Bones - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Diseases of the Joints - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Diseases of the Muscular System, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:																			
Phlegmon and Abscess - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ulcer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Skin - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassed:--Debility - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Headache - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning:--Various - - - - -	-	-	1a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries:--Wounds, &c. - - - - -	2	1	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	6	2	-	2	3	2	-
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - - - -	15	11	17	2	2	7	4	24	6	5	21	2	15	97	14	1	36	17	3

a By lead.

TABLE, No. 4. - - - - -
Showing the Number of DEATHS in the - - - - -

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Achilles.	Agincourt.	Asia.	Aurora, 1st Commission.	Aurora, 2nd Commission.	Black Prince.	Boscawen.	Britannia.	Caledonia.	Cambridge.	Castor.	Dædalus.	Dasher.	Devastation.	Druid.	Duke of Wellington.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:																
Measles - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyæmia - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.:																
Rheumatism - - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Other Diseases - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:																
Paralysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of the Brain - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Diseases of the Nervous System - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:																
Diseases of the Heart (Organic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pericarditis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aneurism - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Embolism - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:																
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Lungs - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:																
Diarrhoea - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:																
Diseases of the Kidneys - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Loco- motion:																
Diseases of the Joints - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:																
Phlegmon and Abscess - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Skin - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassed: Debility - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries:																
Wounds, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning - - - - -	4	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - - - -	7	3	14	1	16	2	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	10

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Achilles.	Agincourt.	Ariel.	Asia.	Andacious.	Aurora (1st Commission).	Aurora (2nd Commission).	Black Prince.	Boscawen.	Britannia.	Caledonia.	Cambridge.	Castor.	Clyde.
I. General Diseases, Section A. :														
Small-pox - - - - -	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Vaccinia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varicella - - - - -	1	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus Fever - - - - -	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Continued Fever - - - - -	2	5	-	17	-	1	36	-	5	6	5	7	2	-
Ague - - - - -	4	-	1	8	-	2	2	-	1	4	3	1	-	-
Remittent Fever - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera, Simplex - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mumps - - - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas - - - - -	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	1	-
Pyæmia - - - - -	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooping Cough - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B. :														
Rheumatism - - - - -	36	59	1	77	9	3	39	10	27	10	5	21	3	1
Syphilis { Primary - - - - -	24	27	3	16	9	16	6	6	8	4	19	40	-	-
{ Secondary - - - - -	9	7	-	7	-	1	6	1	2	3	5	13	-	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	1	7	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-
Gout - - - - -	2	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Scrofula - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dropsy - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epithelioma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses :														
Sunstroke - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralysis - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Vertigo - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	-	-
Neuralgia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	3	-	-
Insanity - - - - -	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Nervous System. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Eye - - - - -	7	16	-	9	1	-	2	2	9	-	13	18	-	-
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c. - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Ear - - - - -	1	4	-	6	-	-	2	-	5	1	-	6	-	-
Diseases of the Nose - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System :														
Diseases of the Heart { Functional - - - - -	4	3	-	3	2	-	3	-	3	-	3	8	1	-
{ Organic - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-
Pericarditis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aneurism - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varicose Veins - - - - -	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands :														
Bubo (Symp.) - - - - -	7	8	1	3	1	-	1	-	4	1	3	9	-	-
Other Diseases - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-

STATISTICAL RETURNS

LE, No. 5.

RIES in the Ships employed on the HOME STATION.

Devastation.	Druid.	Duke of Wellington.	Duncan.	Durham.	Eagle.	Enchantress.	Endymion.	Excellent.	Favorite.	Fisgard.	Flirt.	Fox.	Ganges.	Hector.	Hercules.	Implacable.	Impregnable.	Indus.	Jackal.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	2	-
1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
2	2	80	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	1	2	5	-	-	2	-	-
3	3	5	9	-	-	-	1	3	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	16	11	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	6	1	1	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	6	60	27	-	2	5	14	70	15	2	1	5	11	23	8	20	56	37	5
16	1	61	16	-	1	-	10	68	21	-	4	6	-	9	5	5	5	20	4
3	-	20	3	-	-	-	1	25	9	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	1	19	4
1	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	2	4	2	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	6	-
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	6	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
3	-	14	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	-	-	3	2	4	2	8	-
-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	11	4	-	-	-	4	10	12	1	-	-	3	2	2	17	13	17	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	9	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	12	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	1	2	2	2	5	7	3	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	1	1	1
3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	-	6	5	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	5	-	3	2	1	3	2	3

5.

in the Ships employed on the HOME STATION.

Spiteful.	Squirrel.	Sultan.	Trincomalee.	Triumph.	Unicorn.	Valiant.	Vanguard.	Victoria and Albert.	Victory.	Vigilant.	Sheerness Reserve.	TOTAL.	DISEASE OR INJURY.
													I. General Diseases, Section A.:
												2	Small-Pox.
							1					8	Vaccinia.
				2		3		1				2	Varicella.
									1			59	Measles.
												20	Scarlet Fever.
							1					2	Typhus Fever.
									2			20	Enteric Fever.
		4		6								201	Simple Continued Fever.
		1		3			1				5	111	Ague.
									1			8	Remittent Fever.
												1	Cholera, Simplex.
		2		1	1		2		2		1	24	Mumps.
									1			79	Erysipelas.
												2	Pyæmia.
												1	Hooping Cough.
6		27	3	66	1	18	17	9	3	2	13	1,139	II. General Diseases, Section B.:
28		6		18		14	12	2	2	+	34	819	Rheumatism.
6		3		4		9	4	1	1		15	275	Syphilis { Primary.
3		2		1		3	5	1		+	3	101	{ Secondary.
2			1	2		1	2			+		55	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
										+		9	Gout.
										+		1	Scrofula.
										+		1	Anæmie, Purpura, &c.
												2	Dropsy.
												1	Epithelioma.
				1		1						6	Other Diseases.
													III. Diseases of the Nervous System and
												3	Organs of the Special Senses:
								3				22	Sunstroke.
							1		1			4	Paralysis.
		2		1		2			1			28	Vertigo.
1		1		4					1			74	Epilepsy.
			1			1			2			4	Neuralgia.
												76	Insanity.
						1						24	Other Diseases of the Brain.
											1	9	Other Diseases of the Nervous
													System.
		1	1	5	1	8	8	5	4		6	299	Diseases of the Eye.
												5	Diseases of the Lachrymal Ap-
													paratus, Eyelids, &c.
		1		11		1			1		1	112	Diseases of the Ear.
							1					7	Diseases of the Nose.
													IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:
		2		3		4	1		1		3	111	Diseases of the Heart { Functional.
						2				1	1	55	{ Organic.
						1						3	Pericarditis.
												3	Aneurism.
			4			1					1	28	Varicose Veins.
													V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System.
													and Ductless Glands:
1		9		14		8	1		1		3	150	Bubo (Symp.)
						1	1					20	Other Diseases.

TABLE, No. 5.—SHOWING the Number of Cases of all Diseases and

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Achilles.	Agincourt.	Ariel.	Asia.	Andacious.	Aurora (1st Commission).	Aurora (2nd Commission).	Black Prince.	Boscawen.	Britannia.	Caledonia.	Cambridge.	Castor.	Clyde.	Dreadnaught.
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:															
Diseases of the Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catarrh	57	61	9	46	7	20	51	20	22	14	50	107	7	4	7
Bronchitis	5	6	-	17	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	2	-	1	-
Asthma	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	-
Pleurisy	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Hæmoptysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Lungs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:															
Cynanche	72	43	-	26	1	5	11	3	35	11	18	51	1	-	5
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dyspepsia	16	15	-	19	-	1	20	-	50	3	17	3	-	2	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diarrhoea	-	11	6	22	-	9	27	8	10	9	3	28	5	1	1
Colic and Constipation	1	1	-	3	-	2	7	7	1	1	3	1	-	-	2
Hæmorrhoids	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Hernia	-	4	-	10	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Worms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c.	2	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	2	2	6	-	-	-
Hepatitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jaundice	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:															
Diseases of the Kidneys	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bladder	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhœa	31	22	1	65	2	6	28	5	16	1	21	47	1	-	-
Epididymitis	3	6	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
Stricture	-	2	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Varicocele	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchitis	6	7	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	5	3	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation.	6	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	5	-	1	3	1	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:															
Diseases of the Bones	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Joints	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bursæ	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	1	5	-	-	-
Diseases of the Muscular System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:															
Phlegmon and Abscess	62	162	4	80	4	37	44	19	94	11	67	82	2	1	2
Ulcer	16	65	1	13	-	20	5	5	32	5	14	25	1	2	1
Erythema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Scabies	8	3	-	10	-	-	7	1	9	3	7	32	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Skin	2	10	2	13	-	2	3	5	13	5	9	16	-	-	2
Unclassed:															
Debility	-	1	-	9	1	1	2	-	2	2	3	2	-	-	-
Headache	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
Sea-Sickness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning:															
Delirium Tremens	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Various	(a)1	-	-	(a)1	-	-	-	-	-	(b)2	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries:															
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	92	187	5	110	8	42	110	48	102	25	64	125	4	1	6
Burns and Scalds	6	3	-	7	1	1	-	4	4	-	4	5	1	-	1
Submersion and Drowning	4	-	-	1	-	-	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	513	787	35	662	49	175	481	163	515	138	370	700	31	14	43

(a) By Lead.

(b) One by Oxalic Acid.

TABLE, No. 5.—SHOWING the Number of Cases of all Diseases and

Liberty.	Lively.	Martin.	Monarch.	Nankin.	Newcastle (1st Commission).	Northumberland.	Orwell and Tenders to Goshawk -) Revenge.	Osborne.	Pembroke.	Penelope.	President.	Raleigh.	Resistance.	Revenge.	Royal Adelaide.	St. Vincent.	Salamander.	Seafower.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-
-	7	3	36	1	6	51	9	4	63	13	5	64	40	43	77	19	20	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	4	1	-	23	-	4	4	6	1	-
-	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	8	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-
1	-	5	17	-	1	46	1	-	17	9	2	20	15	14	83	56	1	4
1	1	-	33	-	1	1	-	5	27	9	-	29	8	21	1	4	3	2
1	1	5	4	-	1	4	10	3	2	1	1	26	7	10	9	-	8	3
-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	11	-	-	12	-	3	1	4	1	-
-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	6	1	1	2	2	1	1
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	2	-	26	-	4	2	1	-	43	10	-	71	13	18	235	6	-	-
-	2	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	5	4	-	-
-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	1	-
-	1	2	2	-	1	8	-	-	5	4	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	-
-	-	3	3	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	19	2	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	1	-
-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	5	3	-	1	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	6	12	58	1	18	120	3	11	34	18	1	81	94	64	130	43	11	15
6	-	13	22	-	5	58	-	1	14	2	1	39	40	18	65	65	1	5
22	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	8	-	-	7	4	8	82	10	4	-
-	-	4	3	-	-	6	-	-	9	5	-	8	6	-	22	5	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	3	-	1	2	-	-	14	1	-	5	-	2	15	5	2	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	(c)1	-	-	-	-	-	(c)1	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	11	14	137	1	13	134	4	5	67	44	3	156	127	94	102	72	26	18
-	2	-	3	-	-	12	1	1	2	-	-	3	6	4	12	9	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	56	77	484	10	98	647	37	38	474	151	17	743	436	388	1,241	464	116	75

Spiteful.	Squirrel.	Sultan.	Trincomalee.	Triumph.	Unicorn.	Valiant.	Vanguard.	Victoria and Albert.	Victory.	Vigilant.	Sheerness Reserve.	Total.	DISEASE OR INJURY.
12	10	31	4	35	13	35	48	12	17	1	12	12	VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:
-	-	5	2	1	-	3	-	1	2	-	1	2,101	Diseases of the Larynx.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	154	Catarrh.
-	3	3	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	6	161	Bronchitis.
-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	54	Asthma.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	28	Pneumonia.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	Pleurisy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hæmoptysis.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Lungs.
-	1	46	2	60	1	16	28	3	8	-	7	1,133	VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	Cynanche.
4	1	23	2	23	-	20	13	2	4	1	1	639	Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	Dyspepsia.
-	1	22	3	21	3	8	3	2	4	1	3	475	Dysentery.
-	1	5	-	9	-	5	1	3	1	1	-	148	Diarrhœa.
-	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	61	Colic and Constipation.
-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	64	Hæmorrhoids.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	32	Hernia.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	49	Worms.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Stomach,
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	23	Intestines, &c.
-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	64	Hepatitis.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	Jaundice.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Liver,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spleen, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	12	IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	Generative Systems:
8	2	26	-	36	-	14	8	1	15	-	17	1,204	Diseases of the Kidneys.
-	-	2	-	5	-	4	5	-	-	-	3	96	Diseases of the Bladder.
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	40	Gonorrhœa.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Epididymitis.
2	-	3	-	4	-	3	-	-	2	-	12	139	Stricture.
-	-	3	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	94	Varicocele.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orchitis.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Organs of
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Generation.
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	29	XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:
-	-	10	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	22	Diseases of the Bones.
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	60	Diseases of the Joints.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Diseases of the Bursæ.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Muscular System.
20	49	184	1	178	-	82	77	3	26	2	22	2,893	XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular
6	2	71	-	73	-	30	46	4	8	-	22	1,162	Tissue and Cutaneous System:
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	Phlegmon and Abscess.
1	1	16	-	9	-	15	1	-	3	-	13	645	Ulcer.
-	-	19	-</										

TABLE, No. 6.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 11,800.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 7,000.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers - - - -	95	8'	-	-	5	4	14	2'	-	-	2	2
Continued Fevers - - - -	141	11.9	1	-	-	-	44	6.2	-	-	-	-
Periodic Fevers - - - -	38	3.2	-	-	-	-	55	7.8	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases - - - -	77	6.5	1	-	2	1	21	3'	-	-	1	1
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism - - - -	570	48.3	39	3.3	2	1	342	48.8	10	1.4	-	-
Syphilis, Primary - - - -	571	48.3	3	2	-	-	219	31.2	-	-	-	-
Syphilis, Secondary - - - -	176	14.9	19	1.6	-	-	81	11.5	6	.8	-	-
Phthisis - - - -	44	3.7	37	3.1	10	.8	40	5.7	24	3.4	13	1.8
Other Diseases - - - -	14	1.1	7	.5	2	1	19	2.7	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses - -	415	35.1	90	7.6	4	.3	146	20.8	20	2.8	2	.2
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	124	10.5	51	4.3	4	.3	47	6.7	25	3.5	7	1.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands - - - -	119	10'	2	.1	-	-	45	6.4	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	1,475	125'	27	2.2	7	.5	662	94.5	4	.5	7	1.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	1,704	144.4	35	2.9	2	.1	694	99.1	18	2.5	5	.7
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - - -	1,285	108.8	26	2.2	2	.1	301	43.	8	1.1	3	.4
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	69	5.8	20	1.6	-	-	34	4.8	4	.5	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - - - -	3,868	327.7	10	.8	1	-	902	128.8	5	.7	2	.2
Unclassed - - - -	94	7.9	19	1.6	1	-	59	8.4	3	.4	-	-
Poisoning - - - -	2	.1	-	-	-	-	12	1.7	1	.1	1	.1
Wounds and Injuries - - - -	2,783	235.8	34	2.8	21	1.7	1,087	155.2	17	2.4	14	2.
TOTALS - - -	13,664.	1167.9	421	35.6	63	5.3	4,824	639.1	145	20.7	57	8.1

TABLE, No. 6.

and Dead, on the HOME STATION, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 2,800.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 900.)						TOTALS. (Mean Force, 22,500.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
4	1.4	-	-	1	.3	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	113	5.5	-	-	9	.4
13	4.6	-	-	-	-	3	3.3	-	-	-	-	201	8.9	1	-	-	-
20	7.1	-	-	-	-	6	6.6	1	1.1	-	-	119	5.2	1	-	-	-
6	2.1	-	-	2	.7	3	3.3	-	-	-	-	107	4.7	1	-	5	.2
172	61.4	8	2.8	-	-	55	61.1	3	3.3	1	1.1	1,139	50.6	60	2.6	3	.1
26	9.2	-	-	-	-	3	3.3	-	-	-	-	819	36.4	3	.1	-	-
18	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	12.2	25	1.1	-	-
14	5.5	12	4.2	5	1.7	3	3.3	1	1.1	1	1.1	101	4.4	74	3.2	29	1.2
24	8.5	-	-	-	-	17	18.8	2	2.2	-	-	74	3.2	9	.4	2	-
84	30.5	21	7.5	3	1.5	21	23.3	9	10.5	2	2.2	666	29.6	140	6.2	11	.4
21	7.5	6	2.1	7	2.5	8	8.8	4	4.4	3	3.3	200	8.8	86	3.8	21	.9
6	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	7.5	2	-	-	-
509	110.3	4	1.4	3	1.5	76	84.4	2	2.2	4	4.4	2,522	112.5	37	1.6	21	.9
276	98.5	10	3.5	2	.7	61	67.7	1	1.1	2	2.2	2,735	121.5	64	2.8	11	.4
41	14.6	2	.7	1	.3	11	12.2	2	2.2	-	-	1,658	72.8	38	1.6	6	.2
12	4.2	-	-	1	.3	2	2.2	-	-	-	-	117	5.2	24	1.5	1	-
212	75.7	5	1.7	1	.3	64	71.1	-	-	1	1.1	5,046	224.2	20	.8	5	.2
18	6.4	3	1.5	-	-	8	8.8	4	4.4	-	-	179	7.9	20	1.2	1	-
7	2.5	-	-	1	.3	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	22	.9	1	-	2	-
385	130.3	4	1.4	10	3.5	75	83.3	4	4.4	3	3.3	4,310	191.5	59	2.6	43	2.1
1,648	558.5	75	26.7	37	13.2	417	463.3	33	36.6	18	20.5	20,553	913.4	674	29.9	175	7.7

TABLE, No. 7.

Showing the Names of the Ships; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship; and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

C. Commissioned.

P. O. Paid off.

D. Returns defective.

RATE, &c.	NAMES OF SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Periods.	Average Com-plements.	Average Comple-ments corrected for Time.	Number of Cases and Injury.	Number of Days' Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily for Twelve Months.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Iron-clad -	Agincourt -	Devonport -	1 Sept. 1871	34	6,621	S. 1,350	Year -	760	760	787	8,031	22	28.9	93
	Devastation -	Portsmouth -	7 Jan. 1873	4	4,407	S. 800	Year -	310	310	412	8,030	8.3	26.7	70
	Hercules -	Sheerness -	2 Nov. 1868	14	5,234	S. 1,200	1 Jan. to 5 June	615	280	163	1,485	4	15.3	33
	Monarch -	Portsmouth -	10 June 1874	7	5,102	S. 1,100	10 June to 31 Dec.	530	290	434	4,149	11.3	38.9	26
	Northumberland -	Devonport -	13 Aug. 1868	28	6,621	S. 1,350	Year -	810	810	647	8,426	23	28.3	58
	Resistance -	Devonport -	9 July 1873	18	3,710	600	Year -	480	480	436	4,686	12.8	26.6	31
	Sultan -	Portsmouth -	12 Sept. 1871	12	5,234	S. 1,200	Year -	630	630	683	6,388	17.5	27.7	45
	Triumph -	Devonport -	12 Mar. 1873	14	3,893	S. 800	Year -	500	500	831	6,886	18.8	37.6	78
Second Rate -	Duncan -	Sheerness -	1 April 1873	30	3,727	S. 800	Year -	390	390	476	3,861	10.5	26.9	83
Third Rate -	Revenge -	Devonport -	6 Aug. 1872	33	3,322	S. 800	Year -	445	445	388	2,695	7.3	16.4	69
Fourth Rate -	Aurora -	Devonport -	20 Feb. 1872	28	2,568	S. 400	1 Jan. to 20 April	455	100	175	2,333	6.3	68	22
	Raleigh -	Chatham -	13 Jan. 1874	22	3,215	S. 300	13 Jan. to 30 Sept.	525	370	743	6,597	18	48.6	72
Sixth Rate -	Druid -	Sheerness -	15 Feb. 1872	10	1,322	S. 350	1 April to 30 June	150	40	46	591	1.6	40	5
Stationary Ship -	Asia -	Portsmouth -	1 Jan. 1871	4	2,289	-	Year -	1,165	1,165	662	7,525	20.6	17.6	138
	Cambridge -	Devonport -	1 Jan. 1871	29	3,101	-	Year -	880	880	700	4,727	12.9	14.6	161
	Duke of Wellington -	Portsmouth -	1 Jan. 1874	23	3,171	S. 700	Year -	985	985	1,284	11,714	32	32.4	374
	Excellent -	Portsmouth -	1 Jan. 1872	13	2,311	-	Year -	1,055	1,055	1,060	6,054	16.5	15.5	347
	Fisgard -	Woolwich -	2 Nov. 1869	22	1,069	-	Year -	80	80	36	263	7	8.7	6
	Indus -	Devonport -	1 Jan. 1869	-	2,093	-	Year -	1,100	1,100	618	4,119	11.2	10.1	170
	Naokin -	Pembroke -	1 Jan. 1872	-	2,049	-	Year -	40	40	10	76	2	5	4
	Pembroke -	Sheerness -	1 April 1873	-	2,446	-	Year -	530	530	474	3,848	10.5	19.8	101
	Royal Adelaide -	Devonport -	1 Jan. 1873	29	2,446	-	Year -	970	970	1,241	7,100	19.4	20	347
	Victory (Tender to Duke of Wellington).	-	-	26	2,164	-	Year -	70	70	151	1,542	4.2	60	37
Driftship -	Castor -	North Shields -	1 Jan. 1873	17	1,203	-	Year -	55	55	31	340	9	16.3	-
	Clyde -	Aberdeen -	1 Jan. 1873	15	1,081	-	Year -	30	30	14	138	3	10	1
	Dardalus -	Bristol -	1 Jan. 1873	14	1,082	-	Year -	50	50	43	331	9	18	2

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THE Mediterranean Squadron in 1874 comprised nineteen vessels, viz.: six iron-clads; two sloops; three gun-vessels; two steam vessels; two despatch vessels; three gun-boats; and one receiving ship, permanently stationed at Malta. The returns from ten of the vessels are for the whole twelve months, and from the remainder for periods varying from six weeks to eleven months. The mean force corrected for time was 2,980, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 4,180, which is in the ratio of 1402·6 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 20· per 1,000. Of these, 103 were invalided, and twenty-five proved fatal; the former being in the ratio of 34·5, and the latter of 8·3 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the ratio of invaliding equal to 1·9 per 1,000, and an increase in the death-rate to the extent of 2·9 per 1,000.

The average daily loss of service from General Diseases, Section A. or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 5·6 per 1,000; and in Section B. or Constitutional Group, 11·2; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, ·8; of the circulatory system, ·3; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 1·1; of the respiratory system, 2·9; of the digestive system, 3·; of the urinary and generative systems, 3·3; of the organs of locomotion, ·2; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 10·5; from unclassified diseases, ·9; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 11·3. The average number of men sick daily was 162·8, which is in the ratio of 54·6 per 1,000 of force, being an increase compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 1·9 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases. Section A., or Febrile Group.

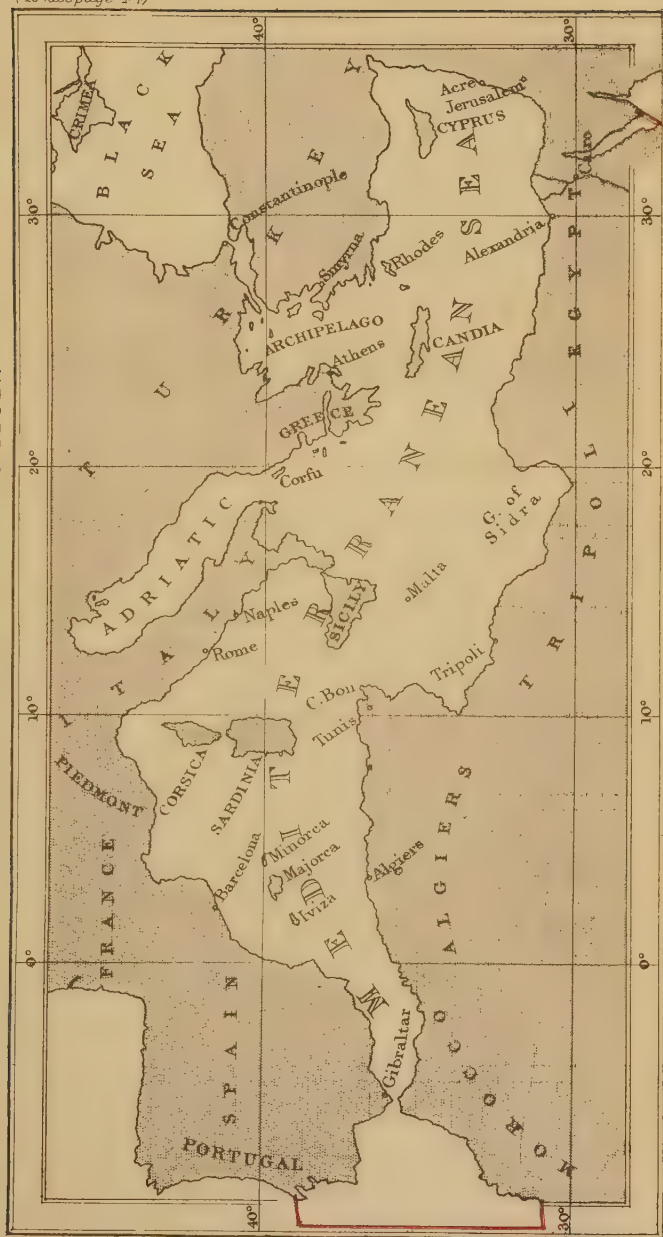
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Under this head, 333 cases of various forms of febrile disease appear in the Returns, viz.: one of small-pox; one of varicella; nine of enteric fever; 197 of simple continued fever; forty-six of ague; sixty-seven of remittent fever; and twelve of erysipelas; and of these, four of enteric fever, five of simple continued fever, and four of remittent fever were invalided; and five of enteric fever, one of simple continued fever, and one of erysipelas proved fatal.

Small-pox.—A single case of this disease occurred in the Antelope while at sea. The vessel had lately left Therapia, where
small-

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small-pox of a very virulent type was prevalent, and it is more than probable that the disease was contracted there. It appeared in a very modified form, and the man made a good recovery.

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Varicella.—A case of varicella appears in the Returns from the Swiftsure. It occurred in the person of an officer, who stated that he had suffered from the disease in childhood. It was supposed to have been contracted at Gibraltar, where it was very prevalent at the time. The attack was a smart one, the constitutional symptoms running high, and the eruption being very copious, extending even over the face. It began to decline on the third day, and had almost disappeared on the seventh. On the third day of the eruption a crop of urticaria suddenly appeared, covering the whole body. It remained for twenty-four hours, and disappeared as suddenly as it came.

Enteric Fever.—Nine cases of this insidious and dangerous form of fever appeared in the squadron, viz.: two in the Cruiser, two in the Invincible, one in the Lord Warden, three in the Swiftsure, and one in the Torch. Fatal cases occurred in the Cruiser, Invincible, Lord Warden, Pallas, and Swiftsure.

In the Cruiser, in which there were two cases of enteric fever, the disease appears to have been contracted in Malta. The medical officer* observes:—"Of these, one occurred in Malta in January, nine days after arrival, in the person of a marine artilleryman. This man's health had not been good for some time. In the previous quarter he had been twenty-five days on the sick-list, with a large unhealthy abscess below the knee. He was ailing four or five days with febrile catarrhal symptoms before applying for medical treatment. After three days' treatment the catarrhal symptoms disappeared, the fever remaining, with yellowish coated tongue, irritability of stomach, and increasing temperature of skin. He had chills in the evening, followed by heat and sweating during the night, and restlessness and talking in his sleep. The bowels were confined; there was no eruption. After his reception into hospital, enteric symptoms came on, and he died in the fourth week."

In hospital the case proved fatal after twenty-eight days' illness. There were the characteristic eruption, tenderness, and gurgling in the iliac fossa and tympanitis. At the autopsy enlargement of the mesenteric glands, and extensive enlargement of the agminated glands of the ileum were found.

Of the second case, the medical officer remarks:—"The other case occurred in August, in the person of a seaman, who was put on the list after leaving Malta for Port Mahon. He had recently joined from the Lord Warden, and appears to have contracted the disease while serving on board that ship. This lad had been ailing for more than a week, not feeling fit for any duty, but just able to move about the decks. He had bronchitic symptoms, with
loose

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, G. W. L. Harrison.

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loose bowels; extensive pneumonia then followed, which appeared to mask the abdominal symptoms; then, afternoon febrile paroxysms of a hectic nature, followed by profuse sweats; next, an eruption of sudamina over the abdomen, followed by a scattered eruption of small, red, elevated, acuminate spots, vesicular, or pustular at summits (not true typhoid spots). At the end of the second week he complained that coughing hurt his belly, which was tender on pressure, and a little full; and there was gurgling, on pressure, in the right iliac fossa. No delirium noticed. He was sent to hospital at Gibraltar, and afterwards invalided.

"In both these cases the commencement of the disease was insidious, and ushered in by catarrhal symptoms, the patient in each having been sick and weak before applying. In neither could a diagnosis be made, even in the beginning of the second week; there was no true typhoid eruption in either; and in one, the fatal case, no diarrhoea at the commencement, but a strong disposition to morning remissions. Both were contracted at Malta. In the fatal case incubation was short, three or four days at the most; in the other uncertain."

There were two cases of enteric fever in the Invincible, one of which proved fatal. The disease, it is thought, was contracted at Malta. In the fatal case the post-mortem appearances were very characteristic.

There was a single and fatal case of enteric fever in the Lord Warden. The staff surgeon of the ship,* in his Report upon it, says: "It occurred in the person of an ordinary seaman, who was placed on the sick-list on the 19th of March, at Malta, complaining of severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, and rigors, which he said came on after being employed in the hold of the Lord Warden (then being re-fitted in the Somerset Dock), scraping underneath the tanks, on the day previously. He stated that he had been about two hours at this work, when, finding the place close, and his stomach sick, he was obliged to give it up and go on deck. He felt unwell during the night on board the Hibernia, where he slept, and reported himself sick on the following morning, with the above symptoms. His pulse was then 108. Skin hot; tongue furred; and bowels relaxed. It was found, also, that he had a purulent discharge from the right ear, having suffered from otorrhoea, off and on, for some time previously. He was directed to take an emetic of pulv. ipecacuan., which acted well, and cleared out his stomach, after which a saline mixture was prescribed.

"On the two following days he was better in all respects, his pulse and temperature having fallen considerably; but on the morning of the 22nd of March he had a dull and vacant look, his manner was listless, and he complained of headache, thirst, pain in the back and along the side of the face and neck, with general weakness. His tongue was covered with a creamy fur; there was no vomiting, looseness of the bowels, or tenderness on pressure over the right iliac fossa

* Staff Surgeon, J. N. Dick.

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fossa or abdomen; his pulse was 112; morning temperature, 103°; the skin was dry; and there was a profuse discharge from the right ear, as before. He was removed on this day to the Naval Hospital at Malta, where the case had a fatal termination shortly after.

"It will be observed here that there was no period of incubation. The attack occurred at once on exposure to the close atmosphere in the hold of the ship, and did not, as is usual in enteric fever, commence slowly, and insidiously. After being employed for about two hours scraping underneath the tanks, he 'felt his stomach sick, and the place too close for him,' and he was obliged to leave his work and go on deck. This was the account he gave of the beginning of his illness, when reporting himself at the sick bay on the following morning; he was then suffering from occasional vomiting and looseness of the bowels, both pulse and temperature being up. After the immediate administration of an emetic (which I consider only useful in the early stage of the disease, before the complicated series of actions constituting the pyrexial phenomena are established), which acted well, he was better for the two days succeeding his admission to the sick-list, but at the end of that time his pulse rose to 112, and temperature to 103°; he had a dull, vacant look, and his manner was listless. He suffered from thirst, headache, pain of the back and along the side of the face and neck, with general weakness. His tongue was covered with a creamy fur, but there was no vomiting, looseness of the bowels, or tenderness on pressure over the abdomen. In the evening his pulse increased to 128, and his temperature to 105°.

"On the fourth morning, after a restless night, his symptoms were unchanged, with the exception that the pulse had fallen to 112, and the temperature to 103°, as is usually seen in typhoid. The characteristic eruption had not appeared when he was sent to hospital on this day."

In the Swiftsure there were three cases of enteric fever, one of which proved fatal. The history of these cases, and the remarks of the medical officer* of the ship in connection with them, are sufficiently interesting to warrant their being introduced here:—"There were three cases of enteric fever, all of which were sent to hospital after remaining under treatment on board for periods of four days, twenty-one days, and fourteen days respectively. The first of these cases occurred at Malta in the month of May, and after remaining under treatment on board for four days was sent to the Naval Hospital, where it terminated fatally on the twenty-second day, counting from the date of the patient's being placed on the sick-list. The origin of this case, though diligently sought for, could not be satisfactorily ascertained. The sanitary condition of the ship at the time was most excellent, and the general health of the ship's company was remarkably good, although a few slight febrile cases had occurred, as might be expected at that season of the year. The water used on board was obtained from the same source as that supplied

* Staff Surgeon, George Moore, M.D.

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supplied to all the other ships of the fleet. The patient was a strong, healthy young man, aged twenty-two years. He was a special leave man, and as such had the privilege of going on shore on leave every second day, but so far from taking advantage of this privilege, he had not been absent from the ship for nearly a month, having last gone on leave at Malta on the 24th of April. He appeared to be in the enjoyment of good health up to the afternoon of the 20th of May, when he went on shore on thirty-six hours' leave. He was in company with a petty officer, who stated that they landed on the Burmola side of the harbour, and went direct to the Burmola Institute, which is situated in Vittoriosa, near the Victualling Yard. Not feeling well, he laid down, and did not afterwards leave the house during the time he was on leave. He was a man of sober habits, seldom drinking anything but water, but, at the suggestion of his shipmate, who was a teetotaler, he took a glass of brandy before lying down, for the purpose of removing the feeling of malaise from which he was suffering. On the following morning (the 21st of May) he could not eat his breakfast, and he was again advised to take a little brandy and to lie down, which he did, and remained in the house all day. At dinner he had no appetite for animal food, but ate some stewed fruit. In the evening, after taking a cup of strong tea, he said he felt much better, and he and his shipmate came on board together, preferring this to coming early next morning, when their leave would have expired. On his way down to the boat he had a glass of iced lemonade, which, with two glasses of brandy, was all that he had had in the way of drink while on leave. On the morning of the 22nd he presented himself in the sick-bay, suffering from febrile symptoms of unusual severity, which, notwithstanding the treatment employed, were greatly increased on the following day, and on the 24th his temperature rose to $104^{\circ}5$. On the morning of the 25th, head symptoms setting in, he was recommended for hospital treatment, and was sent on the morning of the 26th to Malta Hospital, where typhoid symptoms supervened, resulting, as stated above, in a fatal termination.

“The second case occurred in the month of July, while the ship was at Smyrna, but had no connection with that place. The subject of it was a boy, aged 18 years, who had not been on shore at Smyrna, where the ship remained only four days, and indeed had not been out of the ship for more than a month previously, the last occasion of his going on shore on leave having been at Malta, early in the month of June. On board the ship he had been subjected to exactly the same influences as all the other boys, who remained in good health. The water used by the ship's company was distilled on board, and the general health of the crew was decidedly above par, the sick-list at the time numbering only fifteen. The peculiarity of this case was, that, beyond an abiding high temperature (104° to 106°), there were no symptoms present other than those of simple continued fever during the first three weeks of the disease while the patient was under treatment on board. On the arrival of the ship at Malta in the end of July, he was sent to the Naval Hospital, where enteric symptoms set in soon after his admission, and after having
had

had a severe attack, and a protracted convalescence, he was eventually invalided at hospital on the 1st of October.

"The third case occurred in the person of a stoker, aged 23 years. He had been often on shore at Malta for some weeks previous to the attack, and no doubt had contracted the disease in one of the numerous filthy haunts which seamen there frequent, although it was impossible to ascertain the actual source of the infection. The ship left Malta on a cruise on the 4th of December, and the patient was placed on the sick-list on the following day, suffering from well marked febrile symptoms. The disease proved to be of a mild form, although the symptoms were sufficiently well pronounced to leave no doubt as to their true import. On the return of the ship to Malta (on the 19th of December) the patient was sent to Malta Hospital, where he remained at the end of the year, and was then convalescent.

"It must, I think, be conceded that the difficulty of obtaining reliable information as to the source of infection in cases of enteric fever occurring on board a man-of-war is very great, and not unfrequently cases occur in which the probability, or indeed the possibility, of the disease having originated in the patient's having swallowed, or inhaled contagium, derived from the excreta of another typhoid patient, is so extremely remote that the idea of such an origin can hardly be entertained, and there seems nothing left but to accept, *nolens volens*, the theory of the so-called pythogenic or '*de novo*' origin of the disease. Of the three cases above referred to, the third only can, with any degree of certainty, be attributed to the exposure of the patient to possible sources of infection at Malta, where for some weeks before his illness he had been in the habit of frequenting the shore, and where enteric fever might be said to be endemic. The origin of the disease in the first and second cases is not so easily arrived at. Neither of the patients had been on shore for about a month previous to their being attacked with fever, and the sanitary condition of the ship was such, that the disease could not be attributed to any morbid influence on board. Under these circumstances, one of the two following conclusions seems to be inevitable: either the poison of enteric fever may remain in the system for a period of fully four weeks before it begins to produce any of its baneful effects, or that the disease may be of spontaneous origin, arising from pythogenic influences, the result of putrefactive processes occurring within the body of the patient himself."

There was a single case of enteric fever in the *Torch*. The medical officer* of the ship says:—"The disease was contracted at the Piræus, where it sometimes assumes an epidemic form, particularly at the commencement of the rainy season. The patient had been on general leave a few days before he was attacked. The exciting cause of the disease in this case, I am inclined to think, arose from exposure when on shore. I know it is the custom of most of the men to spend their leave at the houses in close proximity to the old harbour,

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* Surgeon J. Tyndall.

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bour, and sometimes sleeping in the open air. The unwonted heat of the sun in the day time, the chills, and damp at night, the pestilential vapours that emanate from the harbour, and especially a combination of these circumstances, perhaps aided by the exhaustion of vitality, probably allowed the poison to do its work. The water supplied to the ship had its source in the mountains, and is conveyed to the Piræus by means of pipes, where it empties itself into a large tank. It was good drinkable water, although there was a slight excess of chloride of sodium, but not sufficient to do any injury."

The fatal case of enteric fever in the *Pallas* occurred in the person of a marine, who was entered on the sick-list for some trifling surgical affection, he having been last on shore thirteen days previously at Gibraltar. The ship left Gibraltar on the 2nd of February, and arrived at Malta on the 10th. On the 12th, he was sent to hospital for the same surgical affection, but he was the subject of fever also at this time, the temperature on the evening of his admission being 104·6, the highest to which it subsequently rose being 105·6. The rose-coloured eruption was freely scattered over the body, and the usual abdominal symptoms were present. At the autopsy the mesenteric glands were found to be much enlarged, and there was ulceration of Peyer's patches, some of the ulcers being as large as a florin, and almost perforating.

Simple Continued Fever.—One hundred and ninety-seven cases of this form of fever were under treatment in the squadron during the year, of which five were invalided, and one proved fatal. The average duration of each case on board ship, and in hospital, was between eleven, and twelve days. The ships in which the largest number of cases occurred were the *Hibernia*, the *Lord Warden*, and the *Swiftsure*. The fatal case occurred in the *Invincible*.

In the *Hibernia*, there were twenty-eight cases of simple continued fever, eighteen of which occurred in the Michaelmas quarter of the year. Of these, sixteen occurred between the 17th of June and the 31st of August, when the crew occupied the naval barracks in the Victualling Yard. The medical officer* says:—"These cases presented all the characteristics of this form of fever, from the simple ephemeral fever of one day's duration to the more acute inflammatory type that extended over a period of twenty-two days. They were common in youths of an active constitution, and in those who were of a scrofulous tendency. Persons immediately after their arrival here, are commonly seized with this disease, and it is called by them 'Malta fever.'

"The symptoms are chiefly the following: In the midst of the most robust state of health, chills and rigors take place, followed by frontal headache, and great prostration. Respiration, heat of surface, and pulse are much increased; cardiac excitement is seldom noticed; delirium is exceptional; hæmorrhages from the nose are occasionally met with. This fever is generally of short duration; in the mildest form,

* Staff Surgeon, S. A. Willis, M.D.

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form, of one day, in the more severe from three to four days, and in a few of the most obstinate it seldom exceeds eight or ten days. It does, however, happen, though very rarely, that a case is met with that continues for twenty-two days. In bilious and cachectic individuals various gastric disorders succeed the fever, and sometimes these persist for a long time. Rheumatic and neuralgic affections of various parts, but more particularly of the back and lower extremities, sometimes manifest themselves most obstinately after the fever has passed away.

"The treatment consists chiefly in the administration of brisk purgatives at the commencement of the ailment, followed by diaphoretics, until the pyrexial symptoms are all abated. In protracted convalescence small and frequent doses of quinine, with some bitter infusion, are requisite. The diet should be as light, and nutritious as possible, without stimulants.

"This fever is generally supposed to be caused by exposure to the sun, imprudence in diet, or drink, with want of proper rest, and sleep at night; though many cases happen, which cannot be traced to any of these causes."

There were fifty-one cases of simple continued fever in the second commission of the Lord Warden. The majority of the cases were of a mild, and ephemeral nature, running an uncomplicated course of a few days' duration. The staff surgeon observes:—"In the more severe examples, the incubative stage extended over several days before rigors were experienced, complaint only being made of those vague and ill-defined sensations; which are grouped under the head of malaise; and which signify general languor, debility, indisposition for bodily, and mental exertion, with confusion of ideas, and incapacity to perform the ordinary duties of life. This was sometimes followed by the algide stage, in which chattering of the teeth, and a shrunken condition of the external parts were the prominent symptoms; combined with headache, temporal, or general, pains in the eyeballs, nausea, with, or without vomiting, and aching of the back, and limbs.

"These symptoms were succeeded by the period of reaction, in which the pulse rose in force, and frequency, the face became hot, and flushed, the eyes suffused, and prominent, while an increase in the bodily temperature took place; some slight delirium being occasionally present, the bowels at this time showing a tendency to constipation. The more severe cases usually terminated in their pyrexial action, by the sudden appearance of copious, and abundant perspiration; the dry and hot skin first becoming moist, general diaphoresis quickly followed as the favourable sign, which carried a considerable quantity of fluid from the system. Refreshing sleep after this crisis, left the patients free from febrile action, and only suffering from debility and exhaustion, out of which state they soon convalesced."

In the Swiftsure there were thirty-four cases of simple continued fever. "A large majority of them," it is said, "were in reality mild cases of febricula, such as commonly occur on this station during the spring and autumn months, and appear to be the result of climatic influence as a predisposing, and generally some slight indis-

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cretion while on shore on leave, as an exciting cause. Thirty of these cases occurred in the two quarters, included between the 1st of April, and the 30th of September; and the remaining four in the first and last quarters of the year. Two cases occurring in July, and presenting symptoms of a more formidable nature, were sent to Malta Hospital, where, after the subsidence of the febrile symptoms, the patients remained in a very debilitated state for a long time, and were eventually invalided. An able seaman, aged 26 years, was invalided for febricula. He suffered from climatic cachexia, and had had no fewer than seven febrile attacks within a period of a little over twelve months."

The fatal case in the *Invincible* occurred in the person of a boy, who presented all the symptoms of irregular intermittent fever, which, however, soon became continued. Pneumonic symptoms supervened, and the case ran rapidly a downward course to the fatal termination.

Ague.—Forty-six cases of ague occurred in the squadron, the majority being in the *Antelope*, which was chiefly employed in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. During the Christmas quarter of the year, seven cases occurred in this vessel consequent upon a short visit to Smyrna. This disease caused no loss to the service by invaliding, or death.

Remittent Fever.—Of sixty-seven cases of this form of fever which appear in the Returns, thirteen occurred in the *Cockatrice*, twenty-five in the *Pallas*, and eight in the *Rapid*. Of the total number, four were invalided.

Of the thirteen cases which occurred in the *Cockatrice*, the medical officer* observes: "The thirteen cases recorded under this head were somewhat interesting. They were very typical, being characterised by all the symptoms usually ascribed to this class of disease. The remissions were not regular, and seemed not to follow any rule of periodicity. The first four or five cases presented symptoms of considerable acuteness, but each case seemed to decline successively in severity. In conversation with medical men up the River (Danube), I gathered that the malarial poison had chiefly exhibited itself in the remittent type during the past summer. All our cases terminated favourably, and were followed by no ulterior results, except one in which there was twice a recurrence of the disease. The treatment adopted was the same in all, viz., active purgation at the commencement of the disease, followed by mild salines, and when the more acute febrile stage had passed, and the tongue began to clean, quinine was freely administered. In the early stages the latter agent was always found to do more harm than good; the irritability of the stomach was increased, and as a rule violent retching and vomiting were induced."

There

* Surgeon Joseph Wood, M.D.

There were twenty-five cases of remittent fever in the Pallas. They were distributed with tolerable equality over the first three quarters of the year. The average duration of each case on board ship was about fifteen days. Four of the cases were invalided.

In the Rapid there were eight cases of remittent fever. Two occurred in the first quarter of the year, one of which was followed by rheumatism and palpitation; the other was attended with debility, syncope, and anæmia. There were no cases in the second or fourth quarters. In the third quarter six cases came under treatment, and with reference to them the medical officer* observes: "In all these cases, the germs of disease, I believe, were introduced at Valencia, which we visited early in June, and where we remained four days, and took in water. The country around is malarious, and malarious fevers are common amongst the inhabitants; it lies low, the soil is alluvial, and most extensively irrigated, and manured. One case, that of a boy, was severe, being attended with gastric and enteric disturbance, and followed by synovial inflammation of the left knee joint. Temporary convalescence was followed by a relapse. After being thirty-two days on the sick-list, he was sent to Malta Hospital reduced to a skeleton, very weak, and very nervous. He remained there for some time, and was subsequently invalided."

In several of the other cases the fever became complicated with synovial inflammation of the joints, and with pleurisy.

Erysipelas.—Twelve cases of erysipelas were under treatment in the squadron during the year, of which one proved fatal. Each case was on an average 105 days under treatment on board ship and in hospital. The fatal case occurred in the person of a bandsman of the Invincible. It was of the phlegmonous variety, affecting the right lower extremity, very rapid in its course, and of the utmost severity.

II. General Diseases. Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Under this head appear 373 cases of various forms of disease, viz., 169 of rheumatism; 136 of primary syphilis; fifty-three of secondary syphilis; six of gout; one of scrofula, and eight of phthisis pulmonalis. Of these, fifteen of rheumatism, three of primary syphilis, two of secondary syphilis, and seven of phthisis were invalided; and five of phthisis proved fatal. One case of anæmia and purpura, and one of dropsy entered on the sick-list in the previous year, were also invalided; and a case of dropsy, also from the previous year, proved fatal.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of rheumatism to the extent of 18·3 per 1,000, and in the invaliding rate of ·7. The vessels in which

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* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, J. C. Eastcott.

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which the greatest number of cases occurred were the Cruiser, the Helicon, the Invincible, the Lord Warden, the Pallas, the Rapid, and the Swiftsure.

There were thirteen cases of rheumatism in the Cruiser, but only ten persons were the subjects of the disease, the other three cases being recurrences. The medical officer observes:—"In six of the cases, the disease followed or accompanied fever; four being after fever, which was classed as simple continued, and two after remittent fever. In these cases the rheumatism was erratic, affected both muscles, and joints, and was attended with little or no swelling. The patients were anæmic, and showed signs of suffering in their expression of face, and there was generally a rise of temperature of one or two or more degrees in the evening. Three of these cases were ultimately invalided. In another case, in which the rheumatism commenced with rheumatic arthritis of the knee, with febrile symptoms, there was a doubt, as to whether the fever was primary, or symptomatic. Other joints were afterwards affected, and the patient was invalided. One case of chronic articular rheumatism followed exposure to wet in a man, who had had rheumatism previously. The other cases were of muscular rheumatism, affecting either the lumbar region, the gluteal region, or the trapezius muscle."

In the Invincible, in which there were twenty-four cases of rheumatism, the majority were of a chronic character. A few cases of a sub-acute variety, however, occurred, in which there was considerable swelling of the joints affected, viz., the knees, ankles, and wrists. Some of the cases were contracted at Barcelona, and were attributed to the heavy dews, and the cold, damp, and often foggy mornings.

In the second commission of the Lord Warden there were thirty-one cases of rheumatism, in reference to which the medical officer observes:—"Thirty-one cases of rheumatism have been placed under treatment. Of these, twenty-one were sent to duty, seven were sent to hospital, and three were invalided. With a few exceptions the majority of these cases were of a chronic nature, and were characterized by pain, and stiffness of the muscular system, and joints, accompanied in some instances with swelling, and tenderness to the touch, and in others, with wasting of the limbs affected, and deterioration of the general health."

"Of those invalided, the first was a leading stoker, fifty-seven years of age, who had suffered from pains in the right elbow, and knee, for a considerable period. He had only been a few months in the Lord Warden, during which time he did but little duty in the stoke-hold, as he was totally unfit for severe bodily exertion of any description. In addition to the rheumatism, he suffered from occasional swelling and œdema of the lower extremities, while the veins of the right leg were in a varicose condition. He was also weak, and debilitated, and the heart's action was sometimes intermittent.

"In the second, an able seaman, who had been four years on the station, suffered from debility and pains of a rheumatic character around the right hip joint and thigh, with wasting of the limb and lameness.

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"In the third, the patient, also an able seaman, had been the subject of enteric fever in the early part of the year in Plymouth Hospital, before coming out to the Mediterranean. In the month of July he was placed on the sick-list for eleven days with general rheumatism; again on the 3rd of September for forty-two days for remittent fever, followed by rheumatism; and again on the 17th of November, with considerable swelling of the right shoulder and wrist joints, accompanied by complete lameness of the limb."

In the remaining vessels the cases of rheumatism were chiefly the sequelæ of febrile attacks.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—One hundred and thirty-six cases of primary syphilis, and fifty-three of secondary syphilis, were entered on the sick-list in the squadron during the year, the former being in the ratio of 45·6, and the latter of 17·7 per 1,000 of force. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of primary disease to the extent of 3·2, and of secondary syphilis of 4· per 1,000. Three cases of primary, and two of secondary syphilis were invalided. Each case of primary disease was under treatment on board ship and in hospital, on an average between forty-two and forty-three days, and each case of secondary syphilis nearly forty-two days. The *Invincible*, the *Lord Warden*, the *Research*, and the *Swiftsure* were the vessels showing the largest number of cases.

In the *Invincible* there were twenty-nine cases of primary, and seventeen of secondary, syphilis. Two-thirds of the primary disease was contracted at Barcelona, and many of the cases of secondary disease resulted therefrom.

In the second commission of the *Lord Warden* there were fifteen cases of primary syphilis, and thirteen of secondary syphilis, concerning which the medical officer observes:—"Fifteen cases of primary, and thirteen of secondary, syphilis were under treatment. Of these, fourteen were sent to duty, and fourteen to hospital. Of the former, one was contracted in Southampton, one in London, four at Portsmouth, two in Valetta, three at Gibraltar, two at Palermo, and two not known. Those cases contracted in England were in the persons of men who were sent out in the transport 'Thames' to join the *Lord Warden* on her re-commissioning.

"It will be seen that only two individuals were infected after impure connection in Malta, notwithstanding the constant opportunities afforded to the men of going on leave. This, indeed, speaks well for the creditable manner in which the police authorities carry out the legal enactments against prostitution in the island, their efforts being unremitting in checking, as far as lies in their power, the spread of the disease. Only those women, however, who are publicly known as prostitutes, come under their surveillance, and, in consequence, the disease which does exist, seems, in a great measure, to be propagated by persons, who, while ostensibly honest, are secretly addicted to immoral practices, and who, unless a specific charge be made against them of having infected a sailor, or soldier, escape the fortnightly inspection of the police surgeon.

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"Three slight cases occurred during our stay at Gibraltar, where the police are only enabled by the local laws to call before the surgeon for examination, those women residing there who are of alien birth, British subjects, or females born on the rock being exempt from any interference, although the fact of their gaining a livelihood by prostitution is widely known."

In the Research there were seventeen cases of primary, and eight of secondary syphilis. Most of the cases of primary disease were contracted at Barcelona.

There were forty-two cases of primary syphilis, and one of secondary syphilis, in the Swiftsure. Two of the cases of primary disease are returned as syphilitic bubo in the records of the ship. With respect to the cases generally, the medical officer observes of forty cases of primary disease, ". twenty-seven were contracted at Barcelona, eleven at Malta, and two at Gibraltar." "The great number of cases of syphilis contracted at Barcelona, as compared with Gibraltar and Malta, is very remarkable, but is easily understood, when one considers the lamentable condition of that town, as far as the propagation of venereal diseases is concerned. Nominally a certain amount of supervision is exercised over prostitutes, but so laxly is it administered, that it is altogether inoperative, and disease among their ranks is the rule, and not the exception. I was informed, while at Barcelona, by an officer whose duty it was to inspect periodically the principal military hospitals, that of 280 patients in hospital at that time, 220 were affected with syphilis, and he further stated that gonorrhœa cases were not admitted into hospital. It is much to be regretted that the presence of a man-of-war at Barcelona is so frequently necessary, as it is certainly the principal source of "Venereal" on the Mediterranean Station. In a period of a little over two months, forty-four cases of venereal disease (twenty-seven of syphilis, and seventeen of gonorrhœa) were contracted there by the Swiftsure's crew, causing a temporary loss of service of 1,277 days by the cases treated on board, and 561 by those sent to hospital, and amounting altogether to 1,838 days.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Class III. Under this head appear ninety-nine cases of various forms of disease, of which thirteen were invalided. As heretofore the greatest loss to the service by invaliding was from epilepsy. There was no mortality from this class of diseases.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Class IV. Under this head appear twenty cases of functional disease of the heart, seven of organic disease of the heart, and five of varicose veins; and of these, seven of organic disease of the heart, and two of varicose veins, were invalided, and one of organic disease of the heart

heart proved fatal. The discrepancy between the number of cases of organic disease of the heart, and the numbers invalided, and dead, arises from the fact that one of the invalided cases was originally entered under the head of functional disease.

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Class IV.

Organic Disease of the Heart.—The fatal case of organic disease of the heart was of a somewhat peculiar character. It occurred in the person of an ordinary seaman of the Swiftsure, who was sent to Malta Hospital labouring under primary syphilis, contracted at Barcelona. He had some superficial sores, and a bubo in the left groin, which threatened to suppurate. He was admitted to hospital on the 11th of March, and on the 11th of April the bubo had suppurated, and was opened by incision. On the 13th of April some sinuses were laid open. On the 7th of May a whitlow had formed in the left middle finger, which was laid open, and a sinus formed in this case also, which was laid open on the 10th. On the night of the 12th he had rigors, followed by profuse perspiration, and on the 13th the bubo was found to be more swollen and inflamed, but not painful; he had headache, the tongue was furred, and the pulse 120; there was a little cough, with scanty expectoration. On the 15th the temperature was normal, and there was no headache, but a little soreness of the throat; the tonsils were not enlarged. On the 26th vomiting set in, and all food was rejected. This continued almost without intermission to the last. On the 7th of June it is reported:—"6 a.m. Patient screaming with pain in the right thigh and calf, which has prevented his sleeping during the night. Pulse quick; tongue clean; no swelling of the leg; skin cool; temperature 99°, 100°, 100·6." Subcutaneous injection of a quarter of a grain of acetate of morphia induced sleep for about an hour. There had been no vomiting since midnight, and there was a free healthy discharge from the groin; pulse 108; tongue moist. On the morning of the 8th the report was: Temperature 99° 4'; slept fairly; has severe pain in left thigh; pulse 52, wiry; occasional vomiting. 12 noon. Suddenly fainted, and when the medical officer on duty reached the ward he was found cold and pulseless. Frictions, &c., were had recourse to, but were of no avail. Had made no complaint, except of pain in the left thigh. Tongue was clean and moist, and the wound in the groin looked well, with a scanty, healthy discharge.

Autopsy.—Nineteen hours after death. Tolerably firm adhesions were found between the pulmonary and costal pleuræ of each side. The lungs also were adherent to the anterior mediastinum by fibrinous bands. The lungs themselves appeared healthy, but were pressed upwards by the liver, which was enlarged, and the stomach and intestines, which were distended with flatus. The liver weighed sixty-nine ounces, was of a reddish grey colour, smooth, bloodless, and very hard. The pericardium was distended with a clear serous-looking fluid. The heart was loaded with fat; the left ventricle hypertrophied, without dilatation; the right occupied by a fibrinous clot. The kidneys conjointly weighed 22½ ounces; the capsules were easily detachable, and the organs were paler than normal, and harder. The spleen weighed seven ounces, was of a dark colour,

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and cut with a smooth, dry section. Several sinuses extended from the opening in the groin leading to collections of matter in the abdominal wall, and under Poupart's ligament, and the femoral vessels, as deep as the bone. Sinuses had also burrowed down the thigh, between the pectineus, and adductor longus. The brain substance was everywhere healthy. The organs generally were surrounded by a superabundance of fat. No sign of an embolus could be discovered.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

**Classes V.
and VI.**

Under this head, appear thirty-one cases of sympathetic bubo, and two of other forms of glandular disease. The average duration of each case of bubo was a little over forty days; and of each case of other forms of glandular disease between ten and eleven days. There was no loss to the service by invaliding, or death, from these affections.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class VII.

Under this head appear 406 cases of various forms of diseases, of which nine were invalided, and two proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 24·7 per 1,000 over the invaliding rate of 2·7 per 1,000, and in the ratio of mortality of ·6 per 1,000. There was no mortality from these diseases in 1873. Catarrh contributed 354 to the total number of cases, the average duration of each case being between four and five days.

Gangrene of the Lung.—A death from this cause appears in the Returns with no corresponding case. It occurred in the person of a petty officer of the Pallas who was sent to Malta Hospital with bronchitis. The summary of the case as furnished by the medical officer* of the hospital is as follows: " æt, thirty-four, was admitted into hospital from the Pallas on the 10th of April, having been under treatment a fortnight for chronic bronchitis. He was much emaciated, and stated that he had been ill for more than three months with cough, shortness of breath, and gradually increasing debility. There was great flattening above and below both clavicles, dulness in percussion over the chest anteriorly, and posteriorly; below the right clavicle there was increased vocal resonance, and crepitation over nearly the whole chest; expectoration copious, prune-juice like, and very fetid. Temperature normal. He died on the fourth day after admission. On opening the chest after death, an enormous abscess was found on the right side, between the pleural layers. The right lung itself was fetid, infiltrated with pus, and contained tubercular masses of considerable size, numerous abscesses, and in many parts was gangrenous. The left lung was emphysematous at the apex, congested at the central

* Deputy Inspector General R. Mason, C.B.

central portion, and gangrenous at the base. Like the right lung, it contained numerous abscesses, with tubercular matter, and exuded a sanguineo-purulent fluid on section."

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Class VII.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

Under this head appear 589 cases of various forms of disease, of which four were invalided, and one proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 5·3 per 1,000, but a reduction in the invaliding ratio equal to 1·5 per 1,000. The ratio of mortality in both years was the same. Cynanche contributed 158, dyspepsia 120, and diarrhœa 215 to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was on an average about six days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia between five and six days; and each case of diarrhœa a little under five days.

Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c.—Under this head appears a fatal case. It occurred in the person of a petty officer of the Pallas, who had been twice under treatment for jaundice, but on the second occasion, on the 11th of July, he had a severe fit of coughing, during which he expectorated more than half a pint of pus, mixed with blood. On examination, bronchitic râles were found to prevail in both lungs, and there was pneumonia of the base of the right lung. It was evident that an abscess of the liver had opened into the right lung, although throughout both of the attacks of jaundice the hepatic symptoms were by no means acute at any time. On the arrival of the ship at Malta, on the 27th of July, he was discharged to hospital, where his case ran steadily a downward course, profuse diarrhœa, and ultimately dysentery setting in, and proving fatal on the 26th of August. The following appearances, which were found on post-mortem examination of the body, are extracted from the records of the hospital:—"On opening the chest extensive pleuritic adhesions were found on both sides, both between the pulmonary, and costal pleuræ, and the pleuræ, and anterior mediastinum. The lower lobe of the right lung was closely, and firmly adherent to the diaphragm, and to the lateral aspect of the spinal column, and on effecting their separation, a large cavity was found communicating with the liver through the diaphragm. This cavity extended upwards by a narrow opening as high as the middle lobe, in the substance of which it communicated with a bronchus. The lower and middle lobes of the right lung were completely consolidated, and sunk in water. The upper lobe was emphysematous and congested. There was also consolidation of the substance of the base of the left lung, but not to the same extent as on the right side. The left upper lobe was generally congested, and emphysematous. On cutting through the trachea a large quantity of purulent matter escaped. The opening of communication with the liver was situated at the posterior surface of the right base, and was almost large enough at the surface to admit the hand. The liver was found to be much enlarged, weighing eighty ounces, and there was a considerable sized abscess at its posterior surface communicating with the lung

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as above mentioned. The liver substance was mottled, of a yellowish white colour, and on section was dry, and bloodless. Microscopic examination gave evidence of advanced fatty degeneration of the organ. Innumerable small abscesses were disseminated throughout the entire substance of the organ, some very minute, and others larger, containing from about half a drachm to a drachm of yellowish thick pus. The peritoneal cavity contained several ounces of clear serous fluid. The spleen was a little larger, and more hyperæmic than usual, weighing nine ounces. The left kidney weighed six and a-half ounces, and was somewhat congested, but the secretory structures appeared normal. The right kidney weighed five and three-quarter ounces. An opening was found penetrating the diseased ascending colon, but no corresponding opening could be detected in the under surface of the liver. The colon was found much contracted, and thickened. The cæcum and vermiform appendix were greatly indurated, narrowed, and of a scirrhus consistence. The appendix vermiformis was distended with a purulent fluid, and the mucous membrane of the narrowed and thickened cæcum, with a portion of the ascending colon, presented numerous ulcerated patches. The ileo-cæcal valve was also much narrowed and thickened, scarcely admitting the finger. Other organs not examined."

IX. and X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Classes IX. and X. Under this head appear 192 cases of various forms of disease, of which three were invalided. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 12·4 per 1,000, and in the invaliding ratio of ·1. In the present year there was no mortality from these affections, whereas the death-rate in 1873 was ·3.

Gonorrhœa contributed 120 to the total number of cases, epididymitis twenty-six, and orchitis twenty-eight. Each case of gonorrhœa was on an average between twenty-one and twenty-two days under treatment; each case of epididymitis a little over nineteen days; and each case of orchitis, nineteen days.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI. Thirty-one cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, viz., four of diseases of the bones, one of disease of the joints, and twenty-six of diseases of the bursæ. The case of joint disease was invalided. Each case of disease of the bones was on an average between sixteen and seventeen days under treatment; the case of joint disease before being invalided thirty-four days; and each case of disease of the bursæ between twelve and thirteen days.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Under this head appear 1,037 cases of various forms of disease, of which two were invalided. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases to the extent of 25.5 per 1,000; and in the invaliding rate of .3. There was no mortality from these diseases in either year. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 811 to the total number of cases; ulcer, 161, and various forms of skin disease, sixty-five. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was on an average between eight and nine days under treatment on board ship, and in hospital; each case of ulcer between twenty-one and twenty-two days; and each case of skin disease between nineteen and twenty days.

Classes XII.
and XIII.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear thirty-two cases of debility, chiefly of climatic origin, and twelve of headache, dependent upon various causes. Eleven of the cases of debility were invalided. Each case of debility was on an average between thirty-one and thirty-two days under treatment; and each case of headache between two and three days.

Unclassed
Diseases.

Poisoning.

Delirium Tremens.—Two cases of this form of poisoning occurred in the squadron, both in the persons of ships' stewards.

Poisoning.

Various.—Under this head two cases appear; one of lead poisoning, and the other of attempted suicide by swallowing an ounce of liq. arsenicalis. It occurred in the person of a sick-berth attendant of the Torch, and his life was only saved by the prompt and energetic action of the medical officer* of the ship.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Under this head appear 962 cases of wounds and injuries, thirty-nine of burns and scalds, and six of submersion and drowning; and of these eight of wounds and injuries, and one of burns and scalds were invalided; and four of wounds and injuries, one of burns and scalds, and three of drowning proved fatal.

Wounds,
Injuries, and
Drowning.

Wounds and Injuries.—All fatal injuries were the result of fracture of the skull; three by falling from aloft, and one by a fall from a tree.

Burns and Scalds.—A man died from the effects of severe scalds sustained by the explosion of a communication valve-box of the boiler of an engine.

Submersion

* Surgeon John Tyndall.

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tation.
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Submersion and Drowning.—Three men were drowned, one by being knocked overboard while rigging the lower boom; one by the upsetting of a Maltese shore boat; and one was found drowned.

Invaliding.

Invaliding. Under General Diseases, Section A., thirteen persons were invalided, viz., four for the sequelæ of enteric fever; five for the sequelæ of simple continued fever, and four for the sequelæ of remittent fever; and under Section B., twenty-nine, viz., fifteen for rheumatism, three for primary syphilis, two for secondary syphilis; seven for phthisis pulmonalis, one for anæmia, and one for dropsy. Thirteen persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; nine for diseases of the circulatory system; nine for diseases of the respiratory system; four for diseases of the digestive system; three for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; one for diseases of the organs of locomotion; two for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; eleven for unclassified diseases, and nine for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number invalided was 103, which is in the ratio of 34·5 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the preceding year, to the extent of 1·9 per 1,000.

Mortality.

Mortality. The total number of deaths from all causes was twenty-five, which is in the ratio of 8·3 per 1,000 of force, being an increase compared with the preceding year to the extent of 2·9 per 1,000.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A. :						
Small-pox - - - -	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Varicella - - - -	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever - - -	9	3·	4	1·3	5	1·6
Simple Continued Fever -	197	66·1	5	1·6	1	·3
Ague - - - -	46	15·4	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever - - -	67	22·4	4	1·3	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	12	4·	—	—	1	·3
II. General Diseases, Section B. :						
Rheumatism - - - -	169	56·7	15	5·	—	—
Syphilis { Primary - - -	136	45·6	3	1·	—	—
{ Secondary - - -	53	17·7	2	·6	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	8	2·6	7	2·3	5	1·6
Gout - - - -	6	2·	—	—	—	—
Scrofula - - - -	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. - - -	—	—	1	·3	—	—
Dropsy - - - -	—	—	1	·3	1	·3
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Paralysis - - - -	3	1·	2	·6	—	—
Vertigo - - - -	6	2·	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy - - - -	8	2·6	5	1·6	—	—
Neuralgia - - - -	20	6·7	—	—	—	—
Insanity - - - -	2	·6	2	·6	—	—
Diseases of the Eye - - -	36	12·	2	·6	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - - -	24	8·	2	·6	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the } Functional -	20	6·7	—	—	—	—
Heart } Organic -	7	2·3	7	2·3	1	·3
Varicose Veins - - - -	5	1·6	2	·6	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	31	10·4	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases - - -	2	·6	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the Larynx - -	2	·6	2	·6	—	—
Catarrh - - - - -	354	118·7	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis - - - - -	23	7·7	3	1·	1	·3
Asthma - - - - -	10	3·3	1	·3	—	—
Pneumonia - - - - -	7	2·3	2	·6	—	—
Pleurisy - - - - -	7	2·3	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	3	1·	1	·3	—	—
Gangrene of Lungs - - -	—	—	—	—	1	·3
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche - - - - -	158	53·	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c. - - - - -	2	·6	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - - -	120	40·2	1	·3	—	—
Dysentery - - - - -	3	1·	1	·3	—	—
Diarrhœa - - - - -	215	72·1	—	—	—	—
Colic and Constipation - -	37	12·4	1	·3	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	5	1·6	—	—	—	—
Hernia - - - - -	3	1·	—	—	—	—
Worms - - - - -	13	4·3	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - -	19	6·3	1	·3	—	—
Hepatitis - - - - -	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Jaundice - - - - -	12	4·	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - - - -	1	·3	—	—	1	·3
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Bladder - -	5	1·6	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	120	40·2	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis - - - - -	26	8·7	1	·3	—	—
Stricture - - - - -	9	3·	2	·6	—	—
Orchitis - - - - -	28	9·3	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - - -	4	1·3	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones - -	4	1·3	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints - -	1	·3	1	·3	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	26	8·7	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	811	272·1	—	—	—	—
Ulcer - - - - -	161	54·	2	·6	—	—
Erythema - - - - -	6	2·	—	—	—	—
Scabies - - - - -	14	4·6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	45	15·1	—	—	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility - - - - -	32	10·7	11	3·6	—	—
Headache - - - - -	12	4·	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens - - -	2	·6	—	—	—	—
Various - - - - -	2	·6	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	962	322·8	8	2·6	4	1·3
Burns and Scalds - - -	39	13·	1	·3	1	·3
Submersion and Drowning -	6	2·	—	—	3	1·
TOTALS - - -	4,180	1402·6	103	34·5	25	8·3

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS' SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small Pox - - - -	18	-	18	—	—
Varicella - - - -	11	-	11	—	—
Measles - - - -	-	14	14	—	—
Enteric Fever - - -	201	525	726	1.9	.6
Simple Continued Fever -	1,429	871	2,300	6.3	2.1
Ague - - - -	357	160	517	1.4	.4
Remittent Fever - - -	1,133	474	1,607	4.4	1.4
Mumps - - - -	-	49	49	.1	—
Erysipelas - - - -	48	1,213	1,261	3.4	1.1
Pyæmia - - - -	-	74	74	.2	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - -	1,804	1,843	3,647	9.9	3.3
Syphilis { Primary - - -	3,214	2,537	5,751	15.7	5.2
{ Secondary - - -	784	1,441	2,225	6.	2.
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	175	672	847	2.3	.7
Gout - - - -	43	14	57	.1	—
Scrofula - - - -	22	-	22	—	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. - -	-	44	44	.1	—
Dropsy - - - -	-	83	83	.2	—
Other Diseases - - - -	-	20	20	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Paralysis - - - -	38	105	143	.3	.1
Vertigo - - - -	22	-	22	—	—
Epilepsy - - - -	67	17	84	.2	—
Neuralgia - - - -	157	41	198	.5	1
Insanity - - - -	27	202	229	.6	2
Diseases of the Eye - - -	273	-	273	.7	2
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c. -	-	6	6	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - - -	162	155	317	.8	.2

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the { Functional -	246	56	302	·8	·2
Heart - { Organic -	89	75	164	·4	·1
Varicose Veins - - -	41	45	86	·2	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	547	714	1,261	3·4	1·1
Other Glandular Diseases -	21	-	21	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Diseases of the Larynx - -	11	184	195	·5	·1
Catarrh - - - -	1,630	-	1,630	4·4	1·4
Bronchitis - - - -	335	355	690	1·8	·6
Asthma - - - -	36	145	181	·4	—
Pneumonia - - - -	104	674	778	2·1	·7
Pleurisy - - - -	48	86	134	·3	·1
Hæmoptysis. - - - -	7	91	98	·2	—
Gangrene of Lung - -	-	5	5	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche - - - -	808	132	940	2·5	·8
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c. - - - -	7	-	7	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	448	203	651	1·7	·5
Dysentery - - - -	88	36	124	·3	·1
Diarrhœa - - - -	916	129	1,045	2·8	·9
Colic and Constipation - -	165	83	248	·6	·2
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	35	106	141	·3	·1
Hernia - - - -	3	-	3	—	—
Worms - - - -	39	-	39	·1	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - -	167	151	318	·8	·2
Hepatitis - - - -	-	39	39	·1	—
Jaundice - - - -	130	114	244	·6	·2
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - -	4	-	4	—	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys - - -	-	17	17	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder - - -	31	29	60	·1	—
Gonorrhoea - - - - -	1,700	901	2,601	7·1	2·3
Epididymitis - - - - -	281	222	503	1·3	·4
Stricture - - - - -	143	99	242	·6	·2
Orchitis - - - - -	327	208	535	1·4	·4
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - -	42	31	73	·2	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones - - -	47	19	66	·1	—
Diseases of the Joints - - -	18	16	34	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - - -	273	49	322	·8	·2
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess - - -	6,425	388	6,813	18·6	6·2
Ulcer - - - - -	2,271	1,244	3,515	9·6	3·2
Erythema - - - - -	25	13	38	·1	—
Scabies - - - - -	85	59	144	·3	·1
Other Diseases of the Skin -	551	557	1,108	3·	1·
Unclassed:					
Debility - - - - -	349	669	1,018	2·7	·9
Headache - - - - -	27	2	29	—	—
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens - - - -	-	15	15	—	—
Various - - - - -	3	44	47	·1	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - - -	9,322	2,453	11,775	32·2	10·8
Burns and Scalds - - - -	420	164	584	1·6	·5
Submersion and Drowning -	16	-	16	—	—
TOTALS - - - - -	38,266	21,182	59,448	162·8	54·6

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING the Number INVALIDED in each Ship employed on the MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Antelope (2nd Commission).	Cockatrice.	Cruiser.	Hart (2nd Commission).	Helicon (2nd Commission).	Hibernia.	Invincible.	Lord Warden (1st Commission)	Lord Warden (2nd Commission).	Pallas.	Rapid.	Research.	Swiftsure.	Torch.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:															
Enteric Fever - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Simple Continued Fever -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	5
Remittent Fever - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4
II. General Diseases, Section B.:															
Rheumatism - - -	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1	5	-	1	1	-	-	15
Syphilis {Primary - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
{Secondary - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Phthisis - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7
Anæmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dropsy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:															
Paralysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
Insanity - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
Diseases of the Eye - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Diseases of the Ear - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:															
Diseases of the Heart, Organic	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	7
Varicose Veins - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:															
Aphonia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Asthma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Antelope (2nd Commission).	Cockatrice.	Cruiser.	Hart (2nd Commission).	Helicon (2nd Commission).	Hibernia.	Invincible.	Lord Warden (1st Commission.)	Lord Warden (2nd Commission.)	Pallas.	Rapid.	Research.	Swiftsure.	Torch.	TOTAL.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:															
Dyspepsia - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Colic - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prolapsus Ani - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IX & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:															
Epididymitis - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stricture - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:															
Anchylosis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:															
Ulcer - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unclassed:															
Debility - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	11
Wounds and Injuries:															
Wounds, &c. - - -	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	8
Scald - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS - - -	2	2	10	1	5	4	22	5	21	7	9	3	11	1	103

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Number of DEATHS in each Ship employed on the MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Cockatrice.	Cruiser.	Helicon (2nd Commission).	Hibernia.	Invinible.	Lord Warden (1st Commission).	Lord Warden (2nd Commission).	Pallas.	Switsure.	Torch.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:											
Enteric Fever - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	5
Simple Continued Fever - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:											
Phthisis - - - - -	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	5
Dropsy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:											
Syncope - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:											
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gangrene of Lung - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:											
Hepatic Abscess - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wounds and Injuries:											
Wounds - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	4
Scald - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drowning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
TOTAL - - -	1	1	1	1	10	2	2	4	2	1	25

TABLE, No. 5.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Antelope (1st Commission).	Antelope (2nd Commission).	Bittern.	Cockatrice.	Cruiser.	Hart (1st Commission).	Helicon (1st Commission).	Helicon (2nd Commission).
I. General Diseases, Section A.:								
Small-Pox - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varicella - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Enteric Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	2	1	10
Simple Continued Fever - - - - -	-	-	8	4	1	-	-	-
Ague - - - - -	2	16	-	4	1	-	-	-
Remittent Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	13	4	-	-	3
Erysipelas - - - - -	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.:								
Rheumatism - - - - -	2	4	2	4	13	2	1	13
Syphilis { Primary - - - - -	-	2	-	4	2	-	-	-
{ Secondary - - - - -	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gout - - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:								
Paralysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neuralgia - - - - -	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-
Insanity - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Eye - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Diseases of the Ear - - - - -	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:								
Diseases of the { Functional - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Organic - - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
Varicose Veins - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:								
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - - -	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
Other Diseases - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:								
Diseases of the Larynx - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catarrh - - - - -	3	10	7	-	26	-	3	21
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Asthma - - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE, No. 5.

in the Ships employed on the MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

Hibernia.	Invincible.	Lord Warden (1st Commission).	Lord Warden (2nd Commission).	Pallas.	Pigeon.	Rapid.	Research.	Swiftsure.	Torch.	Wizard.	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	9
28	21	9	51	1	1	-	3	34	4	2	197
-	4	-	-	1	-	9	-	5	1	3	46
3	-	-	4	25	-	8	5	1	1	-	67
-	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	12
8	24	6	31	13	-	15	5	17	5	4	169
-	29	2	15	6	2	11	17	42	4	-	136
-	17	-	13	4	-	-	8	1	1	3	53
-	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	8
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
1	-	1	5	-	-	2	1	1	3	-	20
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
5	9	-	7	4	1	2	2	3	-	-	36
1	-	1	6	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	24
1	2	4	8	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	20
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
-	5	-	5	-	2	1	8	3	1	1	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
20	49	22	33	28	5	24	17	68	14	4	354
2	2	-	1	9	2	1	-	4	-	-	28
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10
2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	2	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Antelope (1st Commission).	Antelope (2nd Commission).	Bittern.	Cockatrice.	Cruiser.	Hart (1st Commission).	Helicon (1st Commission).	Helicon (2nd Commission).
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:								
Cynanche - - - - -	-	1	2	2	21	-	-	1
Dyspepsia - - - - -	-	5	5	3	7	1	1	8
Dysentery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea - - - - -	-	1	14	-	4	1	1	13
Colic and Constipation - - - - -	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	5
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Hernia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worms - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1
Hepatitis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jaundice - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:								
Diseases of the Bladder - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	-	2	3	4	-	-	-	1
Epididymitis - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Stricture - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchitis - - - - -	-	1	1	5	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:								
Diseases of the Bones - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Joints - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bursæ - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:								
Phlegmon and Abscess - - - - -	1	11	29	6	87	2	6	16
Ulcer - - - - -	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-
Erythema - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Scabies - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Skin - - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Unclassed:								
Debility - - - - -	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	1
Headache - - - - -	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning:								
Delirium Tremens - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Various - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wounds and Injuries:								
Wounds, &c. - - - - -	2	13	19	11	61	3	5	24
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	1
Submersion and Drowning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - - - -	16	77	121	79	289	13	18	127

a Tænia.

b By lead.

and Injuries in the Ships employed on the Mediterranean Station—*continued*.

Hibernia.	Invincible.	Lord Warden (1st Commission).	Lord Warden (2nd Commission).	Pallas.	Pigeon.	Rapid.	Research.	Swiftsure.	Torch.	Wizard.	Total.
10	23	16	16	19	3	5	6	19	3	6	153
15	7	-	5	3	-	-	5	52	1	2	120
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
42	12	2	31	24	4	16	4	33	8	5	215
1	7	-	6	-	-	2	2	6	1	-	37
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	-	13
2	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
7	7	7	19	1	-	11	12	35	11	-	120
-	8	-	1	7	-	1	1	3	1	-	26
-	1	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	9
2	1	3	5	-	1	1	3	3	1	-	28
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	18	4	-	26
20	92	24	117	143	4	43	65	111	22	12	811
10	6	17	56	27	-	7	1	23	5	1	161
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	6
1	6	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	14
2	3	3	11	2	-	4	2	13	1	1	45
1	9	2	5	-	-	2	1	4	2	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	c1	2
22	142	49	132	117	6	35	65	222	17	17	962
1	9	-	7	7	-	-	1	7	-	-	39
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
213	527	173	614	455	32	217	261	762	119	62	4,180

c By arsenic, suicidal.

H 2

TABLE, No. 6.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided and

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 1,540.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 1,020.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers - - - -	10	6.4	2	1.2	3	1.9	1	.9	-	-	2	1.9
Continued Fevers - - - -	122	79.2	2	1.2	1	.6	59	57.8	2	1.9	-	-
Periodic Fevers - - - -	58	37.6	3	1.9	-	-	42	41.1	1	.9	-	-
Other Diseases - - - -	8	5.1	-	-	-	-	4	3.9	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism - - - -	76	49.3	7	4.5	-	-	63	61.7	4	3.9	-	-
Primary Syphilis - - - -	90	58.4	1	.6	-	-	39	38.2	2	1.9	-	-
Secondary Syphilis - - - -	34	22.	1	.6	-	-	15	14.7	-	-	-	-
Phthisis - - - -	6	3.8	4	2.5	4	2.5	2	1.9	3	2.9	1	.9
Other Diseases - - - -	1	.6	2	1.2	1	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses - -	45	29.2	6	3.8	-	-	37	36.2	5	4.9	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	21	13.6	5	3.2	1	.6	9	8.8	3	2.9	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands - - - -	21	13.6	-	-	-	-	11	10.7	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	213	138.3	6	3.8	-	-	146	143.1	3	2.9	1	.9
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System - -	367	199.3	-	-	-	-	192	188.2	2	1.9	1	.9
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - - -	129	83.7	1	.6	-	-	55	53.9	2	1.9	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion -	17	11.	-	-	-	-	12	11.7	1	.9	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - -	751	487.6	1	.6	-	-	231	226.4	1	.9	-	-
Unclassed - - - -	25	16.2	5	3.2	-	-	14	13.7	3	2.9	-	-
Poisoning - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.9	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries - - - -	652	423.3	2	1.2	6	3.8	247	242.1	6	5.8	1	.9
TOTALS - - -	2,586	1679.2	48	31.1	16	10.3	1,181	1157.8	38	37.2	6	5.8

TABLE, No. 6.

Dead, on the MEDITERRANEAN STATION, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 360.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 60.)						TOTALS. (Mean Force, 2,980.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
-	-	2	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3.6	4	1.3	5	1.6
10	27.7	1	2.7	-	-	6	100.	-	-	-	-	197	66.1	5	1.6	1	.3
11	30.5	-	-	-	-	2	33.3	-	-	-	-	113	37.9	4	1.3	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4.	-	-	1	.3
25	69.4	3	8.3	-	-	5	83.3	1	16.6	-	-	169	56.7	15	5.	-	-
7	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	45.6	3	1.	-	-
4	11.	1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	17.7	2	.6	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2.6	7	2.3	5	1.6
3	8.3	-	-	-	-	3	50.	-	-	-	-	7	2.3	2	.6	1	.3
16	44.4	2	5.5	-	-	1	16.6	-	-	-	-	99	33.2	13	4.3	-	-
1	2.7	1	2.7	-	-	1	16.6	-	-	-	-	32	10.7	9	3.	1	.3
1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	11.	-	-	-	-
40	111.1	-	-	1	2.7	7	116.6	-	-	-	-	406	136.2	9	3.	2	.6
70	194.4	-	-	-	-	20	333.3	2	33.3	-	-	589	197.6	4	1.3	1	.3
8	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	64.4	3	1.	-	-
2	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	10.4	1	.3	-	-
48	133.3	-	-	-	-	7	116.6	-	-	-	-	1,037	347.9	2	.6	-	-
4	11.1	2	5.5	-	-	1	16.6	1	16.6	-	-	44	14.7	11	3.6	-	-
2	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.3	-	-	-	-
96	266.6	1	2.7	1	2.7	12	200.	-	-	-	-	1,007	337.9	9	3.	8	2.6
348	966.6	13	36.1	3	8.3	65	1083.3	4	66.6	-	-	4,180	1402.6	103	34.5	25	8.3

TABLE, No. 7. - - - - -

SHOWING the Names of the SHIPS; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Men Sick Daily in each Ship;

C. Commissioned.		P. O. Paid off.					
Rate, &c.	NAMES of SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	
Iron Clad - -	Invincible - - -	Devonport -	6 Aug. 1872	14	3,774	800	
	Lord Warden - - P. O.	Portsmouth	25 Sept. 1870	18	4,080	S. 1,000	
	Lord Warden - - C.	Malta -	24 April 1874	18	4,080	S. 1,000	
	Pallas - - -	Devonport -	2 April 1872	8	2,372	600	
	Research - - -	Devonport -	14 June 1871	4	1,253	S. 200	
	Swiftsure - - -	Devonport -	11 May 1872	14	3,893	800	
Sloop (sailing) -	Cruizer - - -	Portsmouth	15 Nov. 1872	5	752	-	
Sloop - -	Rapid - - -	Malta -	1 Aug. 1871	3	672	S. 150	
Gun Vessel - -	Bittern - - -	Devonport -	4 July 1871	3	663	160	
	Hart - - - P. O.	Devonport -	16 June 1870	4	464	S.S. 120	
	Torch - - -	Sheerness -	5 Jan. 1871	5	426	S. 80	
Steam Vessel -	Antelope - - P. O.	Malta -	25 Nov. 1870	3	650	P. 260	
	Antelope - - C.	Malta -	12 Feb. 1874	3	650	P. 260	
Despatch Vessel -	Helicon - - P. O.	Devonport -	6 Oct. 1870	2	837	P. 250	
	Helicon - - C.	Malta -	12 Feb. 1874	2	837	P. 250	
Gunboat - -	Cockatrice - - D.	Malta -	21 April 1871	2	269	S. 60	
	Pigeon - - -	Devonport -	15 Sept. 1870	2	268	S. 60	
	Wizard - - -	Malta -	24 Nov. 1870	2	270	S. 60	
Receiving Ship -	Hibernia - - -	Malta -	1 Jan. 1872	16	2,530	-	

- TABLE, No. 7.

Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

D. Returns Defective.

Period.	Average Com- plements.	Average Com- plements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days' Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily for Twelve Months.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Year - -	490	490	527	5,037	13·8	28·1	59
1 Jan. to 23 April	610	195	178	1,366	3·7	18·9	20
24 Apr. to 31 Dec.	655	455	614	5,129	14·	30·7	-
Year - -	310	310	455	4,834	13·2	42·5	21
Year - -	180	180	261	2,469	6·7	37·2	26
Year - -	485	485	762	7,946	21·7	44·7	29
Year - -	170	170	289	2,528	6·9	40·5	32
Year - -	130	130	217	2,894	7·9	60·7	11
1 Apr. to 31 Dec.	80	60	121	740	2·	33·3	7
1 Jan. to 11 Feb.	75	10	13	122	·3	30·	2
Year - -	75	75	119	972	2·6	34·6	7
1 Jan. to 11 Feb.	75	10	15	94	·2	20·	-
12 Feb. to 31 Dec.	70	60	77	570	1·5	25·	10
1 Jan. to 11 Feb.	75	10	18	108	·2	20·	-
12 Feb. to 31 Dec.	75	65	127	658	1·8	27·6	17
Year - -	55	50	79	767	2·1	42·	7
1 Jan. to 24 Nov.	40	35	32	219	·6	17·1	-
Year - -	50	50	62	547	1·4	28·	3
Year - -	140	140	213	1,268	3·4	24·2	27

NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATION.

North
American
and
West Indian
Station.

THE squadron on the North American and West Indian Station in 1874 comprised seventeen vessels, viz., one iron-clad; five ships of the sixth rate; three sloops; four gun-vessels; two gun-boats; one receiving ship, permanently stationed at Port Royal, Jamaica; and one floating battery, permanently stationed at Bermuda. The Returns from nine of these vessels were for the whole twelve months, and from the remainder for periods varying from three to nine months. The mean force corrected for time was 2,370, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 3,821, which is in the ratio of 1612·2 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, to the extent of 183·3 per 1,000. Of these, eighty-two were invalided, and twenty-three proved fatal; the former being in the ratio of 34·5, and the latter of 9·7 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the invaliding rate to the extent of 4·1 per 1,000; but a reduction in the ratio of mortality equal to 7· per 1,000. This great reduction in the death rate was entirely attributable to the comparative absence of yellow fever from the station.

The average daily loss of service from General Diseases, Section A., was in the ratio of 1·7 per 1,000; and from Section B., 7·5; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, 1·6; of the circulatory system, ·5; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 1·2; of the respiratory system, 2·9; of the digestive system, 3·8; of the urinary and generative systems, 3·1; of the organs of locomotion, ·2; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 11·5; from unclassified diseases, ·9; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 11·9. The average number of men sick daily was 120·9, which is in the ratio of 51· per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 6·9 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases. Section A., or Febrile Group.

Class I.
Sect. A.

Under this head appear 209 cases of various kinds of disease, viz., three of enteric fever; seventy-two of simple continued fever; four of yellow fever; seventeen of ague; thirty-five of remittent fever; sixty-five of cholera simplex; eight of influenza; and four of erysipelas; and of these, two of remittent fever were invalided; and two of enteric fever, one of simple continued fever, and all the cases of yellow fever proved fatal.

Enteric

NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATION.

(To face page 80)



North
Ameri
and
West Indian
Station.

Class I.
Sect. A.

Enteric Fever.—Three cases of enteric fever appear in the Returns of the Terror, but there is little or no information in connection with them. They were sent to hospital as soon as the usual febrile symptoms began to develop themselves, and there, one of them proved fatal. In this instance, however, the patient was sent to hospital as a case of debility. The medical officer* in charge of the hospital gives the following report of the case:—"He was sent to hospital as a case of debility, but the disease was found here to be enteric fever. The case proved an unusually protracted one, death taking place on the eighty-sixth day. On admission, the temperature was $104^{\circ}8$; pulse, 84; respirations, 24. Three days after, the characteristic eruption appeared on the body and the extremities. There was no diarrhœa, but some incoherence and wandering were present. Towards the middle of the third week apparent convalescence took place, and the temperature, &c. became normal. However, ten days later (October the 27th), there was a decided relapse, attended by alarming collapse and irregular temperatures. On the 8th of November the temperature rose to $104^{\circ}8$, having been $97^{\circ}8$ on the previous morning; the pulse was 122, and the respirations thirty per minute. The abdomen became extremely painful, tender, and tympanitic, and his legs were drawn up. It was evident that perforation had taken place; and although the symptoms abated somewhat, he was clearly too far gone to rally, and for the remaining period lay in a hopeless condition. Still he clung tenaciously to life, despite the fact that for twenty-four hours at a time he would steadily resist all attempts to administer nourishment. Sometimes he would not even bear the weight of a sheet over him, saying that the heat was too great, although the surface of the body felt corpse-like. He died on the 16th of December, and on the day before was found to weigh $67\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

"The treatment consisted mainly of milk, beef tea, arrowroot, port wine, and brandy mixture.

"*Autopsy.*—Body greatly emaciated. On opening the abdomen, the rectum and cœcum were found to contain some solid feculent matter. In the lower part of the ileum (about a foot) several of Peyer's patches were ulcerated, and in one place perforation had taken place. This lesion corresponded to a point in the right iliac fossa, where a circumscribed abscess bounded by thickened peritoneum had been found during the removal of the intestines. At various places throughout the extent of the small intestines, there were patches of congestion. The remaining abdominal viscera were healthy."

On Table IV., a fatal case of enteric fever appears in connection with the Spartan. It occurred in the person of a boy who is supposed to have contracted the disease at Antigua. On the arrival of the ship at Halifax, he was sent on shore to sick quarters as a case of remittent fever, where he died. The medical officer† in charge of the sick quarters in commenting on this case, observes: "Little hope was entertained of the patient's recovery from the first. He was

* Deputy Inspector General James Jenkins, C.B., M.D.

† Staff Surgeon J. Elliott.

North
American
and
West Indian
Station.

Class I.
Sect. A.

was admitted with grave abdominal symptoms, and these, coupled with deafness, and quickly following delirium, persistent in character, led to a most unfavourable prognosis. The post-mortem examination verified the diagnosis made during life. The liver and spleen presented the characteristic post-mortem appearances found in remittent fever, and the lesions of Peyer's patches and solitary glands in the ileum were especially well marked, perforation being the cause of the fatal termination. From the fact of other cases of a similar character having been admitted from the same ship, the sources of the typhoid lesions require investigation. Probably the cause is in existence at Antigua, where the crew of the Spartan had been living on shore; but whether in the water consumed, or as the result of sewage air, remains to be ascertained."

The crew of the Spartan, it appears, took possession of the quarters on shore in the dockyard at Antigua on the 29th of May, and remained there until the 12th of June, but no information is given as to the hygienic conditions of the dockyard, or of the quarters in which they resided.

Simple Continued Fever.—Seventy-two cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns, of which one died. The average duration of each case was eight days. The disease did not prevail very extensively in any ship. The vessels in which the greatest number of cases occurred were the Druid, the Seagull, and the Swallow.

There were ten cases of simple continued fever in the Druid. They were mostly cases of febricula, and very amenable to treatment. The same remark applies to the cases in the Seagull and Swallow.

The fatal case occurred in the person of the wardroom cook of the Spartan, who had been placed on the sick-list on the 1st of December of the previous year, at Antigua, with symptoms resembling remittent fever. On the arrival of the ship at Barbadoes he was sent to the Military Hospital there, where he died on the 21st of January from profuse hæmorrhage from the intestines. He had improved steadily until the day before his death, had made no complaint of any abdominal uneasiness whatever, and had gained flesh. On the night of the 20th of January he passed a large quantity of florid blood, without pain. It came away in such large quantities that he was almost moribund, and it required the most constant feeding with beef tea, and brandy, to revive him. On the following day the hæmorrhage recurred, and speedily carried him off.

On post-mortem examination of the body, the large intestines were found distended, and discoloured, and when slit open, coagulated blood was found in considerable quantity. Old cicatrices occupied the cæcum. The ascending and transverse colon were found studded with recent ulcerations with defined edges; small clots hung from the perforated vessels.

Yellow Fever.—Four cases of this fatal form of fever appear in the returns from the squadron; viz., one in the Aboukir, and three in the Sphinx.

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There was a single and fatal case of yellow fever in the Aboukir. With reference to it, the medical officer* in charge of the Royal Naval Hospital at Port Royal, Jamaica, observes :—" The epidemic of yellow fever, which showed itself in Kingston and its neighbourhood last October, continued throughout January, but in Port Royal there was but one case, and that may be fairly attributed to the infected state of the Aboukir. Since January only one or two sporadic cases are said to have occurred in Kingston, and in this place there has been no case since the 7th of January. . . . The only case of this fatal disease received during the quarter was brought to the hospital on the morning of the 7th of January, nine days after the departure of the crew of the Aboukir, and the temporary abandonment of that ship as a residence. The patient (a petty officer) had volunteered to remain behind, and was one of six petty officers of the Aboukir, who lived in the rigging loft of the dock-yard. The most probable conjecture seems to me to be that in this case the disease was contracted in the Aboukir. On the evening before his admission he had been exposed to a heavy shower, which wetted him thoroughly, and the chill consequent on this exposure to wet during the incubative period of the disease, probably explains its rapid course, and the suppression of urine that set in so early. The case proved fatal in seventy-five hours, from the time of the appearance of the rigors which ushered in the fever. Death took place from coma. There had been no black vomit, but at the post-mortem examination the stomach and intestines were found to contain that fluid of a peculiarly inky blackness.

Advantage was taken of the absence of the crew of the Aboukir, and the temporary abandonment of that vessel as a residence, to have her thoroughly cleared out, cleansed, and fumigated. On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of the Naval Hospital at Port Royal, nitrous acid gas was the agent employed for the latter purpose, and one of the medical officers† of the ship, who had been left at Port Royal, was directed to superintend this duty, which was very thoroughly carried out. It was commenced on the 17th, and completed on the 24th, of February. On the 27th of April the crew of the Aboukir returned in the Sphinx to Jamaica, and on the following day they re-embarked in the Aboukir, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that up to the end of the year no fresh case of yellow fever had occurred on board. In consequence, however, of the defective condition of the ship, and the expressed opinion of the Deputy Inspector General‡ of the hospital, who was called upon to report upon the subject, that no "process of disinfection, or contrivances for the exclusion of mephitic gases, are likely to render her a safe residence," it was resolved to substitute another vessel for the Aboukir as receiving ship at Port Royal, and steps are accordingly being taken for this purpose.

Three cases of yellow fever occurred in the Sphinx. In the
"Statistical

* Deputy Inspector General T. R. Pickthorn.

† Surgeon W. H. Boland.

‡ Deputy Inspector General H. J. Domville, C.B., M.D.

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“ Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the year 1873,”* it is stated that on the “ 26th, 27th, and 28th of December the whole of the supernumeraries, and the crew of the Aboukir, left Jamaica.” This had been rendered necessary from the virulent epidemic of yellow fever which had prevailed at Port Royal, chiefly in connection with that ship. Of the total complement of the Aboukir, 105 were embarked in the Sphinx for passage to the northward. The medical officer† of that vessel observes, “ These were all ordered to proceed north, in consequence of an outbreak of yellow fever, which had been fatal to a considerable number of the crew of the Aboukir, which ship had, until then, been the only one affected. On the four last days of December 1873, and the two first days in January, the ship was under steam, but as we were getting rather short of coal, and the wind heading us for the port of destination, Bermuda, we had recourse to sailing, keeping as close to the wind as we conveniently could. In spite of this, we were, on the 6th of January (at 5 p.m.), some 273 miles to the westward, and seventy-three to the northward of Bermuda, and our fourth case of yellow fever occurring on that day, it was decided to steer for Halifax, which port we could more readily fetch, the wind blowing from E. S. E. We reached Halifax after a successful voyage of five days after altering course. Here we remained, the ship being moored alongside the dockyard, until the 9th of April. As it became imperative to adopt measures for the purifying of the ship, after the appearance of the four distinct cases of yellow fever, the Sphinx was cleared of everything, viz., officers, men, and stores of every description. The officers were transferred to, and accommodated in the Commissioner’s house, in the dockyard, whilst the two ships’ companies were quartered in the lofts recently fitted up as naval barracks. On the 24th of January, being requested to report, in conjunction with the staff surgeon of the Aboukir, as to when the ship would be in a fit state to proceed south without risk of yellow fever reappearing on board, we reported “ that for the effectual stamping out of the disease,” i. e., yellow fever, “ it is in our opinion necessary that the ship should, after being cleared out, and all fires meanwhile being extinguished, be exposed for a period of at least ten clear days’ frost, and thereafter thoroughly cleansed by the use of whitewash, and the free application of carbolic acid, after which we consider there will be no risk of the disease reappearing.” In accordance with such report, the process of frosting out was commenced on the 28th of January, and although nominally for ten days only, yet practically it lasted much longer. Fires were not lit in the engine-room until the 11th of February, when these were necessary for the protection of the pipes against bursting, several having already yielded from the intensity of the frost.

“ During the period of frosting, the temperature on the lower deck was taken three times daily, at that part where the patients had been under treatment, and the average was as low as 28°·3; this was during

* Page 79.

† Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, M. W. Cowan, M.D.

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during the hottest portion of the day, between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. For a period extending over thirty-two days, when for some hours there were fires in the same spot, rendered necessary for the men to work by to clean ship, the temperature was only 24°. The temperature of the external atmosphere, in the shade, for the ten days frosting, was 8°·4; and for thirty-five days, counting from the 28th of January, 11°·2.

“In the coal-boxes for the period of frosting, the average temperature was 17°·5, and for thirty-five days as low as 22°·6, during which time it was correspondingly low on the lower deck, as shown above.

“We were exceedingly fortunate in the nature of the weather during our continuance at Halifax, as far as the checking of the spread of the disease from any supposed latent cause which might have been located in the ship, was concerned. On ten days, at least, we had the thermometer below zero, and on two occasions as low as —18°, and —14°. On board the ship, though the temperature was not recorded during the night watches, on three separate occasions I noted it as low as 3° at midnight.

“On the 1st of April, the ship having been unoccupied for some seventy-seven days, the officers and men were transferred to her, and on the 9th of the same month, in the midst of a snow storm, we proceeded to Bermuda, arriving there on the 14th. We remained until the 18th of April, when we proceeded south to Jamaica, still having the Aboukir's crew. We arrived at Port Royal on the 27th of April after a good voyage of nine days.”

With reference to the cases of yellow fever which occurred on board, he states:—“Three cases of yellow fever require to be chronicled as being added to the list, two of whom fell victims. Another case, which was ‘left from last Return,’ also succumbed to the disease, after having been five days under treatment in this year. In my former record of cases, I attempted, probably inadequately, to account for the development of the disease in this man. At the time of his seizure there had been several deaths of men belonging to Her Majesty's ship Aboukir, both of those serving on board that ship, and also of those borne on her books but employed doing duty in the Royal Naval Dockyard at Port Royal. The patient had, for a few hours on the day previous to his application for treatment, been assisting in provisioning ships from the stores in the establishment alluded to. No communication with the infected ship had been permitted, but as I have already stated in my remarks last year, two of the Sphinx's men who had been prisoners in the Penitentiary at Kingston, had been, after their discharge therefrom, resident in the Aboukir for periods of thirty-one and eighteen days respectively, and were by order of the commodore discharged to our ship on the 24th of December.

“The second addition to the sick-list for yellow fever was made on the 3rd of January, and, though I had given up all hope of his recovery, he was discharged to duty after he had been forty-four days under treatment, during thirty-four of which he was treated by me in the Royal Naval Sick Quarters at Halifax.

“The third case added on the day following the preceding one, proved the most rapidly fatal. In this man the pulse never rose to
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more than 104° , and that, on the evening of the day of admission, after which it fell to 76 on the morning of the 6th of January, continuing at that standard all day, and subsequently gradually decreasing until it was as low as 44 , on the day of his demise. In this patient, as in two others suffering from this disease, the maximum point of temperature reached was $104^{\circ}4$. The lowest degree was $100^{\circ}8$ on the morning of the 6th of January, after which there was a rise to 102° , at which figure it remained until death. This man had been doing duty as coxswain of the cutter, and had been in constant employment in going to the dockyard with men, and back to the ship with stores.

"In the fourth case there was a remarkable tendency in the pulse to keep higher than in the others. For the first two days, it was 100 , 104 , 110 , 140 ; then a gradual decrease to 64 was followed by a spasmodic rise to 76 , and until about the period of decease, it continued so. In only one case, that of the survivor, did the pulse reach as high as 120 , the cause being probably the removal to the Royal Naval sick quarters, and the reaction resulting from being placed in a well-heated ward.

"In the treatment of these cases no one line was adhered to; and no one remedy seemed to have any reliable merit of its own. Carbolic acid which I was informed had in Kingston acted with such a charm, for a time seemed to be useful, but soon became powerless in relieving nausea, or vomiting. The most distressing symptom, viz., hiccough, yielded best to a combination of sesquicarbonate of ammonia, and tincture of opium. Throughout the course of the disease I trusted most of all to the exhibition of beef tea, extractum carnis, milk, and lime water, with stimulants of brandy, moselle and other wine. Jelly soon palled upon the taste. In the convalescent stage it became necessary to avoid overloading the stomach and to watch carefully the state of the bowels, which had a tendency to become constipated."

Ague and Remittent Fever.—Seventeen cases of ague, and thirty-five of remittent fever, appear in the Returns from the squadron, and of these, two of remittent fever were invalidated. Each case of ague was on an average between six and seven days under treatment, and each case of remittent fever between twenty and twenty-one days. The only ship in which these fevers prevailed to any extent was the Eclipse.

In the Eclipse there were eight cases of ague, and eighteen of remittent fever. No information is given in connection with the cases of ague, but the cases of remittent fever, for the most part, occurred in an epidemic form in the month of June. The medical officer of the ship observes:—"Her Majesty's ship Eclipse arrived at Port Antonio on the 13th of June, and remained till the 22nd, giving two days' leave to each watch. We returned to Port Royal on the 23rd, and the outbreak of fever commenced on the 27th. The general symptoms of the disease were headache, and pains in the limbs, preceded by rigors, burning skin; axillary temperature, 102° to 105° ; pulse, 110 to 120 ; nervous trembling, dyspnoea, coated tongue, confined bowels. No albumen found in the urine.

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They were soon discharged to hospital, where they were suspected at first to be cases of yellow fever, from the severity of the symptoms, and the subsequent presence of albumen in the urine. Consequently the ship was put in quarantine, but was soon released, as these cases proved to be remittent fever, complicated by enteric symptoms, and attended with much prostration, and great loss of flesh. Two of the hospital cases returned to the ship, after being respectively seven, and six days in hospital, but they were unfit for duty, and were placed almost immediately on the list. The average sickness of each case may be taken as twenty days. Port Antonio was very healthy at the time of our visit. Most of the officers took unusual exercise there, both on foot and on horseback, and slept out in the country without detriment to their health. Day leave up to 10h. p.m. had been given before the outbreak at Port Royal, where dissipation is proverbial, consequently it seems to me improbable that the disease was contracted at Port Antonio."

Cholera Simplex.—Sixty-five cases of this form of disease appear in the Returns, all in the *Eclipse*, in which ship it presented itself in an epidemic form at Belize in the month of February. It was associated, more or less, with febrile symptoms, and some of the cases were of considerable urgency. In a report made to the captain of the ship, the medical officer observes:—"The epidemic of bilious fever and choleraic diarrhœa commenced on the afternoon of the 26th of February, on board Her Majesty's ship *Eclipse*, also at Belize. The symptoms set in suddenly, and those attacked were soon prostrated by their virulence. The symptoms were shivering, followed in some by slight pyrexia; in others, shivering and pyrexia were absent; next, distressing frontal headache; congestion of the eyes; anxious, heavy, or apathetic expression of countenance; epigastric pain; tongue coated white or yellow, in some quite clean, in all moist; copious vomiting and purging, first of the contents of the stomach and intestines, afterwards of pure bile, with abdominal pains of a choleraic and very urgent character. The quantity discharged was enormous, and soon produced complete prostration, and an icteroid tinge of the conjunctiva and face.

"The vomiting and purging continued for several hours, uninfluenced, apparently, by the medicines employed, except by emetics and castor oil, which perhaps removed more quickly the depraved secretions, thus aiding nature's efforts.

"The vomiting was the first to stop, and then astringents, opiates, chlorodyne, dilute hydrocyanic acid, and glycerine were administered. Carbolic acid in minimum doses, seemed beneficial. Sinapisms to the epigastrium were applied at the onset, and in some measure relieved the abdominal pain.

"The diarrhœa and headache were very obstinate symptoms in some; nearly all, after the acute symptoms subsided, had cold clammy skins and feeble pulse, were much reduced, and felt very weak;

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, C. J. Devonshire, M.B.

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weak; complained of headache, giddiness, pains in the limbs, or back, and of anorexia. They required quinine and iron, and nourishing diet, such as soups, jellies, preserved meats, arrowroot, port wine, and brandy. I was afraid that at least two or three would succumb on the first night, and believe that a fatal termination was prevented by repeated small doses of brandy.

"No albumen was found in the urine of those tested. In some the tongue was thickly coated with a yellow fur, and they had considerable tenderness in the hepatic region, and slight jaundice. These cases, after the *prima viæ* had been unloaded, seemed to be benefited by calomel, gr. x., quinae, gr. v., pulv. Doveri, gr. iii., followed by quinine.

"Of all these fifty-four cases (complement, 196), exclusive of the eight relapses, forty-seven were added to the list in three days.

"Cause.—Some of the men had eaten cray fish, or fruit; but the majority of those attacked had taken nothing unusual. The food and condensed water were inspected, and found to be good. The ship's company were dieted on fresh beef.

"The bumboat and communication with the shore were stopped on the 27th of February, and on the afternoon of the same day Dr. Hunter, the medical officer of health, came on board to visit the sick. He considered those with coated tongue and tenderness of the liver to be cases of remittent fever, which would have been severe had such free vomiting and purging not occurred. He thought the epidemic was of climatic origin, as the Eclipse's men were newly arrived on the station, and therefore fit subjects for the reception of malaria.

"Ten cases of yellow fever, with five deaths, had lately occurred at Belize (the last death on the 20th of February), but no cases were known to exist during our stay there. Dr. Hunter had only seen one of the ten yellow fever cases, which were all under the care of Dr. Howard. Dr. Hunter informed me that the town was healthy. Dr. Howard, on the contrary, said Belize was not healthy, and that many cases similar to this epidemic had occurred on shore.

"The officers and stewards visited the town; but no leave was granted to the men there, nor at any port we have touched at since our arrival on the station.

"During the night of the 26th February, the wind shifted from E. by N. to N. W., blowing from the low and marshy land around Belize, and brought off a quantity of green flies; the weather seemed hot and oppressive; but the wind soon returned to its old quarter E. by N. (sea breeze).

"As eight more cases were added to the list on the 28th, making forty-seven, and as the epidemic seemed to be of climatic and probably local origin, I considered it my duty to recommend, if the service would admit of it, that the ship should be put to sea, and she went to sea at 4 p. m.

"The going to sea has proved advantageous; only seven new cases and eight relapses have since been added to the list, and many on the sick-list are now convalescent, only suffering from headache and debility. Eighteen cases remain on the sick-list; those discharged having only gone to light duty, as they are still weak.

The

"The axillary temperature was taken in two of the relapses; in one it was 99° and in the other 97°.

"There is some difficulty in classifying this epidemic, for some of the symptoms, *i.e.*, pyrexia, persistent frontal headache, pains or weakness of the limbs, tenderness of the liver in some, and of the spleen in one, together with the relapses, point to the remittent class; and the vomiting, purging, abdominal pain, and great prostration, to that of choleraic diarrhœa."

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Influenza.—Of this form of febrile disease, eight cases appear in the Returns, all connected with the Swallow. They occurred in the Michaelmas quarter of the year at Port Royal, Jamaica. The persons attacked were quartermasters and sentries, whose duties entailed exposure on deck. The symptoms were alike in all, the catarrh being troublesome, and the expectoration profuse. There was great attendant debility, and loss of flesh became evident in most of the cases. The average duration of each case was eleven days.

II. General Diseases, Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Under this head appear 299 cases of various forms of disease; viz., 210 of rheumatism; one of gout; fifty-four of primary syphilis; twenty-four of secondary syphilis; and ten of phthisis pulmonalis; and of these, ten of rheumatism, one of primary syphilis, seven of secondary syphilis, and eight of phthisis pulmonalis were invalided; and two of phthisis pulmonalis proved fatal.

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Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases of this disease to the extent of 15·6 per 1,000; and in the invaliding rate of 3·1 per 1,000. Each case was on an average between twelve and thirteen days under treatment. The Bellerophon and the Terror were the ships which showed the largest number of cases.

In the Bellerophon, in which there were thirty-four cases of rheumatism, the majority were of a chronic muscular character, and averaged ten and a half days under treatment.

There were fifty-one cases of rheumatism in the Terror at Bermuda. No information is given in connection with them, but they were doubtless due to the peculiarly moist atmosphere of the island.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of primary syphilis to the extent of 7·3 per 1,000, and of secondary disease of 5·9. There was, however, an increase in the ratio of invaliding for secondary syphilis equal to ·6 per 1,000; and the invaliding for primary disease gave a ratio of ·4 per 1,000, while there was no invaliding under this head in 1873.

The Aboukir, Bellerophon, Eclipse, and Swallow were the ships showing the largest number of cases

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There were five cases of primary, and eight of secondary syphilis in the Aboukir. The medical officer of the ship,* in reporting on the cases occurring up to the 7th of October, observes:—"Five cases of primary and seven of secondary syphilis were added to the list. Eleven of these were sent to hospital; but as one case was entered four times, and two twice, the actual number of patients under treatment was seven; and of these, four only were cases of primary disease, one of which was contracted at Halifax, and three at Port Royal, Jamaica. It was stated in the journal of this ship for last year,† that the Contagious Diseases Act was in force from December 1872 to August 1873, when the visits of the medical officer to Port Royal were discontinued, as, in consequence of a defect in the law, there was no power to enforce the attendance of the women. But the law having been amended, the visits of the surgeon to Port Royal have been resumed, and with very beneficial results; only one case of primary disease having occurred amongst the crew of this ship during the last quarter."

In the Bellerophon, there were sixteen cases of primary, and five of secondary syphilis. The primary disease was contracted at Quebec, Barbadoes, St. John's New foundland, Halifax, and Bermuda. Barbadoes is the only one of these places where a Contagious Diseases Act is in existence, and there, it is stated, "it is of very little use, as nearly all the coloured population are prostitutes." Considering that there is no Contagious Diseases Act at Halifax, the proportion of cases of primary disease contracted there was small.

There were eight cases of primary, and five of secondary disease in the Eclipse, but little or no information is given in connection with them.

In the Swallow there were six cases of primary disease, the majority of which were contracted at Nassau.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Class III.

Under this head appear 126 cases of various forms of disease, of which six were invalided, and one proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 20·7 per 1,000, and a reduction in the invaliding rate equal to ·7. There was no mortality from these diseases in 1873, whereas one death occurring in the present year, gave a ratio of mortality of ·4.

Epilepsy.—The fatal case was one of epilepsy. It occurred in the person of an officer of the Terror, who for a few days previous to the fatal attack, had complained of pain in the head, noises in the ears, want of sleep, with coldness and numbness of the extremities.

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* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, W. H. Cruice.

† Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the Year 1873, p. 106.

On the morning of his death, he fell on the deck with some force. He was immediately conveyed to bed, uttering loud and piercing cries. Soon after, he was seized with strong convulsive motions in the limbs and trunk of the body; spasms of the muscles of the face and eyes; the breathing became gasping and difficult; the eyes were partly open and insensible to light. Towards dawn the attacks were repeated at short intervals, until at length he sank exhausted.

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IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Under this head appear twenty-seven cases of various forms of disease, of which eight were invalided, and two proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 4·7, and in the death-rate of ·5 per 1,000. In the ratio of invaliding there was a reduction equal to ·2 per 1,000.

Class IV.

Aneurism.—On Table IV. appear two deaths from aneurism, while only one case appears on Table I. This arises from the fact that one of the fatal cases was returned as a case of disease of the heart.

A very interesting case of femoral aneurism, which terminated fatally after the operation of tying the external iliac had been performed, occurred in the *Bellerophon*. The details of the case as supplied by the medical officer* of the ship are thus given:—
“ , æt. 37, gunner, Royal Marine Artillery, of eighteen years’ service, single, of spare habit, thin, sallow features, and prematurely aged appearance, was admitted into the Sick Quarters at Halifax on the 6th of June 1874. During the above period of service he has been in hospital with intermittent fever, bubo, pneumonia, and syphilis (not constitutional), but has otherwise enjoyed good health, occasionally, however, complaining for days at a time of a stitch beneath the left nipple. He is of temperate habits, and does not smoke. Latterly he has been employed as coachman to the commander in chief on the North American and West Indian Station.

“ According to the patient’s own statement, it appears that upon last Saturday, the 30th of May, he had a number of heavy packages to lift, and place in position, among them, a barrel of vegetables, weighing 3 cwt. The following day, though not complaining, he did not go out, and on Monday ‘felt curious,’ finding great stiffness from the knee to the hip when he got up. These symptoms increased during the day, and prevented his sleeping at night. He felt as if he had been beaten about the thigh with a stick. Upon Tuesday morning, the 2nd of June, when getting out of bed, he noticed a lump the size of a hen’s egg on his left groin, beating forcibly. He went about his customary duties, however, washing a carriage, cleaning harness, &c.

Towards

* Staff Surgeon John Elliott.

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Towards evening the limb felt numb, and he applied a turpentine stupe. The following day the numbness had disappeared, though the tumour had increased in size, and the pulsation was stronger. Went about his duties as usual, driving, &c., and at 11.30, when driving home felt the cold very much. Thursday, continuance of the same signs. On Friday he took to his bed, and on Saturday morning the 6th of June applied at 9h. a.m. for medical relief at the Sick Quarters, Halifax, and was at once admitted.

“Present Condition.”—Upon examination a large tumour measuring five inches transversely, by four inches vertically, somewhat globular in shape, but compressed on its surface, and pulsating visibly with great force, was found at the upper and anterior part of the left thigh, occupying the greater part of Scarpa’s space, and the whole of the inguinal region, pushing up Poupart’s ligament, and occupying the situation of the anterior superior iliac spine externally. Upon palpation it was found distinctly circumscribed with greatly thickened coats and distensible pulsation. It was marked on its surface by a cicatrix two inches in length, where a bubo had been opened some time previously in China. A soft bruit was heard all over the tumour, and with greatest distinctness internally in the vicinity of the artery. The heart sounds were found normal though somewhat deficient in strength, and the general health was good.

“General Record.”—The patient was at once put to bed, and ordered a mixture containing ʒii. of tincture of digitalis, and one grain of tartar emetic; an eight part three times daily, and low diet with milk. Digital compression was applied for two hours over the external iliac artery in the close vicinity of the tumour. It had the effect of almost stopping the pulsation, the bruit disappearing, but the size of the tumour was not lessened, nor could it by pressure be emptied of its contents. Patient complained greatly of numbness of left thigh, below seat of aneurism during and after its application, and the temperature of the leg and thigh of the affected side was found lower than the other. The artery was again compressed for an hour at 2.30, but the pressure had to be stopped on account of the pain to which it gave rise. It was again attempted at 4 p.m., but could not be borne. The pulsation after trying it became stronger, 85. Ice was applied at 6 p.m., and at 8 p.m. the pulsation had lessened.

“June 7th.”—Digital compression was tried, but could not be borne. Slept three hours last night. Patient complained of numbness of left leg, and hot water tins were placed round it. Measurement around left thigh over tumour, $22\frac{6}{8}$ inches. At 8 p.m., complained of numbness of limb; stopped ice. Temperature at flexure of left knee, $97\cdot4^{\circ}$; right, 96° . Ordered *Ol. ricini* ʒj. , as the bowels were confined.

“June 8th.”—Tumour measures six inches transversely, and four inches vertically. Left thigh around tumour measures $23\frac{1}{8}$ inches; the right thigh 20 inches. There has been an increase of one inch transversely. No numbness in thigh; slept well; bowels have acted freely. Temperature, left flexure of knee, $95\cdot2$; right ditto, $95\cdot4$. Ordered the following: ℞ *acidi tannici*, ʒij. , tinct. digitalis,

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digitalis, 3ss., aquæ, ℥viij. ut ft. mist., one ounce every hour. Pulsations in tumour strong, and distensile, 89. The thigh was flexed on the abdomen, and bandaged in that position for about four hours, when the limb was straightened, the patient complaining of the constrained position. At 4.5 p.m. the limb was again flexed upon the abdomen till 8.30 p.m., when numbness and pain shooting down inside of thigh, with heat of parts coming on, the process was stopped.

Temperature, flexure of right knee	-	-	97° 2.
left "	-	-	98° 1.

Bowels moved twice to-day.

" 9th June.—Slept well; pulse 80; tumour measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches vertically, 6 inches transversely; temperature, right popliteal space, $96^{\circ}3$; left, $97^{\circ}3$. Pulsation quieter. Complains of numbness down centre of thigh. Temperature near tumour, 98° . By means of a tourniquet held in position by relays of nurses, the pressure was kept up for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the circulation in the tumour almost ceasing. It was again applied from 9 to 10 p.m.

“10th June.—Slept from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. Temperature of right leg, 98°·1, left 96°·1. Tumour measures 6½ inches transversely, 4½ inches vertically. Measurement round left thigh, 26 inches. Pulsations in tumour, 90. Pulsation can be felt in both tibials to-day for the first time. There is a slight difference in the rate of pulsation. Surface of skin over tumour slightly discoloured, and finely rugated. Bruit heard over whole surface. It is more compressible than it was. At intervals pressure was kept up as yesterday. At 4.15 Carte's tourniquet was placed in position, and the pad screwed down, till pulsation or bruit could not be detected in the tumour. The tourniquet had to be removed on account of the faintness, and palpitation of the heart which attacked the patient shortly after its application. A morphia draught was given at night.

" 11th June.—Passed a good night; cheerful; 8.30 a.m. given 3ss. of castor oil. At 10 a.m. a simple enema was administered, as the bowels had not acted. A small quantity of fæces came away. The tumour has increased in size; the pulsation is very strong, and the skin over it rugated and discoloured. There is great heat of parts in its vicinity, and it appears to point at one place.

"A consultation was held by Staff Surgeon Elliott with the medical officers of the ship, Dr. Douglas, v.c., Army Medical Department, and Dr. Jennings, Surgeon of the Civil Hospital at Halifax, and it was decided to tie the external iliac, or, if that was impracticable, the common iliac artery.

“ *Operation.*—At 12.15 the patient was placed under chloroform, and the operation commenced by an incision five inches long, extending from a little inside, and two fingers’ breadth above the centre of Poupart’s ligament, upwards and outwards to within three fingers’ breadth of the crest of the ileum. The skin, superficial fascia, external oblique, internal oblique, and transversalis muscles were divided, and the transversalis fascia exposed, and carefully divided on a director to the full extent of the external wound. The peritoneum was then loosened from the surrounding cellular tissue, and drawn upwards to the mesial line of the abdomen, and the sheath of the vessels exposed. This was worked through gently, and the

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ligature (a twisted hempen one) passed from within outwards, and tied, pulsation immediately ceasing in the sac and the vessel beneath it. Four small vessels required ligature during the operation. The parts through which the incisions were made were found greatly congested from pressure, but the artery appeared to be healthy. The wound was sponged with carbolic acid lotion, and its edges brought together by seven points of interrupted silver wire suture. Carbolic dressing was then applied with a light compress and bandage. The whole of the left limb was then enveloped in cotton wadding with a flannel bandage, and surrounded by warm water tins. Pulse, 92. No change in size or appearance of tumour. At 1.30 one drachm of liquor morph. hydrochlor. was given; and again at 3 p.m. At 4 p.m. complained of numbness of the left leg. Pulse 94. Slept for two hours towards evening. He was ordered a one-grain opium pill every fourth hour. Pulse, 100. At 10 p.m. comfortable; no pain; leg warm; pulse 100; passed urine. At 11 p.m. was sleeping.

"12th June. 9.30 a.m. Passed a good night; pulse, 95; temperature in axilla, $101^{\circ}4$; thirsty, restless; abdomen distended, tympanitic; slight oozing from wound staining bandage. Complains of numbness of left foot, and, on examination, this is found very cold. Tins of hot water renewed. Continue pil. opii. Has taken nothing but a little milk and water since the operation. 12. Sleeping. 1 p.m. Has passed water, no pain; pulse full, 102. 5 p.m. Pulse, 124; temperature, $101^{\circ}4$. Respirations, 24; temperature of left leg, hot water bottle in vicinity, $96^{\circ}4$; 6 p.m. Pulse, 130, soft, small, and compressible; temperature, $102^{\circ}4$; restless; tongue white, parched, great thirst. Eyes bright, suffused; skin dry and rough. When seen at night was perspiring a little; had passed urine involuntarily at times during the day, in bed, but before visit had passed a vessel full without difficulty. Complains greatly of flatulence. 13th June. Did not sleep last night; pulse, 124; soft, small, compressible. Tongue white, parched; restless, throwing off clothes; suffers greatly from tympanitis. Temperature in axilla, $99^{\circ}2$. In vicinity of tumour, $100^{\circ}1$. Tumour measures 5.2 inches transversely, 3.4 inches vertically, and feels harder. No evidence of returning pulsation; temperature in left leg, $95^{\circ}3$; right $94^{\circ}3$. Was ordered ice to relieve thirst, and beef-tea during the day. Abdomen distended, tympanitic, and painful on pressure. Not much discharge from wound. Tumour hard and tense. Left leg and foot warm. Has been taking opium pills during the day, but has only slept two hours since 11 last night, the rest of the time dozing. Ordered one drachm of liquor morph. hydrochlor; to be repeated if he does not sleep.

"14th June. 7 a.m. Slept for two hours last night, the rest of the time dozing. Pulse, 135, skin warm; left leg and toes warm. Upon removing the dressings, which were slightly stained with blood, and discharge, the wound was found looking healthy, and united for part of its extent. At its lower angle, where the ligature came through, there was a slight sanious discharge. The wound was redressed, and soiled linen removed. The abdomen continues distended and tympanitic. The patient got nourishment during the day, and continued taking the opium pills. Ice also was given at intervals. The bowels have not acted since the operation; the wound discharged

more

more freely after re-dressing. At 9 p.m. the patient was found very restless. The pulse, 142. Tongue thickly furred; vomited a little during the afternoon. Is slightly delirious; 11 p.m. sleeping.

" 15th June. Awoke at 8 a.m. covered with a cold clammy sweat; extremities cold; pulse, 72, irregular; countenance anxious; passed urine in bed; conscious. Stimulants were at once administered, and hot water replaced to extremities. At 10 a.m. had rallied a little; was given brandy and egg mixture, and beef tea at short intervals. A large piece of spongio-piline wrung out of hot water was kept constantly applied to abdomen; passed urine in vessel, about a pint, dark coloured and turbid; at 12 noon his pulse was 150; soft, small, and compressible; pain on pressure over abdomen; wandering slightly; perspiring; at 1.30 there was nausea with slight vomiting. Brandy with half a grain of muriate of morphia was administered. 4 p.m., slept a little since last visit; gradually sinking; a marked change for the worse since last visit. Pulse rapid, fluttering; cannot be counted; talking incoherently; floccitatio. 5 p.m. Pulse, 199; cold clammy sweat over body; floccitatio continues; sighing respiration; 7.15 p.m. sinking rapidly; rapid fluttering pulse; stimulants continued at short intervals; unconscious. At 8.45 p.m. expired.

" *Post-mortem Examination* performed twenty-four hours after death. Rigor mortis absent. Body emaciated and poorly nourished. Abdomen distended and tympanitic; scrotum dark and congested; no discoloration of left limb, or sign of gangrene. A tumour soft to the touch, its superficies measuring 5.2 inches transversely, 3½ inches vertically, occupies left groin and Scarpas' space; about 1½ inches above it, is the surgical wound, 5½ inches in length, and united for the greater part of its extent. Lungs healthy, old adhesions connecting them with the pleuræ. Pericardium contains about two ounces of yellow serum; lining membrane pale; heart small, flaccid; more than normal deposit of fat in interventricular furrows; slight warty vegetations on anterior segment of the mitral valves; slight roughening of the anterior surface of the ascending aorta. Discoloured coagulum in right auricle; clot in pulmonary artery. Upon opening the abdomen the intestines were found greatly distended. Liver, spleen, and kidneys healthy. A piece of ileum at its lower part six inches in length, found intensely congested. Accumulation of hardened fæces in cæcum. About four inches of the sigmoid flexure of the colon congested, and over it, the left extremity of the omentum congested, adherent, and covered with effused lymph. Gall bladder distended with fluid bile, dark externally. Upon removing the intestines, and examining the region of the wound in the abdominal walls, externally, the wound was found almost united throughout. Deeper in the line of the incision the muscles were congested and disorganised. Upon raising the peritoneum from the left iliac fossa, extensi vecellutis was found, a large quantity of pink-tinged pus lying here, and extending also upwards as far as the left kidney, where it was of a yellow colour. Upon cutting through the planes of muscles of the abdominal walls green pus was found between their layers, extending for some distance on the abdomen. The wound was two inches above, and parallel to Poupart's ligament. Upon removing the integuments, and super-

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ficial fascia in front of the thigh the tumour was come down on, its most prominent part greatly thinned. It was bound down tightly by the fascia lata of the thigh, and the Sartorius muscle was stretched tightly across it. Upon cutting across the superior attachment of this muscle, the tumour bulged upwards, assuming more of a conical, than its former flattened shape. It was with difficulty dissected out from its bed in the psoas, iliacus, and pectineus muscles, the greater portion of these having to be removed, together with the capsular ligament of the hip, the head of the bone, outside the margin of the acetabulum forming part of its resting place; a few nerves were stretched across its anterior surface. The aneurism was found to be formed on the external surface of the artery, from which it extended outwards, nine inches in circumference, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely, and vertically. Its contents were fluid, a considerable portion having escaped from accidental rupture. The ligature was found firmly applied two inches above the tumour on the external iliac artery, two inches below the commencement of the internal iliac. The artery appeared healthy; it was enlarged at the seat of tumour. The femoral vein was firmly adherent to it, especially about its centre, and upon removal and examination its coats were found thinned and dilated above the point of pressure and greatly thickened below this,—(five lines). On dividing the artery it seemed healthy. The femoral artery leaves tumour $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches below entrance of external iliac. A quarter of an inch below commencement of femoral, two arteries are given off together, one, the profunda, presenting a nodulated sensation to the finger, the other, the external circumflex ilii. The walls of the tumour were excessively thinned throughout, especially above, and externally. The muscles in immediate contact with the tumour were much disorganised. . . . I consider the fatal issue in this case was caused by the pressure exercised by so large a tumour on the surrounding structures, causing congestion, and impairing their vitality, so that they were unable to recover after the operation."

A death from Aneurism appears in Table IV. It occurred in the person of a petty officer of the Niobe, who was sent to Bermuda Hospital as a case of functional disease of the heart. For some time he had been treated on board his ship for pleurodynia. As his symptoms did not improve in hospital he was invalided, and while waiting a passage he suddenly felt, "on the evening of the 14th of April, something like a lump" rise in his throat to a point corresponding with the supra sternal notch, when it seemed to stop. Deglutition was suddenly and completely arrested, apparently at the same point, and the smallest quantity of fluid, when swallowed, was regurgitated after a few seconds. Speech was also affected, the patient being merely able to whisper. Constant cough, attended with the copious expectoration of tenacious mucus, and combined with great anxiety of mind, prevented the patient obtaining a moment's rest. The pulse was strong and forcible, 96. On the 15th of April, at 12.55 p. m., he spat up a small quantity of arterial blood, and in about ten minutes afterwards expired."

On post-mortem examination a pyriform aneurismal tumour of the size of a jargonelle pear was found involving the greater part of

of the posterior surfaces of the transverse and descending portions of the aortic arch. At the superior and posterior part of the aneurism, the coats were much thinned, and here it had given way, the aperture being the size of half-a-crown. The blood which escaped had been limited and confined by condensed areolar tissue, and all the neighbouring structures were in a matted and not easily recognisable condition. This newly-formed diffused aneurism bore chiefly on the œsophagus, but also on the trachea, left recurrent laryngeal nerve, and on the bodies of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd dorsal vertebræ. These last were slightly eroded. The œsophagus was found ulcerated through, an opening of the size of a sixpenny piece affording communication with the stomach, which contained 3 lbs. 3 oz. of coagulated blood. This Report is condensed from the Return of the medical officer* in charge of the Royal Naval Hospital at Bermuda.

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V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Under this head appear thirty-three cases of sympathetic bubo. Each case was, on an average, thirty-three days under treatment.

Classes V.
and VI.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Under this head appear 409 cases of various forms of disease, of which five were invalided, and three proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months there was an increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 30, and of invaliding of 1.4 per 1,000. There was no mortality from these diseases in 1873, whereas the ratio of mortality in the present year was 1.2 per 1,000. Catarrh contributed 380 to the total number of cases, each case being, on an average, between five and six days under treatment.

Class VII.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Under this head appear 662 cases of various forms of disease, of which three were invalided. Compared with the preceding year there was a reduction in the ratio of cases equal to 7.4, and in the invaliding rate to 3. per 1,000. There was no loss to the service by death from these affections, whereas in 1873 the death-rate occasioned by them was .7. Cynanche contributed 116, dyspepsia 166, diarrhœa 260, and colic and constipation eighty to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was between seven and eight days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia between four and five days; each case of diarrhœa between three and four days; and each case of colic and constipation six days.

Class VIII.

IX. and X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs.

One hundred and forty-three cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which four were invalided, and one proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase

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* Deputy Inspector General J. Jenkins, M.D., C.B.

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increase in the ratio of cases to the extent of 5·3, and of invaliding of ·1 per 1,000. There was no mortality from these diseases in 1873, but the death-rate in this year was ·4. Gonorrhœa contributed seventy-two; epididymitis, twelve; and orchitis, twenty-seven, to the total number of cases. Each case of gonorrhœa was on an average between twenty-three and twenty-four days under treatment; each case of epididymitis between twenty and twenty-one days; and each case of orchitis between thirteen and fourteen days.

Diseases of the Kidneys.—Under this head a fatal case occurred in the Royal Naval Hospital at Bermuda, in the person of a warrant officer of the Terror, who was sent to hospital as a case of colic. The immediate cause of death was uræmia, the result of impaction of a renal calculus in the ureter of the only kidney which the patient appears to have possessed. The symptoms under which he laboured at first were those of renal calculus, and ultimately there was complete suppression of urine. The post-mortem appearances were of small interest, and are thus given in the report from the hospital:—
“ Post-mortem rigidity complete. Some lividity of the back. Body very corpulent. A few drops of purulent looking urine draining from the penis. On laying the abdomen open, the anterior wall, and all the processes of the peritoneum were found loaded with fat. The diaphragm and liver were pushed upwards, and the under surface of the latter was dark and congested. The vessels of the stomach and mesentery were also congested, and these with the greater portion of the intestines were stained with bile. The upper coils of the small intestines were congested and distended for a length of eight feet, the remainder appearing shrunken. On removing the intestines, a large tumour was found occupying the left lumbar and hypochondriac regions, which proved to be the left kidney greatly hypertrophied. Its long axis was nine inches, greatest breadth three and a-half inches, and weight two pounds five and a-half ounces. On section some decomposing fluid escaped from the pelvis and infundibulum, which was largely dilated, but the structure of the gland appeared healthy. Impacted just at the pelvic commencement of the ureter was an oxalate of lime calculus, almost spherical in shape, about the size of a pea, and weighing four grains.

“Occupying the position of the right kidney was a mass of fat, enclosing a flattened fibrous structure about the size of a shilling. Leading from this were some delicate cords, probably rudimentary or modified vessels and ureter. Most likely this gland was congenitally deficient, especially as there was no previous history of kidney disease; indeed, the patient asserted that he had never before been seriously ill. The bladder was empty and contracted, its mucous membrane congested. A point of difficulty in this case was, that although the primary symptoms indicated the passage of a renal calculus, yet this did not fully account for the almost complete suppression of urine, especially as there was apparently no pain, or sympathetic affection of the right kidney. The comparatively slight amount of cerebral complication may be explained by the free manner in which the skin acted, and the moderate quantity of fluid taken by the patient.”

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Twelve cases of various forms of diseases of these organs appear in the Returns, of which two were invalided. There were seven cases of diseases of the joints, four of diseases of the bursæ, and one case of muscular atrophy. Each case of joint disease was, on an average, between thirty-four and thirty-five days under treatment; each case of disease of the bursæ, fourteen days; and the case of muscular atrophy, sixty-one days.

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Muscular Atrophy.—This occurred in the person of an able seaman of the Bellerophon. He received a blow from a capstan bar on the shoulder, on the 9th of November 1873, while employed fishing the port bower anchor. He was discharged to duty on the 12th, but continued to attend, and use a liniment, as he complained of weakness of the part. This weakness became gradually more marked. He was at length unable to pull an oar, or take his turn in the chains, or at the wheel, and eventually was again placed on the sick-list, on the 9th of February 1874. There was well marked wasting of the deltoid muscle, now more pronounced. He could make very little use of the arm, or hand, and complained of pain shooting along the course of the ulnar nerve, and this confined to the little finger and outer side of the third finger. There was a considerable difference between the temperature of the upper extremities, the thermometer on the hollow of the right elbow joint showing $95^{\circ}3$, and on the left $98^{\circ}3$. He had been taking liquor strychniæ, and galvanism and blistering had been employed as part of the treatment; but, as no improvement took place, he was discharged to Bermuda Hospital, where he was ultimately invalided.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Under this head appear 917 cases of various kinds of disease, of which three were invalided. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 668 to the total number of cases; ulcer, 184; and various skin diseases, sixty-five. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was, on an average, between eight and nine days under treatment; each case of ulcer about seventeen days; and each case of skin disease between twenty-one, and twenty-two days.

Classes XII
and XIII.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear forty-nine cases of debility, and ten of headache, of which fourteen of debility and one of headache were invalided. Each case of debility was, on an average, about eighteen days under treatment on board ship and in hospital, and each case of headache between eight and nine days.

Unclassed
Diseases.

Poisoning.

Three cases of delirium tremens appear under this head, two of which occurred in the persons of officers, and one in a private marine.

Poisoning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

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**Wounds,
Injuries, and
Drowning.**

Under this head appear 888 cases of wounds and injuries, thirty of burns and scalds, and four of submersion and drowning; and of these, eight of wounds and injuries were invalided; and two of wounds and injuries, and five of submersion and drowning proved fatal. The discrepancy between the number of cases of the last form of casualty and the number of deaths arises from the fact that in one instance the man was a patient on the sick-list, but labouring under slight catarrhal fever, when on the evening of the day of his death he was missed, and nothing more was seen of him until next day, when his body was picked up alongside the ship.

Wounds and Injuries.—Of the fatal injuries, both were the result of compression of the brain; one in a man who was struck violently on the back of the head with a handspike while setting up rigging; and the other was a man who, while on shore in the military canteen at Boaz Island, Bermuda, fell helplessly on the floor, striking his head with great violence against the skirting board of the room.

Submersion and Drowning.—Of the five deaths from drowning, two were occasioned by falling overboard; one man was drowned in attempting, when intoxicated, to swim on shore; one was capsized in a boat while attempting to land from a wreck; and the circumstances under which the fifth man came to be drowned have not been ascertained.

Invaliding.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section A., two persons were invalided; and under Section B. twenty-six, viz., ten for rheumatism, one for primary syphilis, seven for secondary syphilis, and eight for phthisis pulmonalis. Six persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; eight for diseases of the circulatory system; five for diseases of the respiratory system; three for diseases of the digestive system; four for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; two for diseases of the organs of locomotion; three for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; fifteen for unclassified diseases; and eight for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number of men invalided was eighty-two, which is in the ratio of 34·5 per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 4·1 per 1,000 of force.

Mortality.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was twenty-three, which is in the ratio of 9·7 per 1,000, being a reduction to the extent of 7· per 1,000 compared with the previous year. This large reduction is altogether due to the comparative absence of yellow fever on the station in 1874.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number
INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Enteric Fever - - - -	3	1.2	—	—	2	.8
Simple Continued Fever -	72	30.3	—	—	1	.4
Yellow Fever - - - -	4	1.6	—	—	4	1.6
Ague - - - -	17	7.1	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever - - - -	35	14.7	2	.8	—	—
Cholera Simplex - - - -	65	27.4	—	—	—	—
Influenza - - - -	8	3.3	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	5	2.1	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism - - - -	210	88.6	10	4.2	—	—
Syphilis - { Primary - -	54	22.7	1	.4	—	—
- { Secondary - -	24	10.1	7	2.9	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	10	4.2	8	3.3	2	.8
Gout - - - -	1	.4	—	—	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy - - - -	5	2.1	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke - - - -	1	.4	—	—	—	—
Paralysis - - - -	1	.4	—	—	—	—
Vertigo - - - -	13	5.4	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy - - - -	8	3.3	1	.4	1	.4
Neuralgia - - - -	30	12.6	2	.8	—	—
Insanity - - - -	1	.4	1	.4	—	—
Diseases of the Eye - -	40	16.8	2	.8	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - -	27	11.3	—	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart - { Functional -	18	7.5	4	1.6	—	—
- { Organic - -	5	2.1	3	1.2	—	—
Syncope - - - -	1	.4	—	—	—	—
Aneurism - - - -	1	.4	—	—	2	.8
Varicose Veins - - - -	2	.8	1	.4	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	33	13·9	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Catarrh - - - -	380	160·3	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis - - - -	15	6·3	3	1·2	1	·4
Asthma - - - -	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia - - - -	5	2·1	1	·4	2	·8
Pleurisy - - - -	5	2·1	1	·4	—	—
Hæmoptysis - - - -	3	1·2	—	—	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche - - - -	116	48·9	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	166	70·	—	—	—	—
Dysentery - - - -	3	1·2	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa - - - -	200	109·7	—	—	—	—
Colic and Constipation - - -	80	33·7	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	14	5·9	—	—	—	—
Hernia - - - -	5	2·1	3	1·2	—	—
Worms - - - -	5	2·1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - -	4	1·6	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis - - - -	4	·6	—	—	—	—
Jaundice - - - -	5	2·1	—	—	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	1	·4	—	—	1	·4
Diseases of the Bladder - -	1	·4	1	·4	—	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	72	30·3	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis - - - -	12	5·	—	—	—	—
Stricture - - - -	11	4·6	2	·8	—	—
Varicocele - - - -	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Orchitis - - - -	27	11·3	1	·4	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - - -	18	7·5	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion :						
Diseases of the Joints - -	7	2·9	1	·4	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	4	1·6	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Muscular System	1	·4	1	·4	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System :						
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	668	281·8	1	·4	—	—
Ulcer - - - - -	184	77·6	1	·4	—	—
Erythema - - - - -	2	·8	—	—	—	—
Scabies - - - - -	11	4·6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	52	21·9	1	·4	—	—
Unclassed :						
Debility - - - - -	49	20·6	14	5·9	—	—
Headache - - - - -	10	4·2	1	·4	—	—
Poisoning :						
Delirium Tremens - - -	3	1·2	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries :						
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	888	374·6	8	3·3	2	·8
Burns and Scalds - - -	30	12·6	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning -	4	1·6	—	—	5	2·1
TOTALS - - -	3,821	1612·2	82	34·5	23	9·7

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS' SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Enteric Fever - - -	6	123	129	·3	·1
Simple Continued Fever -	498	81	579	1·5	·5
Yellow Fever - - -	77	18	95	·2	—
Ague - - - - -	61	54	115	·3	·1
Remittent Fever - - -	376	346	722	1·9	·8
Cholera Simplex - - -	236	-	236	·6	·2
Influenza - - - - -	89	-	89	·2	—
Erysipelas - - - -	51	15	66	·1	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - -	1,474	1,222	2,696	7·3	3·
Syphilis { Primary - - -	882	1,404	2,286	6·2	2·6
{ Secondary - - -	328	632	961	2·6	1·
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	183	638	82	2·2	·9
Gout - - - - -	4	-	4	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy - - - - -	16	-	16	—	—
Sunstroke - - - - -	31	-	31	—	—
Paralysis - - - - -	3	-	3	—	—
Vertigo - - - - -	86	-	86	·2	—
Epilepsy - - - - -	40	1	41	·1	—
Neuralgia - - - - -	138	481	619	1·6	·6
Insanity - - - - -	10	1	11	—	—
Diseases of the Eye - -	462	259	721	1·9	·8
Diseases of the Ear - -	177	44	221	·6	·2
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the { Functional -	205	232	437	1·1	·4
{ Organic - -	95	32	127	·3	·1
Aneurism - - - - -	8	9	17	—	—
Varicose Veins - - - -	17	-	17	—	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont'd.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands :					
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	640	452	1,092	2·9	1·2
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System :					
Catarrh - - - -	2,105	67	2,172	5·9	2·4
Bronchitis - - - -	100	135	235	·6	·2
Asthma - - - -	2	93	95	·2	—
Pneumonia - - - -	37	52	89	·2	—
Pleurisy - - - -	105	175	280	·7	·2
Hæmoptysis - - - -	18	119	137	·3	·1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System :					
Cynanche - - - -	827	23	850	2·3	·9
Dyspepsia - - - -	739	75	814	2·2	·9
Dysentery - - - -	90	134	224	·6	·2
Diarrhœa - - - -	929	7	936	2·5	1·
Colic and Constipation - - -	395	90	485	1·3	·5
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	175	71	246	·6	·2
Hernia - - - -	61	1	62	·1	—
Worms - - - -	27	-	27	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - -					
Hepatitis - - - -	30	90	120	·3	·1
Jaundice - - - -	51	-	51	·1	—
	43	5	48	·1	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems :					
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	4	6	10	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder - -	11	9	20	—	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	1,447	247	1,694	4·6	1·9
Epididymitis - - - -	218	30	248	·6	·2
Stricture - - - -	201	329	530	1·4	·5
Varicocele - - - -	-	50	50	·1	—
Orchitis - - - -	333	37	370	1·	·4
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - -					
	94	79	173	·4	·1

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*contd.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Joints - -	110	131	241	·6	·2
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	56	-	56	·1	—
Diseases of the Muscular System	41	20	61	·1	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	5,309	465	5,774	15·8	6·6
Ulcer - - - - -	2,838	278	3,116	8·	3·5
Erythema - - - - -	19	-	19	—	—
Scabies - - - - -	100	94	194	·5	·2
Other Diseases of the Skin -	488	604	1,092	2·9	1·2
Unclassed:					
Debility - - - - -	461	414	875	2·3	·9
Headache - - - - -	29	54	83	·2	—
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens - - -	10	6	16	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	8,652	1,431	10,083	27·6	11·6
Burns and Scalds - - -	343	6	349	·9	·3
Submersion and Drowning -	1	-	1	—	—
TOTALS - -	32,692	11,471	44,163	120·9	·51·

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING the Number INVALIDED from each Ship employed on the NORTH AMERICAN
AND WEST INDIAN STATION.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Aboukir.	Argus.	Bellerophon.	Bullfinch.	Danaë.	Druid.	Eclipse.	Niobe.	Seagull.	Spartan.	Sphinx.	Swallow.	Terror.	Woodlark.	Zephyr.	TOTALS.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:																
Remittent Fever - - -	-	1	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
I. General Diseases, Section B.:																
Rheumatism - - -	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	10
Syphilis { Primary - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
{ Secondary - - -	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	-	-	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
II. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses :																
Epilepsy - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Neuralgia - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Insanity - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diseases of the Eye - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
V. Diseases of the Circulatory System :																
Diseases of the { Functional -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Heart - { Organic - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Varicose Veins - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System :																
Bronchitis - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Pneumonia - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III. Diseases of the Digestive System :																
Hernia - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Aboukir.	Argus.	Bellerophon.	Bullfinch.	Danaë.	Druid.	Eclipse.	Niobe.	Seagull.	Spartan.	Sphinx.	Swallow.	Terror.	Woodlark.	Zephyr.	TOTALS.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.																
Cystitis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Stricture - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Orchitis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:																
Diseases of the Joints - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Muscular Atrophy - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:																
Abscess - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ulcer - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Axillary Sinus - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unclassed:																
Debility - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	14
Headache - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wounds and Injuries:																
Wounds - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	8
TOTALS - - - -	9	5	28	1	1	1	8	4	4	4	1	6	8	1	1	82

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Number of DEATHS in each Ship employed on the NORTH AMERICAN
AND WEST INDIAN STATION.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Aboukir.	Argus.	Bellerophon.	Niobe.	Spartan.	Sphinx.	Terror.	Zephyr.	TOTALS.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:									
Enteric Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Simple Continued Fever - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Yellow Fever - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4
II. General Diseases, Section B.:									
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:									
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:									
Aneurism - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:									
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:									
Renal Calculus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wounds and Injuries:									
Wounds - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Submersion and Drowning - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	5
TOTALS - - -	2	1	2	2	2	4	9	1	23

TABLE, No. 5. - - - - -

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES in the - - -

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Aboukir.	Argus.	Belterophon.	Bullfinch.	Cherub.	Danaë.	Decoy.
I. General Diseases, Section A:							
Enteric Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Continued Fever - - - - -	8	-	2	6	-	3	-
Yellow Fever - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ague - - - - -	1	-	3	1	-	-	-
Remittent Fever - - - - -	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Cholera Simplex - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B:							
Rheumatism - - - - -	19	3	34	3	4	1	-
Syphilis { Primary - - - - -	5	4	16	1	-	1	-
{ Secondary - - - - -	8	1	5	-	1	-	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Gout - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:							
Apoplexy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Paralysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo - - - - -	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Neuralgia - - - - -	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Insanity - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Eye - - - - -	1	1	10	1	-	1	-
Diseases of the Ear - - - - -	1	-	6	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:							
Diseases of the { Functional - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
{ Organic - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Aneurism - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Varicose Veins - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Syncope - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent Sys- tem and Ductless Glands:							
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - - -	1	1	7	1	-	1	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:							
Catarrh - - - - -	24	7	74	1	1	3	-
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
Asthma - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy - - - - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE, No. 5.

Ships employed on the NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATION.

Druid.	Dryad.	Eclipse.	Niobe.	Seagull.	Spartan.	Sphinx.	Swallow.	Terror.	Woodlark.	Zephyr.	TOTAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
10	-	5	1	14	6	-	10	1	6	-	72
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
1	-	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
3	-	18	-	-	8	-	2	1	-	-	35
-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
6	3	12	13	9	11	12	19	51	8	2	210
1	1	8	-	2	4	-	6	4	1	-	54
-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	24
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	13
-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	3
-	1	6	2	3	1	-	-	11	-	-	30
-	2	3	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
1	-	3	-	1	3	-	3	15	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	27
1	-	1	6	1	-	1	-	-	1	5	18
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	-	6	-	5	5	2	-	1	-	-	33
-	5	7	17	32	22	8	5	156	15	3	380
-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	1	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Aboukir.	Argus.	Bellerophon.	Bullfinch.	Cherub.	Danaë.	Decoy.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:							
Cynanche - - - - -	5	-	45	1	1	2	-
Dyspepsia - - - - -	7	3	27	-	-	2	-
Dysentery - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea - - - - -	37	-	39	5	-	2	-
Colic and Constipation - - - - -	2	1	7	-	-	-	-
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Hernia - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worms - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaundice - - - - -	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Ge- nerative Systems:							
Diseases of the Kidneys - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bladder - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	5	5	18	-	2	2	-
Epididymitis - - - - -	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Stricture - - - - -	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Varicocele - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchitis - - - - -	1	2	12	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation	2	1	4	-	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:							
Diseases of the Joints - - - - -	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bursæ - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Muscular System - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:							
Phlegmon and Abscess - - - - -	20	30	174	9	2	13	-
Ulcer - - - - -	2	13	69	-	1	3	-
Erythema - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies - - - - -	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Skin - - - - -	9	2	12	-	-	-	-
Unclassed:							
Debility - - - - -	8	1	6	-	-	-	-
Headache - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning:							
Delirium Tremens - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries:							
Wounds, &c. - - - - -	42	27	328	14	2	12	-
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	2	4	3	-	1	-	-
Submersion and Drowning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - -	220	110	974	45	15	47	-

in the Ships employed on the North American and West Indian Station--*continued.*

Druid.	Dryad.	Eclipse.	Niobe.	Seagull.	Spartan.	Sphinx.	Swallow.	Terror.	Woodlark.	Zephyr.	TOTAL.
*											
1	1	5	14	2	13	3	-	17	1	5	116
3	-	22	3	27	13	19	1	32	-	7	166
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
19	-	45	5	6	19	9	2	63	6	3	260
2	1	2	2	5	5	2	1	49	-	1	80
-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	14
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	5
-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	1	1	7	3	7	5	1	7	2	5	72
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	12
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	1	27
-	-	4	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	18
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
33	13	100	20	20	54	42	31	74	20	13	668
9	6	21	6	5	28	4	2	7	4	4	184
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
3	1	8	-	3	3	1	-	9	1	-	52
1	-	1	1	4	1	1	4	15	3	3	49
-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
12	18	47	23	41	58	34	33	147	33	17	888
1	1	5	1	1	-	4	3	1	1	2	30
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
115	60	437	130	200	272	164	145	705	105	77	3,821

TABLE, No. 6.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Number Invalided per 1,000 of Force

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 1,160.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 850.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A. :												
Eruptive Fevers - - - -	3	2.5	-	-	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fevers - - - -	43	37	-	-	2	1.7	26	30.5	-	-	2	2.3
Periodic Fevers - - - -	33	28.4	1	.8	-	-	15	17.6	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases - - - -	44	37.9	-	-	-	-	28	32.9	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Sect. B. :												
Rheumatism - - - -	86	74.1	3	2.5	-	-	86	101.1	4	4.7	-	-
Primary Syphilis - - - -	39	33.6	1	.8	-	-	14	16.4	-	-	-	-
Secondary Syphilis - - - -	13	11.2	3	2.5	-	-	10	11.7	4	4.7	-	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	4	3.4	3	2.5	-	-	5	5.8	4	4.7	2	2.3
Other Diseases - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses - -	75	64.6	2	1.7	-	-	39	45.8	2	2.3	1	1.1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	20	17.2	7	6	-	-	3	3.5	1	1.1	1	1.1
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent Sys- tem and Ductless Glands - - -	24	20.6	-	-	-	-	8	9.4	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	218	187.9	1	.8	1	.8	144	169.4	2	2.3	1	1.1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	353	304.3	1	.8	-	-	233	274.1	1	1.1	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - - -	593	80.1	2	1.7	-	-	43	50.5	-	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	6	5.1	-	-	-	-	6	7	2	2.3	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - - - -	696	600	-	-	-	-	175	205.8	2	2.3	-	-
Unclassed - - - - -	34	29.3	8	6.8	-	-	21	24.7	5	5.8	-	-
Poisoning - - - - -	1	.8	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries - - - - -	573	493.9	6	5.1	2	1.7	279	328.2	1	1.1	2	2.3
TOTALS - - -	2,358	2032.7	38	32.7	7	6	1,136	1336.4	28	32.9	9	10.5

TABLE, No. 6.

and Dead on the NORTH AMERICAN and WEST INDIAN STATION, between certain Ages, with the Ratio at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 300.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 60.)						TOTALS. (Mean Force, 2,370.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.2	-	-	2	.8
6	20.	-	-	1	3.3	1	16.6	-	-	-	-	76	32.	-	-	5	2.1
4	13.3	1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	21.9	2	.8	-	-
5	16.6	-	-	-	-	1	16.6	-	-	-	-	78	32.9	-	-	-	-
29	96.6	1	3.3	-	-	9	150.	2	33.3	-	-	210	88.6	10	4.2	-	-
1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	22.7	1	.4	-	-
1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	10.1	7	2.9	-	-
1	3.3	1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4.2	8	3.3	2	.8
1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.4	-	-	-	-
10	33.3	1	3.3	-	-	2	33.3	1	16.6	-	-	126	53.1	6	2.5	1	.4
4	13.3	-	-	1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	11.3	8	3.3	2	.8
1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	13.9	-	-	-	-
39	130.	1	3.3	1	3.3	8	133.3	1	16.6	-	-	409	172.5	5	2.1	3	1.2
70	233.3	1	3.3	-	-	6	100.	-	-	-	-	662	279.3	3	1.2	-	-
6	20.	2	6.6	1	3.3	1	16.6	-	-	-	-	143	60.3	4	1.6	1	.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5.	2	.8	-	-
45	150.	1	3.3	-	-	1	16.6	-	-	-	-	917	386.9	3	1.2	-	-
3	10.	2	6.6	-	-	1	16.6	-	-	-	-	59	24.8	15	6.3	-	-
1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.2	-	-	-	-
63	210.	1	3.3	2	6.6	7	116.6	-	-	1	16.6	922	389.	8	3.3	7	2.9
290	966.6	12	40.	6	20.	37	616.6	4	66.6	1	16.6	3,821	1612.2	82	34.5	23	9.7

TABLE, No. 7 - - - - -

SHOWING the Names of the SHIPS ; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship ;

P. O. Paid off.

Rate, &c.	NAMES of S H I P S.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
Iron-clad - -	Bellerophon - - -	Portsmouth	14 Oct. 1873	15	4,270	S.1,000
Sixth Rate - -	Danaë - - -	Bermuda -	26 April 1871	6	1,287	S. 350
	Druid - - -	Sheerness -	15 Feb. 1872	10	1,322	S. 350
	Eclipse - - -	Sheerness -	19 Nov. 1873	12	1,273	S. 350
	Spartan - - -	Portsmouth	3 Aug. 1871	8	1,269	S. 350
	Sphinx - - P.O.	Devonport -	17 May 1870	5	1,061	P. 500
Sloop - -	Argus - - -	Portsmouth	27 Mar. 1873	5	981	P. 300
	Dryad - - -	Devonport -	13 Aug. 1874	9	1,086	S. 300
	Niobe - - -	Bermuda -	26 April 1871	5	1,083	S. 300
Gun Vessel	Bulfinch - - -	Sheerness -	13 July 1874	3	664	S. 160
	Seagull - - D.	Devonport -	19 April 1871	3	663	SS. 160
	Swallow - - -	Portsmouth	26 Mar. 1872	3	664	SS. 160
	Woodlark - - -	Sheerness -	4 April 1872	3	663	SS. 160
Gunboat - -	Cherub - - -	Jamaica -	26 Jan. 1870	2	268	S. 60
	Zephyr - - -	Chatham -	10 June 1873	4	308	S. 60
Receiving Ship -	Aboukir (Jamaica) -	Jamaica -	Oct. 1873	24	3,091	S. 400
	Terror (Bermuda) -	Bermuda -	1 Jan. 1874	16	1,971	-

TABLE, No. 7.

Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

D. Returns defective.

PERIOD.	Average Com- plements.	Average Com- plements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days' Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily for Twelve Months.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Year - -	640	640	974	10,243	28·	43·7	78
1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	185	45	47	721	1·9	42·2	—
1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	215	55	115	1,078	2·9	52·7	3
Year - -	200	200	437	2,981	8·1	40·5	24
Year - -	200	200	272	3,394	9·2	46·	22
1 Jan. to 3 Sept.	190	130	164	1,177	3·2	24·6	4
1 July to 31 Dec.	190	95	110	1,024	2·8	29·4	12
1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	165	40	60	979	2·6	65·	5
1 Jan. to 23 July	170	95	130	1,215	3·3	34·7	30
1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	90	20	45	324	·8	40·	1
Year - -	100	85	200	1,487	4·	47·	12
Year - -	95	95	145	897	2·4	25·2	17
Year - -	90	90	105	1,176	3·2	35·5	7
1 Jan. to 30 June	40	20	15	159	·4	20·	2
Year - -	60	60	77	602	1·6	26·6	4
Year - -	130	130	220	1,627	4·4	33·8	33
Year - -	370	370	705	3,571	9·7	26·2	51

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THE squadron on the South East Coast of America Station in the year 1874 comprised five vessels, viz., one of the sixth rate; three gun-vessels; and one receiving ship permanently stationed at Rio de Janeiro. There was also a detachment of marines stationed at the Falkland Islands. From one vessel the Returns were only for three months; but from the remainder and from the Marine detachment they were for the whole year. The mean force corrected for time was 370; and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 420, which is in the ratio of 1135·1 per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, to the extent of 182·8 per 1,000. Of these, twenty were invalided and twelve died; the former being in the ratio of 54; and the latter of 32·4 per 1,000 of force. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of invaliding to the extent of 38·2, and in the death-rate of 26·1 per 1,000 of force. This large death-rate was altogether due to the prevalence of yellow fever in the receiving ship at Rio de Janeiro.

The average daily loss of service from General Diseases, Section A., was in the ratio of 5·5 per 1,000, and from Section B., 5·7; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, ·2; of the circulatory system, ·2; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, ·8; of the respiratory system, 1·2; of the digestive system, 2·6; of the urinary and generative systems, 1·4; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 4·2; from unclassified diseases, ·5; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 7·. The average number of men sick daily was 13·7, which is in the ratio of 37· per 1,000 of force, being an increase, as compared with the preceding twelve months, to the extent of 12· per 1,000.

I. General Diseases—Section A., or Febrile Group.

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Under this head appear two cases of vaccinia; one of measles; twenty-six of simple continued fever; nineteen of yellow fever; seven of ague; and four of remittent fever; and of these, nine cases of yellow fever proved fatal.

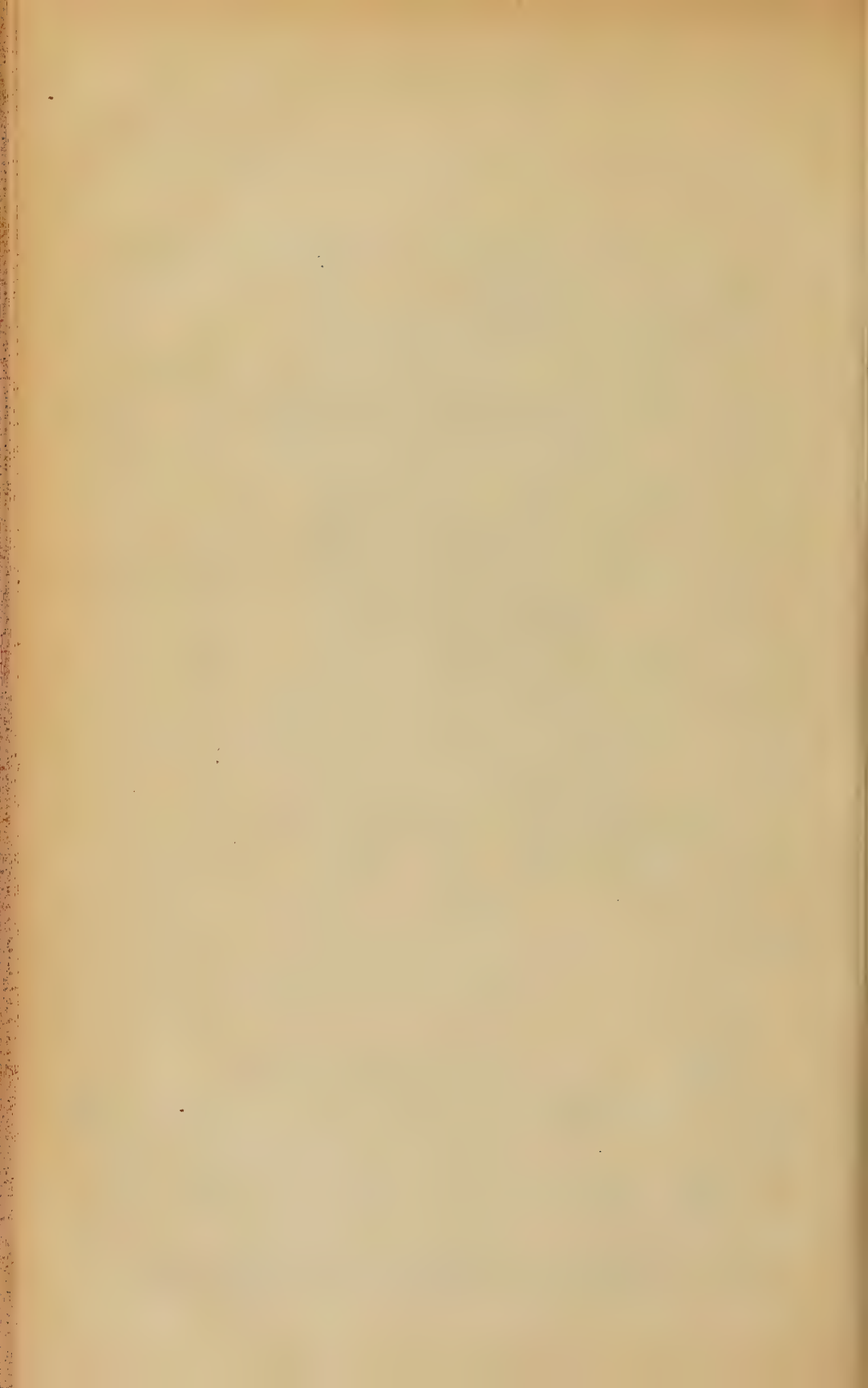
Vaccinia.—Two cases of vaccinia, the result of re-vaccination, occurred in the Egmont. They were of no importance.

Measles.—A single case of this disease occurred in the Egmont, in the person of a seaman, who, belonging to a boat's crew, had frequent

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quent communication with the shore at Rio de Janeiro, where the disease was very prevalent.

Simple Continued Fever.—Twenty-six cases of this form of fever occurred in the squadron, the average duration of each case being about thirteen days.

In the Amethyst there were seven cases of simple continued fever. In a few the febrile symptoms were rather high, and terminated after two or three days in profuse perspiration, followed by a good deal of debility. The treatment was the same in all cases; a dose of podophyllin at first, followed by saline mixture; quinine, in small doses, with nourishing diet, and wine.

There was a single case of simple continued fever, of six days' duration, in the Cracker. No information is given in connection with it.

In the Dart there were nine cases of simple continued fever, all of a mild and uncomplicated character; and the same may be said of four cases which occurred in the Egmont.

Of five cases of simple continued fever which occurred in the Ready, the medical officer* observes:—"Four of the cases occurring this year were placed on the sick-list at Fray Bentos, between the 1st of January and 10th of February; the fifth case occurred on the 31st of August, a few days after leaving Rio. All these were very slow in convalescing, requiring extra-nourishing diet, with wine and beer; and soon after the ship arrived at Maldonado they picked up flesh and strength rapidly."

Yellow Fever (Malarial?)—Under this head appear nineteen cases of fever, all occurring on board the Egmont, at Rio de Janeiro, and which have been returned by the medical officer† of the ship as bilious remittent, or malarial yellow fever. Of these nineteen cases, eight proved fatal; but there was also a death from so-called malarial yellow fever entered on Table IV., in connection with the Ready. It occurred in the person of a seaman, who had been sent to the Misericordia Hospital at Rio de Janeiro for treatment of fracture of the right tibia and fibula, and who is reported to have died of malarial yellow fever, after five days' illness.

The Report on the cases of malarial yellow fever in the journal of the Egmont is too extended to admit of introduction, and their history is perhaps better culled from the remarks made in the different quarterly Nosological Returns for the year. In the Return for Lady quarter it is observed, under the head of yellow fever, that "although no case has occurred in this ship, nor do I believe that any true case has occurred amongst the shipping in port, it must be remarked, that during the increased heat of the month of March,

the

* Surgeon W. J. Inman.

† Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Pierce Mansfield, B.A., M.D.

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the number of deaths from so-called yellow fever increased considerably, viz.; from sixty-five deaths in the first fortnight of March, to 103 in the last fifteen days. However, the entire death-rate of Rio is registered as 6.4 per cent. of the population of about 380,000. During this increased period, not one of the cases that I have observed during my frequent visits to the Misericordia Hospital presented any of the general characteristics of the epidemic yellow fever I had experience of, and there is seldom or never any autopsy to correct or corroborate the diagnosis. It has not spread by shipping to any other port from here, and is evidently the non-specific yellow fever of the West Coast of Africa; some cases being as rapidly fatal."

In the Midsummer quarter of the year, when twelve cases of malarial yellow fever occurred in the Egmont, of which eight proved fatal, he remarks " It was of a most malignant type. On the 10th of May two men, who had slept on shore on the 4th and 5th of May, were seized with sharp febrile symptoms, ushered in by rigors, followed by moist skin. One of them died. They slept in the same locality, where we found that twelve merchant seamen had been attacked between the 21st of April and 22nd of May, eleven of whom died. The next case showed itself on the 11th of May in a man who had slept on shore in the same place on the 6th and 7th of May, and who died, and another in one who recovered. From this period there was a respite, and every due precaution was taken for prophylaxis; viz., night-leave stopped; quinine issued to all who had slept on shore, and to the boats' crews; coffee re-issued in the morning, and those who showed any tendency to chills, recommended to be kept from the shore in the early morning. Up to the 1st of June there was no other case out of those who had night-leave, but on that date a marine who, as a temporary warrant-officer's servant, was more or less confined below, about the afterpart of the lower deck, where it is necessary to have a large quantity of timber stowed for depôt purposes, and who was entered upon the 1873 sick-list as a case of yellow fever, was seized with the same form of fever as the other men. He had not been on shore recently. He remains at present convalescent, on the sick-list. On the 9th of June two more cases showed themselves; one died on the 12th. He had also been on leave, and was attending the sick. On the 4th and 5th of June respectively (and which should have been previously mentioned), two men, an ordinary seaman and a marine, presented themselves; both died. I have not been able to ascertain any instance of nurse, lady, or attendant, on the shore cases treated in healthy localities, that has shown evidence of any infection. It is not looked upon at the hospital either as infectious, and no destruction of clothing, &c. is considered necessary, the usual active disinfecting measures being sufficient. On the 10th of June, one of the captain's boat's crew was attacked, and died. He was occasionally employed on duty waiting near the margin of the shore. This was the only case with delirium, and one in which the hot bath had a markedly good effect. The sickness being reported as most formidable, and being evidently

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dently fostered and propagated in the ship, active steps for the disinfection of the ship were urgently recommended, and commenced as soon as possible."

"With this view, arrangements were made to send the officers and crew to the mountains at Palmeras, about forty miles off, and 2,000 feet high, and also accessible by train in about two hours. To this place they went on the 17th of June, having left the ship to be disinfected by the men of the Ready, under the superintendence of the carpenter of the Egmont, and the navigating lieutenant and surgeon of the Ready.

"Meanwhile, during the preparations for the removal of the crew, two fresh cases occurred on the 13th of June. The transfer to the hills rendered it absolutely necessary to send them, on the 16th, to the Misericordia Hospital, where they both died, one on the 17th, after four days' sickness, and the other on the 20th, after seven days. One of these men (a ship's corporal) slept on the lower deck on the opposite side to that on which two men previously attacked had slept, the pile of wood intervening." "I have very little doubt that if these cases individually had not had unavoidable communication with the shore, they might not have contracted this form of fever; but I have also no doubt whatever that, although it must have been contracted there, Her Majesty's ship Egmont is in a fit state to foster and propagate it, and that she is saturated with malaria; and in this opinion my colleagues, as well as the Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Hochling, of the United States flagship, perfectly agree. I have had the latter gentleman's sanction to use his professional opinion, as this is a matter of grave importance. I have a clear conviction as to the character of this type of fever. That it is not specific yellow fever in its present form, is beyond all doubt. The circumstances which cause and develope malarial yellow fever exist in abundance. It has been promoted by cold nights, and has never prevailed in the hot months to any extent this year. It is influenced by moisture, not by heat; it is mostly confined to the putrescent part of the shore of Rio, those living at sixty or eighty feet elevation and backward, as well as those on the opposite side of the bay, on gravelly and rocky soil, escaping; nor can I get the history of any case of a nurse, lady, or of the attendants on any person attacked, having had the disease in any way communicated to them; for in these localities the malaria, if existent at all, is slight, and only productive of agues and mild remittent fever.

"In regard to the pathology of the disease, we were perfectly satisfied as to the identity of the poison in each case; and having in the first instance made autopsies, of which the following is the result, we did not consider it necessary to make any subsequently:—

"Spleen enlarged, gorged, friable, and exuding thin blood; kidneys congested, red, and large; but some of the cases, even with a large quantity of albumen in the urine, and in which from thirty to forty ounces were passed within twelve to twenty hours before death, yet died comatose. All had jaundice, and bile in the urine in abundance. The liver was saffron yellow, and gorged with bile, in those examined; it also exuded thin blood when cut into.

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" There was in all cases black vomit, which however was distinct in character from that observed in the specific yellow fever of the West Indies. It was more (and perfectly so in one case) to be recognised as what Trousseau calls gastrorrhagia, like the vomit in cancer of the stomach.

" The presence of albumen in the urine is most certainly not pathognomic of specific yellow fever. Parkes states that it exists in 33·3 per cent. of cases of typhoid fever, *i.e.* in one in three, and Trousseau again says that if the kidneys are at all affected by malaria there is albuminuria.

" I add these brief remarks here, as I consider it of the highest importance to define the distinction between this type of fever and the infectious type. No doubt a difficulty exists in discriminating between the external appearances, but the post-mortem examination must remove all doubts from the minds of those who are conversant with both forms, while the pathological condition of the excreta, the tongue, the description of vomit; the absence of constipation and rachialgia, and only bilious stools, are likewise distinctive symptoms. Where quinine could be borne it was administered when not contra-indicated. Enemata had good effect in inducing peristaltic action, whereas cathartics invariably did harm when taken by the mouth. Bismuth and bicarbonate of soda, &c. were productive of but temporary relief, as indeed were all other drugs in those cases which from the second day appeared prominently overpowered by the poison of the fever. Early support was adopted in all cases, viz., jelly, beef-tea, ice, champagne, and ammonia (except in cases of suppressed urine, where the system was already saturated with urates), counter irritation to the epigastrium, dry cupping over the kidneys, hot stimulating pediluvia, and the hot bath to induce sweating, were also employed; but in fact, as happens in algide Asiatic cholera, the worst cases were stamped early as fatal.

" As regards the condition of the ship in its influence over this form of fever, a survey is to be conducted by a conjoined board of officers, but we have already ascertained that some of her upper works are in such a decomposed condition as to be capable of generating malaria *per se*. The rain and other water permeates many places, and the ends of some of the planking consists of humus, with a pasty matter found between the timbers, which of themselves have been reported as fairly sound, as far as strength is concerned. Fungi grow in the water ways.

" The influence of the shore is more strongly marked during the westerly winds, and the usual emanations from the inner eddying current in which the foetid water from sewage floats, is during this period more intense than in the hot months, when the sea breeze is generally both hot and strong. Hence, in the dry hot weather the ship was very healthy in its influence on the number on the sick-list, but I reported the characteristic appearance even of the officers and men who were not confined to the locality for a very long period.

" Up to the present time (30th of June) no further case has appeared. Nor has the fever appeared in any of the crew (nineteen men and artificers) who were necessarily left behind in the Ready to be relieved as soon as practicable. Morning doses of quinine have been continued, and also administered to those men whose duty

required

required their presence at work in the Egmont during the day time. The effect of the quinine in this case is another satisfactory proof of its use and action in its prophylactic control over this form of disease, and therefore deserves to be noted."

"On the 20th of July the crew of the Egmont returned from the mountains to Rio Janeiro, with the exception of a few who had gone to be distributed to other ships of the squadron; the Egmont herself having been condemned as a residence by a board of surveying officers. Twenty-two persons were, however, sent on board, and were employed about the depôt stores on the lower and main decks, the office work being also done on board, where the writers live. All the officers lived on shore, with the exception of the carpenter, who was ordered to take charge of the ship and men. Those who resided on board were quartered under canvas on the poop of the ship, or occupied the cabins under it. Every precaution was taken to abate, as far as possible, the risk of the fever breaking out again among these men; chloride of lime, as well as carbolic acid, was freely used below; quinine was issued every morning to each man, and orders were given that every case of rigor, even if doubtful, should be reported at once.

"About four weeks passed with comparative immunity from illness, when, on the 20th of August, one of the writers, who had been living on board, had very decided rigors followed by the febrile condition, and congestion of the liver, observable in the milder cases of this disease." He was sent to Sick Quarters on shore where the case terminated favourably. It was, however, subsequently found necessary to send him for convalescence to Palmeras. In September some cases of diarrhœa of a troublesome but not serious character showed themselves among a few of the men who had begun to lose colour, and in whom the disease could not be attributed to undue exposure or irregularity of diet. These were also looked upon as of malarial origin, and were checked by the exhibition of quinine.

On the 23th of October, another case showed itself in the person of the armourer, who was sent to Sick Quarters at once, and progressed well, but with jaundice and protracted convalescence. On the 29th, another and milder case occurred; and on the 10th of November two more cases were taken to Sick Quarters; one, the yeoman of stores, and the other the sailmaker. These three men had been daily at work on the lower or main deck.

On the 13th of November, the second writer had a rigor, and was sent to sick-quarters on the 15th, in consequence of having decided hepatic symptoms, like the others, any icteroid complication being always regarded as a formidable accessory. At this time there was no fever on shore.

Under these circumstances, a strong opinion was expressed that the men should no longer be retained on board the ship. Four days after this the carpenter, who was the only officer on board, was attacked with the same symptoms. He had had threatenings for some time, but was unwilling to complain. His attack was very severe, with sharp fever, jaundice, congested liver, delirium, &c. He was at once sent to Sick Quarters on shore, where he ultimately recovered, and was sent to the hills at Palmeras for convalescence.

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The medical officer continues :—" At this juncture the Admiralty, having, I understand, been communicated with by telegram, telegraphed orders to clear the ship immediately; and to prepare for this a house was hired on the Cattelé Hill, over the Sick Quarters, in which the remainder of the crew were berthed, and from that hour no further case appeared among our men. But the ship being now in process of clearing out, partly by Egmont's men, partly by men of the Dart (some of whom slept on board, but were all kept under the influence of quinine), and by about twenty contractors' men from the shore; the stevedore of these men reported that four of them working below were seized, and died between the 20th of November and the 28th of December. These young men were British, not natives.

" I gave up charge on the 28th of December, the Egmont having been cleared and advertised for sale, out of the service. During the process of clearing, parts of the ship became accessible, where it was almost impossible to search previously; viz., beneath the bread room; and here a most sickening intolerable stench prevailed. Small fungi, white or cream-coloured, grew along the wood in the dark; some, specimens were of palmate growth. One monster, which I secured, of palmate form, measured eleven inches by nine and a-half inches, and had a pungent sickly odour, not unlike that of powdered ipecacuanha. This proved to be the *Polyporus Destructor*, a term used with reference to its properties and behaviour towards wood.

" Whether this condition of things was cause or effect, there is one thing clearly certain to me now, and of which I could not be clearly certain before, and that is that in this after part of the ship the nidus of malaria existed, and that in it were hatched whatever germs were wafted back through the after ports to the three persons there attacked, and of whom two died, and through the bread-room floor grating, to the cock-pit, or orlop deck, outside of which was a space where an amateur dramatic troupe of about ten men practised almost nightly in April, and among which number the first two and fifth fatal cases occurred, so that five deaths took place amongst those most influenced by the after air. There can be no doubt therefore as to the localization of malaria in the ship."

The fatal case entered on Table IV., in connection with the Ready, has been previously alluded to. It occurred in the person of a marine, who sustained fracture of the right tibia and fibula by a bag of coal falling from a height of about six feet, and striking him on the leg. He was sent on the same day to the Misericordia Hospital at Rio, where he progressed favourably. On the 10th of July, however (the injury was sustained on the 15th of June), he began to feel feverish, and on the 15th of July died. This death was returned by the medical officer of the hospital as yellow fever. The medical officer of the Ready, in his Remarks, observes :—" On our arrival at Rio we found that fever of a fatal type prevailed on board Her Majesty's ship Egmont, and which was supposed to have been imported from the shore. By some the fever was supposed to be yellow, by others remittent; but as I did not see any of the cases which occurred on board the Egmont, I refrain from making any remarks on them. The following precautions were taken :—No leave
on

on shore was granted, except to officers and stewards. No boats were allowed to remain near the landing places. Quinine and coffee to be given to every officer and man in the ship the first thing in the morning, and quinine alone in the evening. A boat also was hired for the purpose of bringing off fresh provisions to the ship. Communication with Her Majesty's ship Egmont was restricted as much as possible. Arrangements having been previously made, the officers and crew of Her Majesty's ship Egmont left by train on the 17th of June for Palmeras, with the exception of one officer and fifteen men sent on board the Ready, for the purpose of making good defects in that ship and keeping watch on board the Egmont, but sleeping on board the Ready. During the absence of the officers and crew of the Egmont at Palmeras, the crews of the Ready and Dart were employed clearing the magazine of the Egmont, prior to her being fumigated. On the 23rd June the fumigating and disinfecting processes were commenced under my superintendence, and continued up to the 26th of June. During the remainder of our stay at Rio, the crews of the Dart and Ready were employed daily in clearing, cleansing, and re-stowing the holds of Her Majesty's ship Egmont. On the 15th of July a marine, whom I had sent to the Misericordia Hospital for fracture, died there of yellow fever. No fever occurred on board the Ready during our stay at Rio."

Ague.—Seven cases of ague occurred in the squadron. They were of comparatively trifling importance. Each case was, on an average, twelve days under treatment.

Remittent Fever.—Four cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns, all in the Dart, the medical officer* of which says:—"Four cases of remittent fever were placed on the sick-list, two of which remain at the end of the year, but are both convalescent. These cases were rather tedious, each one suffering from sequelæ of some description, and in all cases from great debility, the result of the fever. I have met with a fever in Hong Kong which very much resembles this, only the febrile period was shorter, the sequelæ being very much the same. Remissions were evident in each case; severe headache, nausea, and lumbar pain were constant symptoms. The treatment varied but slightly. In all, the bowels were kept well open; the skin and kidneys were also acted upon by Dover's Powder and diuretics. When the fever somewhat abated, quinine was administered; and, in the after treatment, citrate of iron and quinine, with other tonics, was used. Wine was also given during convalescence."

II. General Diseases.—Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Under this head appear thirty-nine cases of various forms of disease, viz., twenty of rheumatism, six of primary syphilis, five of secondary syphilis, four of phthisis pulmonalis, two of gout, and two of

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Class I.
Sect. A.

Class II.
Sect. B.

* Surgeon E. V. De Meric.

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Class II.
Sect. B.

of tumour; and of these, one of secondary syphilis, and three of phthisis pulmonalis were invalided; and one of phthisis proved fatal.

Rheumatism.—Twenty cases of rheumatism appear in the Returns from the squadron, which is in the ratio of 54 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 7.9 per 1,000.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Compared with the preceding twelve months there was a reduction in the ratio of primary syphilis equal to 10.7, and of secondary syphilis of 2.3 per 1,000. There were, in fact, only six cases of the former type of disease and five of the latter in the squadron; and of the primary disease, three cases occurred in the Egmont. Each case of primary syphilis was, on an average, over fifty-one days under treatment; and each case of secondary syphilis between twenty-five and twenty-six days.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Class III.

Under this head appear thirteen cases of various forms of disease, of which two were invalided.

Meningitis.—A case of meningitis, the result apparently of insolation, occurred in the person of a seaman of the Ready. He presented himself at Fray Bentos, in the river Uruguay, complaining of pains in the forehead and left side of the head, which came on, he stated, while exposed to the sun, scraping masts in the afternoon of the 12th of January. He did not complain to the medical officer of the pains in the head, but it was reported that on the night of the 13th he was very restless and talking to himself, and that he kept all hands on the lower deck awake. Accordingly he was at once entered on the sick-list, and put in a cot on the upper deck, under double awnings. He continued restless, with wandering delirium, and spectral illusions for some days, and the pains in the head, particularly on the left side, were only slightly relieved. On the 19th the report was: "slept all night, but talked in his sleep. No headache. Bowels open. Passed his urine involuntarily in the bed. Pulse 88, small; tongue moist, creamy; is very weak, and has to be roused up to take nourishment. Speech defective. Eyes are staring (but naturally prominent) and brilliant; pupils contracted. To have brandy, ext. carnis, and other nourishment, and to be roused up to take his food regularly.

"8 p.m. Has taken nourishment regularly, also four ounces of brandy during the day. Pulse and tongue the same; mind wanders, and there is picking at the bedclothes. No pain in head. Continue brandy, and calomel, grs iij. every four hours, to keep up action of bowels.

"20th. Slept well; slight headache this morning; pulse 94; tongue dry and hard; pupils acting; bowels acting; takes his nourishment well, and drinks frequently on account of dryness of tongue. Continue calomel every four hours, and cold to head.

"8 p.m. Has been awake the greater part of the day, and has
taken

taken his nourishment well ; also some ripe grapes and strawberries. Tongue less dry ; no delirium ; quite sensible ; and can talk better."

" On the 22nd of January he continued to improve. The pain in the head was now replaced by a sense of weight in it. A blister was applied to the nape of the neck, and calomel, three grains, given three times daily. From this day he improved rapidly, and on the 24th was given two grains of sulphate of quinine three times daily, with wine, beef-tea, &c., which was continued until the 27th, when all medicine was stopped, and he was given wine and beer, with ordinary fresh meat diet, and discharged to duty on the 11th of February."

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Class III.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Under this head appear three cases of disease ; viz., one of functional disease of the heart, one of organic disease of the heart, and one of aneurism. All these cases were invalided.

Class IV.

Aneurism.—This was a case of popliteal aneurism occurring in the person of a stoker of the Dart. It was not of a very large or urgent character, but considering the limited space in a ship for treating such cases, and the nature of the disease, it was deemed prudent to send him to England for further observation and treatment, and he was invalided accordingly.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

This class of diseases is represented by eight cases of sympathetic hubo. Each case was on an average between sixteen and seventeen days under treatment.

Classes V.
& VI.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Thirty-nine cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which three were invalided. Catarrh contributed thirty-two to the total number of cases, each case being on an average between five and six days under treatment.

Class VII.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Under this head appear seventy-seven cases of various forms of disease, of which five were invalided, and one proved fatal. Cynanche contributed six, dyspepsia thirteen, and diarrhoea thirty-seven, to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was on an average between six and seven days under treatment, each case of dyspepsia between five and six days, and each case of diarrhoea three days.

Class VIII.

Diarrhoea.—Nearly one-half of the cases of diarrhoea occurred in the Amethyst. They were of trifling importance, and were considered attributable to damp changeable weather.

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IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs.

Classes IX.
and X.

Under this head appear nine cases of disease, viz., three of gonorrhœa, five of orchitis, and one of urinary fistula. Each case of gonorrhœa was on an average over twelve days under treatment; each case of orchitis over nine days, and the case of urinary fistula 165 days.

Albuminuria.—Under this head an invaliding appears in Table III., but there is no corresponding case in Table I., it having been returned in the previous year. The disease occurred in the person of an officer who had been invalidated twice previously from the South East Coast of America for the same affection. He continued, however, to discharge his duties, which were not of an executive character, until at last it became apparent that the disease was making rapid advances. The bladder was very irritable, the urine ropy and albuminous, there was puffiness under the eyes, a pasty countenance, and finally anasarca of the abdominal and thoracic walls. In this state he was invalidated.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI.

This class is represented by three cases of diseases of the bursæ. Each case was on an average a little over three days under treatment.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes
XII. & XIII.

Under this head appear seventy-three cases of various forms of disease, viz., fifty-one of phlegmon and abscess; nineteen of ulcer; and three of diseases of the skin. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was on an average about eight days under treatment; each case of ulcer between ten and eleven days; and each case of skin disease fifteen days.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed
Diseases.

Under this head appear six cases of debility, and five of headache. Each case of debility was on an average a little over fourteen days under treatment, and each case of headache three days.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

Under this head appears a single case of alcoholic poisoning. It occurred in the person of a marine of the Egmont, and was caused by drinking bad new rum (cane). He had no delirium, but the resulting dyspepsia confined him for six days to the sick-list.

Delirium Tremens.—A death from this cause, without a corresponding case, occurs in the Returns in the person of a marine of the detachment

detachment stationed at the Falkland Islands. His period of service having expired, he embarked in a merchant ship for passage to England, and while between the Falkland Islands and Monte Video had three epileptic fits. Symptoms of delirium tremens subsequently manifested themselves, he became very violent and continued so until his death. He had suffered from epilepsy, the result of intemperate habits, during the previous year.

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Poisoning.

Wounds and Injuries.

Under this head appear eighty-three cases of wounds and injuries, and two of burns and scalds. One case of injury was invalided.

Wounds and
Injuries.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section B., four persons were invalided, viz., one for secondary syphilis, and three for phthisis pulmonalis. Two persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system, and organs of the special senses; three for diseases of the circulatory system; one for diseases of the absorbent system and ductless glands; three for diseases of the respiratory system; five for diseases of the digestive system; one for diseases of the urinary and generative organs; and one for wounds and injuries. The total number invalided was twenty, which is in the ratio of 54 per 1,000, being an increase compared with the preceding twelve months to the extent of 38·2 per 1,000.

Invaliding.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was twelve, which is in the ratio of 32·4 per 1,000 of force, being an increase compared with the preceding year to the extent of 26·1 per 1,000 of force. To this increase, yellow fever alone contributed 24·3.

Mortality.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number
INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Vaccinia - - - -	2	5.4	—	—	—	—
Measles - - - -	1	2.7	—	—	—	—
Simple Continued Fever - -	26	70.2	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever - - - -	19	51.3	—	—	9	24.3
Ague - - - -	7	18.9	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever - - - -	4	10.8	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism - - - -	20	54.	—	—	—	—
Syphilis { Primary - - - -	6	16.2	—	—	—	—
{ Secondary - - - -	5	13.5	1	2.7	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	4	10.8	3	8.1	1	2.7
Gout - - - -	2	5.4	—	—	—	—
Tumour - - - -	2	5.4	—	—	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Paralysis - - - -	1	2.7	1	2.7	—	—
Vertigo - - - -	3	8.1	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy - - - -	2	5.4	1	2.7	—	—
Neuralgia - - - -	2	5.4	—	—	—	—
Meningitis - - - -	1	2.7	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia - - - -	1	2.7	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - - -	3	8.1	—	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the { Functional - -	1	2.7	1	2.7	—	—
Heart - { Organic - -	1	2.7	1	2.7	—	—
Aneurism - - - -	1	2.7	1	2.7	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	8	21.6	1	2.7	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the Larynx - -	1	2.7	1	2.7	—	—
Catarrh - - - -	32	86.4	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis - - - -	2	5.4	—	—	—	—
Asthma - - - -	1	2.7	1	2.7	—	—
Pneumonia - - - -	1	2.7	1	2.7	—	—
Pleurisy - - - -	2	5.4	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System :						
Cynanche - - - -	6	16·2	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	13	35·1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery - - - -	1	2·7	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa - - - -	37	100·	—	—	—	—
Colic and Constipation - -	5	13·5	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	2	5·4	—	—	—	—
Hernia - - - -	2	5·4	2	5·4	—	—
Gastritis - - - -	3	8·1	1	2·7	—	—
Hepatitis - - - -	8	21·6	2	5·4	1	2·7
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems :						
Albuminuria - - - -	—	—	1	2·7	—	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	3	8·1	—	—	—	—
Orchitis - - - -	5	13·5	—	—	—	—
Urinary Fistula - - - -	1	2·7	—	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion :						
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	3	8·1	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System :						
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	51	137·8	—	—	—	—
Ulcer - - - -	19	51·3	—	—	—	—
Scabies - - - -	2	5·4	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	1	2·7	—	—	—	—
Unclassed :						
Debility - - - -	6	16·2	—	—	—	—
Headache - - - -	5	13·5	—	—	—	—
Poisoning :						
Delirium Tremens - - -	—	—	—	—	1	2·7
By Alcohol - - - -	1	2·7	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries :						
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	83	224·3	1	2·7	—	—
Burns and Scalds - - -	2	5·4	—	—	—	—
TOTALS - - -	420	1135·1	20	54·	12	32·4

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS' SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Vaccinia - - - -	28	- -	28	—	—
Measles - - - -	10	- -	10	—	—
Simple Continued Fever -	296	40	336	·9	2·4
Yellow Fever - - - -	156	146	302	·8	2·1
Ague - - - -	84	- -	84	·2	·5
Remittent Fever - - - -	82	- -	82	·2	·5
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - -	168	8	176	·4	1·
Syphilis - { Primary -	250	57	307	·8	2·1
- { Secondary -	127	- -	127	·3	·8
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	123	72	195	·5	1·3
Gout - - - -	6	- -	6	—	—
Dropsy - - - -	- -	9	9	—	—
Tumour - - - -	53	27	80	·2	·5
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Paralysis - - - -	36	- -	36	—	—
Vertigo - - - -	18	- -	18	—	—
Epilepsy - - - -	4	- -	4	—	—
Neuralgia - - - -	12	- -	12	—	—
Meningitis - - - -	28	- -	28	—	—
Ophthalmia - - - -	8	- -	8	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - -	62	- -	62	·1	·2
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Disease of the { Functional -	57	10	67	·1	·2
Heart - { Organic - -	20	- -	20	—	—
Aneurism - - - -	7	- -	7	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	134	- -	134	·3	·8
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Diseases of the Larynx - -	8	- -	8	—	—
Catarrh - - - -	174	- -	174	·4	1·
Bronchitis - - - -	22	- -	22	—	—
Asthma - - - -	32	- -	32	—	—
Pneumonia - - - -	27	- -	27	—	—
Pleurisy - - - -	22	33	55	·1	·2

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*contd.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche - - - -	39	- -	39	·1	·2
Dyspepsia - - - -	72	- -	72	·1	·2
Dysentery - - - -	16	- -	16	—	—
Diarrhœa - - - -	109	3	112	·3	·8
Colic and Constipation - -	15	- -	15	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	17	- -	17	—	—
Hernia - - - -	56	- -	56	·1	·2
Gastritis - - - -	41	14	55	·1	·2
Hepatitis - - - -	153	- -	153	·4	1·
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys -	4	- -	4	—	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	37	- -	37	·1	·2
Orchitis - - - -	46	- -	46	·1	·2
Urinary Fistula - - - -	96	69	165	·4	1·
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Joints - -	4	- -	4	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	10	- -	10	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous Systems:					
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	404	9	413	1·1	2·9
Ulcer - - - -	192	15	207	·5	1·3
Scabies - - - -	17	- -	17	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	28	- -	28	—	—
Unclassed:					
Debility - - - -	62	23	85	·2	·5
Headache - - - -	15	- -	15	—	—
Poisoning:					
By Alcohol - - - -	6	- -	6	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	850	135	985	2·6	7·
Burns and Scalds - - - -	17	- -	17	—	—
TOTALS - - - -	4,360	670	5,030	13·7	37·

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING the Number INVALIDED from each Ship employed on the SOUTH EAST COAST
OF AMERICA STATION.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Cracker.	Dart.	Egmont.	Ready.	Total.
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Syphilis, Secondary - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1
Phthisis - - - - -	1	1	-	1	3
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Paralysis - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the { Functional - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1
Heart - { Organic - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
Aneurism - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Diseases of the Larynx - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1
Asthma - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Hernia - - - - -	-	1	-	1	2
Gastritis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
Hepatitis - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Ge- nerative Systems:					
Albuminuria - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS - - - - -	2	8	3	7	20

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Number of DEATHS in each Ship employed on the SOUTH EAST COAST
OF AMERICA STATION.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Egmont.	Marine Detachment.	Ready.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A. :				
Yellow Fever - - - - -	8	- - -	1	9
II. General Diseases, Section B. :				
Phthisis - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1	1
VIII Diseases of the Digestive System :				
Hepatitis - - - - -	1	- - -	- - -	1
Poisoning :				
Delirium Tremens - - - - -	- - -	*1	- - -	1
TOTALS - - -	9	1	2	12

* A time-expired man died on way home.

TABLE, No. 5.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES in the Ships employed
on the SOUTH EAST COAST OF AMERICA STATION.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Amedhyst.	Cracker.	Dart.	Egmont.	Ready.	Marine Detachment (Falkland Islands).	TOTALS.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:							
Vaccinia - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Measles - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Simple Continued Fever - - - - -	7	1	9	4	5	-	26
Yellow Fever, Malarial (?) - - - - -	-	-	-	19	-	-	19
Ague - - - - -	2	1	-	3	1	-	7
Remittent Fever - - - - -	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
II. General Diseases, Section B.:							
Rheumatism - - - - -	2	3	4	2	5	4	20
Syphilis { Primary - - - - -	1	1	-	3	1	-	6
{ Secondary - - - - -	3	-	-	1	1	-	5
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	-	1	1	-	2	-	4
Gout - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Tumour - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:							
Paralysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vertigo - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Neuralgia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Meningitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ophthalmia - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of the Ear - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:							
Diseases of the { Functional - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Heart - { Organic - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Aneurism - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
V & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:							
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - - -	-	3	4	-	1	-	8
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:							
Diseases of the Larynx - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Catarrh - - - - -	5	8	6	1	8	4	32
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Asthma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	2

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*contd.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Amethyst.	Cracker.	Dart.	Egmont.	Ready.	Marine Detachment (Falkland Islands).	TOTAL.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:							
Cynanche - - - - -	-	2	2	1	1	-	6
Dyspepsia - - - - -	-	-	3	3	4	3	13
Dysentery - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Diarrhœa - - - - -	16	9	5	2	5	-	37
Colic and Constipation - - - - -	-	-	1	-	4	-	5
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Hernia - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Hepatitis - - - - -	-	2	1	1	4	-	8
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:							
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	1	1	-	-	1	-	3
Orchitis - - - - -	1	2	-	-	2	-	5
Urinary Fistula - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:							
Diseases of the Bursæ - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:							
Phlegmon and Abscess - - - - -	18	10	11	6	6	-	51
Ulcer - - - - -	11	6	-	-	2	-	19
Scabies - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases of the Skin - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Unclassed:							
Debility - - - - -	4	-	-	1	1	-	6
Headache - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Poisoning:							
By Alcohol - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wounds and Injuries:							
Wounds, &c. - - - - -	17	18	12	9	25	2	83
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL - - -	93	77	70	67	99	14	420

TABLE, No. 6.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided per 1,000 of Force

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 160.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 155.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A. :												
Eruptive Fevers - - - - -	3	18.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fevers - - - - -	25	156.2	-	-	6	37.5	9	58.1	-	-	3	19.3
Periodic Fevers - - - - -	6	37.5	-	-	-	-	2	12.9	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Sect. B. :												
Rheumatism - - - - -	6	37.5	-	-	-	-	7	45.1	-	-	-	-
Primary Syphilis - - - - -	4	25.1	-	-	-	-	2	12.9	-	-	-	-
Secondary Syphilis - - - - -	5	31.2	1	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phthisis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.4	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases - - - - -	1	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses - -	4	25.1	-	-	-	-	6	38.7	1	6.4	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12.9	2	12.9	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent Sys- tem and Ductless Glands - - -	5	31.2	-	-	-	-	3	19.3	1	6.4	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	11	68.7	-	-	-	-	15	96.7	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	29	181.2	-	-	1	6.2	33	212.9	3	19.3	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - - - -	4	25.1	-	-	-	-	3	19.3	-	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	2	12.5	-	-	-	-	1	6.4	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue, and Cutaneous System -	49	306.2	-	-	-	-	18	116.1	-	-	-	-
Unclassed - - - - -	8	50.1	-	-	-	-	2	12.9	-	-	-	-
Poisoning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries - - - - -	42	262.5	-	-	-	-	30	193.5	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - -	204	1275.1	1	6.2	7	43.7	134	864.5	7	45.1	3	19.3

TABLE, No. 6.

and Dead, on the SOUTH EAST COAST OF AMERICA STATION, between certain Ages, with the Ratio at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 50.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 5.)						TOTALS. (Mean Force, 370.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
11	220°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8·1	-	-	-	-
3	60°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	121·6	-	-	9	24·3
												11	29·7	-	-	-	-
6	120°	-	-	-	-	1	200°	-	-	-	-	20	54°	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16·2	-	-	-	-
3	60°	3	60°	1	20°	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13·5	1	2·7	-	-
2	40°	-	-	-	-	1	200°	-	-	-	-	4	10·8	3	8·1	1	2·7
												4	10·8	-	-	-	-
3	60°	1	20°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	35·1	2	5·4	-	-
1	20°	1	20°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8·1	3	8·1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	21·6	1	2·7	-	-
11	220°	2	40°	-	-	2	400°	1	200°	-	-	39	105·4	3	8·1	-	-
15	300°	2	40°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	208·1	5	13·5	1	2·7
2	40°	1	20°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	24·3	1	2·7	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8·1	-	-	-	-
6	120°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	197·2	-	-	-	-
1	20°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	29·7	-	-	-	-
1	20°	-	-	1	20°	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2·7	-	-	1	2·7
12	240°	1	20°	-	-	-	200°	-	-	-	-	85	229·7	1	2·7	-	-
77	1540°	11	220°	2	40°	5	1000°	1	200°	-	-	420	1135·1	20	54°	12	32·4

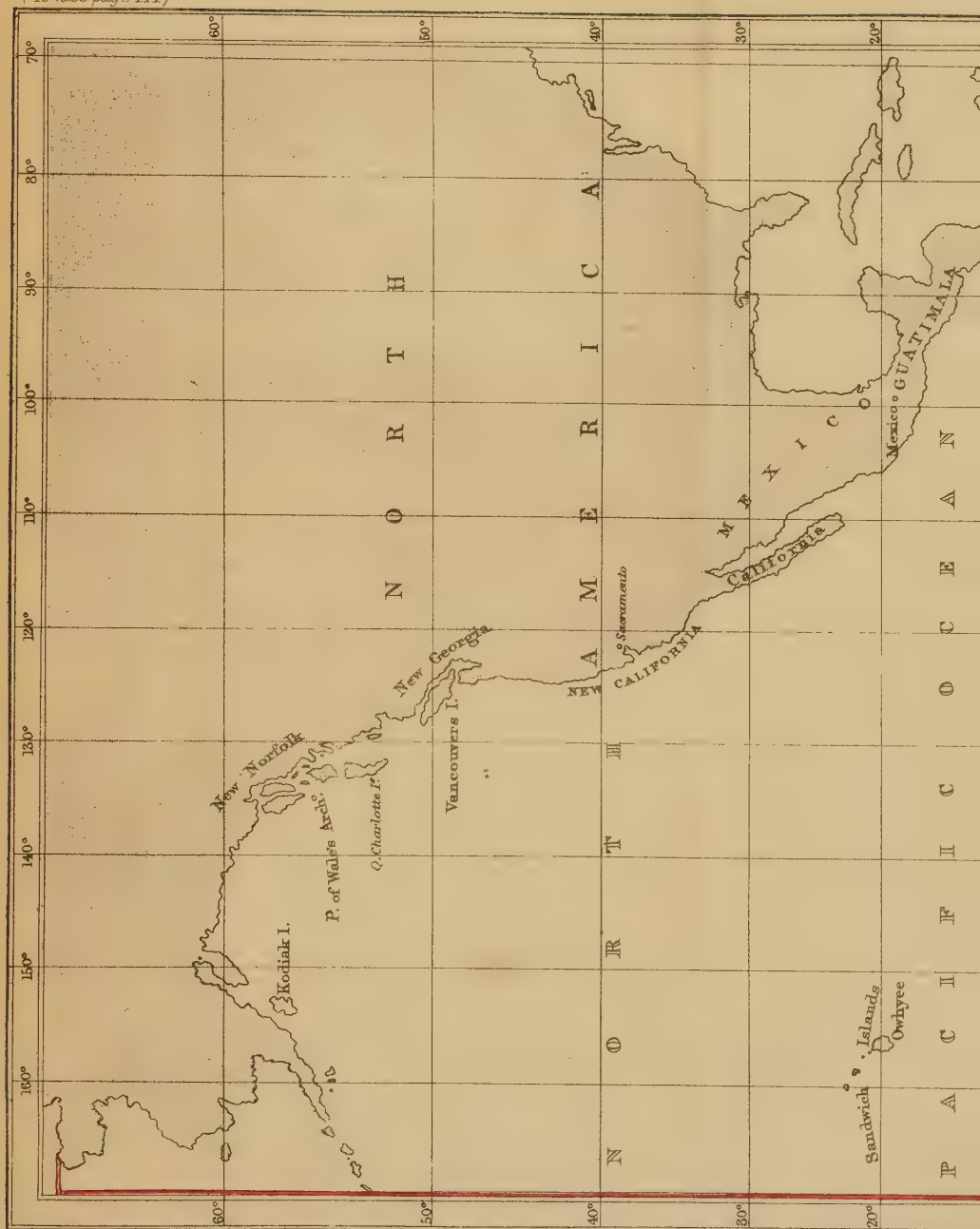
TABLE, No. 7.

Showing the Names of the SHIPS; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship; and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

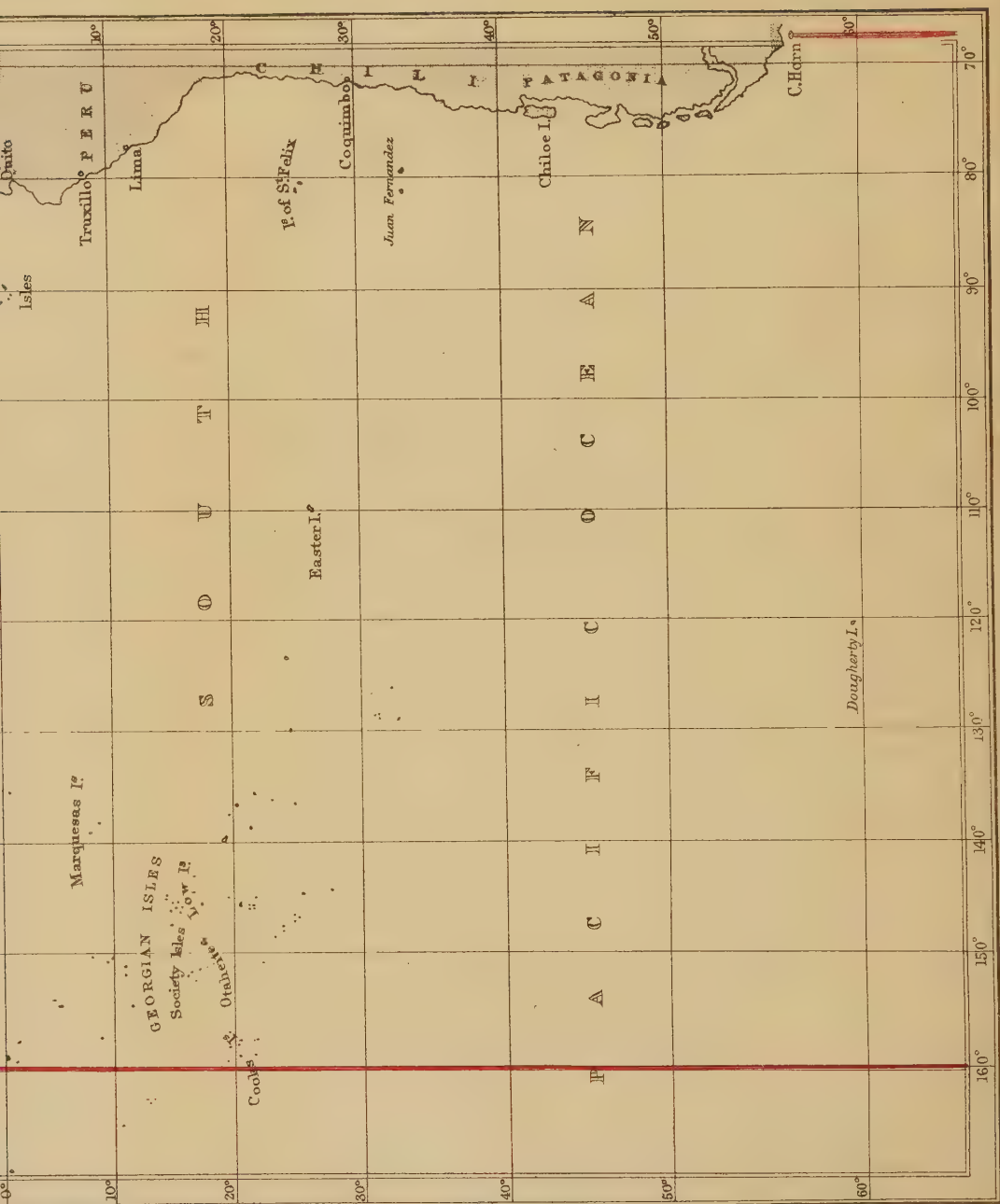
Rate, &c.	NAMES of SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Period.	Average Complements.	Average Complements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days' Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily for Twelve Months.	Ratio per 1,000 of Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Sixth Rate -	Amethyst -	Devonport -	1 July 1873	14	1,405	350	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	225	55	93	838	2.2	40.	1
Gun Vessel -	Cracker -	Portsmouth	10 June 1873	4	467	S.S. 120	Year -	75	75	77	1,008	2.7	36.	1
	Dart -	Portsmouth	9 May 1872	5	428	80	Year -	65	65	70	704	1.9	29.2	1
	Ready -	Chatham -	16 April 1873	4	462	S.S. 100	Year -	70	70	99	1,113	3.	42.8	1
Receiving Ship	Egmont -	Rio de Janeiro	1 Jan. 1872	4	1,780	-	Year -	85	85	67	683	1.8	21.1	6
Marine Detachment, Falkland Islands -	-	-	-	1	-	-	Year -	20	20	14	48	.1	5.	1

(To face page 144.)

PAC



ATION.



PACIFIC STATION.

THE squadron on the Pacific Station in 1874 comprised eleven vessels, viz., one iron-clad, two of the sixth rate, five sloops, two gun-vessels, and one store-ship permanently stationed at Coquimbo. With one exception the Returns from these vessels were for the whole year, and from the exceptional one for a period of nine months. The mean force corrected for time was 1,830, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 2,281, which is in the ratio of 1246·4 per 1,000 of force, being an increase compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 4· per 1,000. Of these, sixty-four were invalided, and six proved fatal, the former being in the ratio of 34·9, and the latter of 3·2 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the invaliding rate to the extent of 12·6 per 1,000, but a reduction in the ratio of mortality equal to 2· per 1,000.

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The average daily loss of service from General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 2·7 per 1,000, and from Section B., 8·3; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, ·9; of the circulatory system, ·7; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 1·9; of the respiratory system, 1·5; of the digestive system, 2·6; of the urinary and generative systems, 2·; of the organs of locomotion, ·2; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 8·; from unclassified diseases, ·5; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 7·6. The average number of men sick daily was 73·9, which is in the ratio of 40·3 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 7·3 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases.—Section A., or Febrile Group.

Under this head appear 246 cases of various forms of febrile disease, viz.: one of small-pox, 155 of simple continued fever, forty of ague, forty-seven of remittent fever, and three of erysipelas. Of these, one case of erysipelas was invalided.

Class I.
Sect. A.

Small Pox.—A single case of this disease occurred in the person of a seaman of the *Repulse*, who contracted it at Payta, by sleeping in a house where two children were suffering from it. Small-pox was epidemic at Payta at the time. The man had been successfully vaccinated in childhood, and subsequently re-vaccinated, but with what result could not be ascertained. Although the eruption was

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copious, the accompanying symptoms were mild, and he made a good recovery. He was most carefully isolated, and the disease did not spread.

Simple Continued Fever.—One hundred and fifty-five cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns, each case being on an average between six and seven days under treatment. The ships in which the largest number of cases occurred, were the Cameleon, Fawn, Peterel, Reindeer, and Repulse.

There were twenty-two cases of simple continued fever in the Cameleon. "Nearly all the cases were of a mild or ephemeral character," the medical officer* observes, "and the greater number occurred during the early part of the year, in the Lady and Midsummer quarters, when the vessel was employed on the northern division of the station, on the Coast of Mexico, and especially at Panama, where it was in several instances accompanied by griping and diarrhoea. The disease was evidently the effect of atmospheric changes, as most of the cases occurred soon after the rains set in, and when the air was heavily charged with electricity. At Panama, in May and June 1871, shortly after the ship was re-commissioned there during the rainy season, the ship's company suffered considerably from the same disease. A few cases again appeared during the Christmas quarter, soon after the vessel arrived on the southern division of the station, at Valparaiso and Coquimbo, where the temperature varied considerably, with heavy dews at night."

In the Fawn there were ten cases of simple continued fever. The medical officer† says:—"The first case occurred on the 22nd of March, three days after leaving Acapulco, and the last on the 25th of May, eight days after leaving Panama. They were all of a mild type, with two exceptions, in one of which the disease was inclined to take on a remittent character, and in the other there was extreme prostration, with headache and irritability of stomach. The latter symptoms were more or less marked in all, together with a white tongue, clammy skin, constipated bowels, and acceleration of pulse. The urine was examined in all cases; it was scanty, of high colour, and specific gravity, and free from albumen. The line of treatment pursued was directed to the controlling or checking the nausea with effervescing draughts and chloroform (either the bicarbonate of soda or potash was used), and sinapisms applied to the epigastrium. Afterwards a purgative of calomel and jalap resin was prescribed, and when the bowels had freely acted, five grains of quinine were given twice or three times daily. The diet consisted of arrowroot and sago with milk; and when weakness was a prominent symptom, good beef tea or essence of beef with wine was ordered. Lemonade was interdicted, as I considered it injurious. Seafaring persons, on first visiting tropical climates, drink a large quantity of fresh lemonade,

no

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, D. McN. Johnston, M.D.

† Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, J. Trimble.

no doubt a very refreshing drink, and perhaps useful if taken in small quantities, but if its use be constantly persisted in as a beverage to assuage thirst, I consider it destroys the digestive powers, and so tends to debilitate the system."

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Class I.
Sect. A.

There were twenty-one cases of simple continued fever in the *Petercl*. The medical officer* remarks:—"During the year 1874 there have been twenty-one cases of simple continued fever on the sick-list, which have been seventy-eight days on the sick-list, giving an average of 3·7 days for each case. Four of these occurred during the first quarter of the year, when the ship was either at Callao or cruising between Callao and the different guano deposits. They were all very mild. Only one case occurred during the second quarter at Callao. It also was very mild. Fourteen cases of this disease occurred in the third quarter. One of these happened when the ship was on her way from Panama to San José; seven were placed on the sick-list while the ship was lying off San José, which is merely a malarious swamp, surrounded by brackish water lagoons, and six other cases occurred within a week after the ship left that anchorage for Acapulco. All the residents at San José suffer from intermittent fever of a very severe form, most of them having enlarged spleens; and yet none of the men of this ship suffered from ague while we were there, nor during the following three weeks after we left it. These were all cases of pyrexia, lasting from eighteen hours to three or four days, which got well under the influence of quinine, yet they were not periodic in their attacks. Only two cases of simple continued fever occurred during the last quarter, when the ship was sailing between Acapulco and Vancouver Island, and lying in Esquimault Harbour; but they were both very severe. Many of the men who suffered from simple continued fever at, and soon after the ship left, San José, had, months afterwards, slight but distinctly periodic attacks of ague, from which, I make no doubt, that they were due to malarious influences.

There were twelve cases of simple continued fever in the *Reindeer*. They all occurred during the second and third quarters of the year, and were for the most part attributable to insolation. Some of the cases occurred after cutting wood at Herradura Bay, in Costa Rica, others after similar employment at Guatulco, on the Coast of Mexico. They do not appear to have been of much importance. The average duration of each case was between six and seven days.

In the *Repulse* there were seventy-four cases of simple continued fever. The medical officer† of the ship says:—"They were generally of a mild ephemeral nature, and such as arise in the tropics on the coasts of Mexico, Central America, and Panama, from exposure to solar rays, and humidity of climate. Of those added, eighteen appeared in the first quarter, twenty-six in the second, eighteen in the third, and twelve in the fourth. Some of the cases were of

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, R. L. Bett.
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† Staff Surgeon Wm. Hoggan.

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of a lingering character, with slight enteric symptoms. In others much debility supervened on fever contracted at Acapulco. The average duration of each case was about six days."

Ague.—Of forty cases of this form of fever which appear in the Returns from the squadron, thirty-two occurred in the Peterel. The medical officer, in commenting on these cases, says:—"None of these occurred in the first quarter of the year, when the ship was lying at Callao, or cruising off the coast of Peru. One was placed on the sick-list in the second quarter, in the latter end of June. The patient was a deserter, a boy, who ran to work on the Oroya railway leading from Callao up to the Andes mountains, and who gave himself up as he was too ill to work, and had spent his money. Two cases of ague which occurred in the third quarter of the year were relapses in the same patient, who was placed on the list on three separate occasions during the last quarter of the year. Besides his case, and subsequent relapses, there were twenty-six cases of ague placed on the sick-list between the 1st of October and the 31st of December. The ship was at San José, which is simply a malarial swamp surrounded by lagoons, from the 22nd of July to the 5th of September, and during this time the general health of the ship's company was very satisfactory, although as has been previously mentioned seven cases of the mild continued form occurred there, as well as six others soon after we left for Acapulco, where we arrived on the 15th and remained until the 3rd of October. Acapulco is a very hot place during the summer months, but is generally supposed to be very healthy, and during our stay there only three mild cases of simple continued fever were entered on the sick-list. From Acapulco we went to Manzanilla, where however we only remained three days; special leave was given, but very few of our men availed themselves of the privilege. Since the date of our leaving Manzanilla intermittent fever has been most prevalent in the ship. Besides the twenty-six cases placed on the sick-list, the majority of the ship's company have suffered more or less from some form of intermittent fever. Many were attacked in the afternoon and resumed their duties next morning. In many of the slighter cases, which were not placed on the sick-list, the disease assumed the form of periodic neuralgia, which was cured by the administration of the sulphate of quinine and liquor arsenicalis. What very much surprised me was, that during the month of December, when we were lying in the Harbour of Esquimault, where intermittent fever is unknown among the residents, several men suffered for the first time from well-marked attacks of ague. In several cases the patients' health became very much impaired by the persistence of the disease. They were all treated with large and frequently repeated doses of quinine, and in some few instances the liquor arsenicalis was administered, but I found that it very soon produced irritability of the stomach even in five minim doses."

Remittent Fever.—There were forty-seven cases of this form of fever in the squadron, each case being on an average a little over twelve days under treatment. The only vessels of the squadron
in

in which cases of remittent fever occurred were the Reindeer and the Repulse.

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Sect. A.

In the Reindeer there were ten cases of remittent fever. The medical officer* of the ship remarks, that they "were entered on the sick-list at sea between the 20th and 29th of August *en route* from Acapulco to Panama, and were without doubt contracted at the former port, where we had been staying from the 10th to the 17th of August, during which time each watch had been on leave for forty-eight hours. Acapulco was reported to be healthy; the weather for some time previously had been very fine, there being only an occasional shower or so in the evening, and I attribute the cause of its evident unhealthiness to the fact that through this break, as it were, in the wet season, the marshy ground in the Arrobé, behind Fort San Diego, was beginning to dry up, and that miasmata were being liberated in consequence. This locality was much frequented by our men.

"These cases of fever did not present any unusual feature with the exception of one which was complicated with inflammation and suppuration of the left parotid gland, and which, when first placed on the sick-list, appeared to be an incipient case of delirium tremens. Each case was on the average nineteen days under treatment, or, excluding the case referred to, which was seventy-three days, thirteen days. The treatment adopted in each case was nearly the same, and was apparently very successful. In the first place a dose of sulphate of magnesia was administered if the stomach was not too irritable; when it was so, sinapisms and turpentine stupes were applied. During the exacerbations evaporating lotions to the forehead, a plentiful supply of lemonade made from fresh limes, and when there was any inordinate heat of skin, sponging it over with tepid water constituted the treatment adopted. Vomiting was not a prevailing symptom, but in most cases there was more or less præcordial or epigastric oppression which was generally relieved by the application of a sinapism or turpentine stupe. On the first symptom of a remission, any moistness of the skin, or decrease of the temperature of the body, ten grains of quinine were administered, and repeated in four grain doses during the time it lasted. In all cases, after the second or third exacerbation, it was unnecessary to give the larger doses, but the smaller ones were continued till the normal temperature of the body was thoroughly re-established."

There were thirty-seven cases of remittent fever in the Repulse. The staff surgeon says, "the malady of malarious origin, was contracted at Acapulco where general leave was given to the ship's company between the 11th of September, the date of our arrival there, and the 1st of October, the date of our departure. The first case presented itself on the 25th of September and the last on the 17th of October. It being the wet season at Acapulco, the men on leave were much exposed to humidity of climate, and doubtless to malaria from neighbouring marshes and rank tropical vegetation.

The

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Wm. Labdon Powell.

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Class I.
Sect. A.

The leave generally extended to forty-eight hours on each occasion. Though the febrile symptoms were usually of an ardent nature, in some few cases they were of a low and somewhat lingering type, but proved tractable to treatment. The symptoms which usually presented were characterised by rigors, pyrexia, and frontal headache, pain of back, loins, and limbs; a white, furred, but moist tongue; a frequent but soft and compressible pulse; a peculiar indescribable oily taste in the mouth; a sense of constriction across the chest; uneasiness at præcordia; nausea, vomiting, and looseness of bowels; evening exacerbations and morning remissions of fever, with copious perspirations in the evening and early morning; and in some few cases, viz., those of a more severe and low type, cramping pains in the calves of the legs, and a temperature in the axilla ranging from 99°·5 to 104°. The vomiting was speedily overcome by ten minim doses of *Ol: terebinthinæ* in mucilage, sinapisms to the epigastrium, and iced champagne. A mixture formed from the sulphates of magnesia and quinine was administered every three hours. Cold epithems applied to the forehead; diluent acidulated drinks with suitable diet, and a moderate allowance of wine during convalescence, were the remedies chiefly adopted; and under their use all recovered."

Erysipelas.—Three cases of this disease occurred in the Scout. The average duration of each case was twenty days. One case occurring in the person of an officer, and affecting the face, was of such severity as to necessitate his being invalided.

II. General Diseases. Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Class II.
Sect. B.

Under this head appear 217 cases of various forms of disease, of which eighteen were invalided. Rheumatism contributed 120 to the total number of cases; primary syphilis fifty-six, and secondary thirty. Each case of rheumatism was on an average a little over thirteen days under treatment; each case of primary syphilis between thirty-one and thirty-two days; and each case of secondary syphilis between forty-five and forty-six days.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of rheumatism to the extent of 23·3 per 1000. Eight persons were invalided from the Squadron for this disease.

In the *Cameleon* there were fourteen cases of rheumatism. The majority of them occurred during the *Lady* and *Midsummer* quarters of the year when the vessel was employed on the Coast of Mexico, and at Panama. They were chiefly of a mild local character, soon yielding to treatment, and not accompanied by much constitutional disturbance. A few cases which occurred during the Christmas quarter, when the ship arrived on the southern division of the station, at Valparaiso and Coquimbo, had for their most probable exciting causes a generally hazy state of the atmosphere and heavy dews at night. Two of the cases were of the acute articular form, with swelling of the joints and much constitutional disturbance.

In

In the majority of the ships of the Squadron in which cases of rheumatism occurred, they were for the most part of a subacute, or chronic form. The disease was distributed with tolerable equality over the Squadron; it was not particularly prevalent in any ship, and the total number of cases in the Returns gives a ratio of 65.5 per 1,000 which is low for this station.

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Class II.
Sect. B.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Fifty-six cases of primary syphilis and thirty of secondary syphilis were entered on the sick-list during the year, and of these, three of secondary syphilis were invalided. Compared with the preceding twelve months there was a decrease in the ratio of cases of primary disease to the extent of 16.4, and of secondary syphilis of 7.8 per 1,000. Very little information is given with respect to these diseases. The medical officer* of the Fawn, in remarking on some cases that occurred at Coquimbo, observes: "During our stay at Coquimbo, the ship's company were always allowed leave when practicable; the consequence was that five cases of primary syphilis came under treatment. They were all severe, and three out of five were followed by secondary symptoms. Should Coquimbo be ultimately settled upon as the fittest place for our depôt ship, and consequently the head quarters for the South Pacific, I am confident it will soon equal if not surpass Valparaiso in propagating this contagious disease." The medical officer† of the depôt ship Nereus at Coquimbo says, "Coquimbo offers some advantages over Valparaiso, viz, that it is a smooth well-sheltered bay, and safer anchorage. There is also less temptation in the way of the men, but as there is less amusement they are more likely to plunge into dissipation, and there is a considerable amount of syphilis, as women have been attracted by the prospect of ships being stationed here, and of more money being thus spent."

On the other hand, the medical officer‡ of the Scout, in remarking upon Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, to which this vessel had been sent with a party for the observation of the transit of Venus, says, "The Contagious Diseases Acts are strictly enforced. There are seventy-five registered prostitutes in Honolulu, thirty-five of whom are undergoing treatment for syphilis in its primary state at the Queen's Hospital. I had frequent opportunities of seeing the disease as it existed in these women, and it must have been very fortunate for our men that they were not allowed to ply their vocation while in such a state. Great credit is due to the sensible administration of the place for the rigid manner in which the Contagious Diseases Act is carried out. The visiting surgeon has unlimited powers over the men and women registered and unregistered if they are suspected, and he thinks that in a few years he will be able to stamp out the disease. Not a single case of infecting sore occurred on board during our stay of three months although the ship's company had leave every night, and general
leave

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, James Trimble.

† Surgeon Richard Cannon.

‡ Acting Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, J. Jennings.

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Sect. B.

leave once a month. The two cases of the disease that occurred, were soft sores, or mere abrasions, which were healed in a few days by the application of wet lint. In fact it would be very difficult to say that they were syphilitic, although I have returned them as such."

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Class III.

Under this head appear fifty-eight cases of various forms of disease, of which ten were invalided, viz., two for paralysis, one for vertigo, six for epilepsy, and one for insanity. Of the six cases of epilepsy invalided, four occurred in the Repulse.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Class IV.

Twenty cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which twelve were invalided, and two proved fatal.

Aneurism.—Although only one case of this form of disease appears on Table 1, three persons were invalided for it. This discrepancy arises from the fact, that in two of the cases the persons were discharged to Sick Quarters, one for rheumatism, and the other for organic disease of the heart.

On Table 3, a case of invaliding for aneurism appears in connection with the *Fantome*. It occurred in the person of a seaman, who had for six months previous to being sent to Sick Quarters, suffered occasionally from palpitation and pain in the region of the heart; there was no disturbance of the general health, and no organic mischief could be detected in the heart, although he was sent to Sick Quarters, supposed to be labouring under that form of disease. The surgeon* of Sick Quarters, at Valparaiso, says in his report on the case: "On admission into hospital, this man complained of pain beneath the left nipple, increased on pressure, and occasionally in the left shoulder. He says he loses his breath on the slightest exertion, and has also much palpitation. He often feels giddy, and generally has pain in the head. The heart sounds are normal, and area of dulness not increased. At the outer fourth of the clavicle the impulse of artery is somewhat expansive, and there is slight dulness on percussion; there can be heard there a loud systolic bruit, not affected by the position of the arms. There is no bruit along the carotid vessels, nor on the right side. He has no pain down the arm. There is some venous congestion of the left hand, which is absent in the right. The pulsation of the radials is much the same on both sides. There was no change in his condition during the few days he was in hospital."

The case of invaliding for aneurism which appears in Table III., in connection with the *Scout*, occurred in the person of an officer, who was sent to Sick Quarters at Valparaiso, as a case of rheumatism.

The

* George F. Cooper, M.D.

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Class IV.

The report of his case by the medical officer* of the Scout is as follows:—"When in the Straits of Magellan, during fearfully severe weather in June 1871, while on passage from England, this patient was seized with severe superficial pains in the thorax, severest about the left nipple. There was no evidence of pulmonary or pleuritic mischief. The case appeared to be one of simple muscular rheumatism. This state of things continued, at greater or less intervals, until February last, when he was sent to hospital at Valparaiso. He was sent to the Naval Hospital at Esquimaux in the winter of 1872, where he remained some time apparently quite well, but the pains re-appeared on his resuming his duty. For weeks, at Vancouver and elsewhere, he would be free, or nearly so, from pain; but it would come on again suddenly, apparently from atmospheric causes. Generally, the pain was in front, and to the left side of the thorax; it would, after a little, shift to the right side, and then to the back. On the passage from Vancouver to Valparaiso, in May 1873, he complained but little. At Coquimbo, where we arrived in the month of July of that year, the pains became more troublesome, but not so much as to materially interfere with the discharge of his duty. This very singular state of things continued until last February, when the pain about the left nipple became almost intolerable; so much so that nothing seemed to have the slightest effect in relieving it. Hypodermic injections of morphia were tried in vain. He had also a dry hacking cough, which, like the pain just spoken of, nothing seemed to relieve. On the arrival of the ship at Valparaiso he was sent to hospital, where, it may be added, after a residence of some time, aneurism of the arch of the aorta made its appearance."

The report of the surgeon of the Sick Quarters gives the following continuation of the case:—"This officer was admitted into hospital on the 14th of February, 1874, suffering from pains over the lower half of the left side of the chest, persistent, but greatly aggravated at times. There were no tender spots, neither was pain increased on pressure. The heart sounds were normal, and there was no increase of cardiac dulness. There was perfect expansion of both lungs, but on taking a full breath, I noticed that the inspiratory murmur was rough, and the expiration somewhat prolonged. He had also a peculiar clanging metallic-like cough. Of this, however, he did not complain, and said that but for the pain in the lower part of the chest, which at times was agonising, he should feel perfectly well. He was put upon iodide of potassium, gradually increased to twenty grains, three times a day; blisters were applied to the side, and subcutaneous injections of morphia were nightly administered, with but little or no permanent benefit. Belladonna, internally and externally, quinine, arsenic, and iron were also tried, with the same result.

"On the 24th March, he was surveyed by the medical officers of Her Majesty's ships Scout and Nereus; but finding nothing apparently the matter with him but the intercostal pain, and as he himself

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, R. H. Carroll.

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Class IV.

self said that he felt easier since he had been in hospital, it was considered advisable for him to continue under treatment a little longer. On the 6th of April, he complained of a sensation in swallowing, as of a ball situated a little above the manubrium of the sternum. This immediately roused my suspicions; for, on admission into hospital, I had remarked that I feared lest the peculiar cough and the roughened breathing were symptomatic of a lurking disease, probably aneurismal, pressing upon the laryngeal nerves. I now noticed that the upper part of the sternum was decidedly rounded, and on putting my hand over it a slight but decided expansive impulse could be felt. On auscultation, both sounds of the heart, synchronous with those of that organ, could be distinctly heard over the swelling; but there was no bruit whatever. The heart sounds could also be plainly heard on applying the ear to the back, beneath the spine of the scapula. There was but slightly increased area of dulness over the affected part. There was very little difference between the pulses at the wrist, the left being if at all the weaker of the two.

"These symptoms coupled with the ringing cough and the stridulous breathing, but too plainly gave evidence of enlargement of the arch of the aorta. In consequence, I immediately called in the surgeon of the *Nereus*, who confirmed my opinion. I at once called for a survey, which was granted, and he was invalided, for the preservation of his life, on the 14th of April. His treatment during the last ten days he was in hospital consisted of tincture of the muriate of iron, twenty minims; solution of strychnine, five minims; and tincture of digitalis, fifteen minims in water, three times daily."

The case of invaliding for aneurism in the *Tenedos* occurred in the person of the blacksmith of the ship, who came first under observation on the 25th of May, when he stated that twelve months before, at Esquimaux, he had felt pain between his shoulder blades, especially towards the left one, for which he was ten days under treatment. He was placed on the sick-list on the 12th of August, suffering from pain in the same situation, and stating that it had extended up the left side of his head and face, and was of so violent a character as to prevent his sleeping for any length of time. He had also some difficulty in swallowing food. "On examination" the medical officer* says "there was found at the right side of the neck, behind the inner third of the clavicle, a strong pulsating tumour; and on the left, considerable distension of the veins. The action of the heart was tumultuous; the pulse different in the wrists; he had become thin and pale, and had the appearance of being in constant pain. He was kept as quiet as possible, and ordered a mixture of tincture of perchloride of iron, twenty minims; tincture of digitalis, fifteen minims; and tincture of opium, ten minims, three times a day. He continued this treatment, with occasional opiates, at night, for some time; but it being evident that the man was labouring under thoracic aneurism, he was invalided."

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, C. H. Slaughter.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

This class of diseases is represented by thirty cases of sympathetic bubo, and one of adenitis. Each case of bubo was a little over forty days under treatment, and the case of adenitis forty-one days.

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Classes V.
and VI.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Under this head appear 175 cases of various forms of disease, of which, three were invalided. Catarrh contributed 161 to the total number of cases, each case being, on an average, between four and five days under treatment. The cases resulting in invaliding were, one of pneumonia, one of pleurisy, and one of hæmoptysis.

Class VII.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Three hundred and seventy-eight cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which, nine were invalided, and three proved fatal. Cynanche contributed forty-one, dyspepsia thirty-one, dysentery fourteen, diarrhœa 206, and colic and constipation forty-two, to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was, on an average, between six and seven days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia between ten and eleven days; each case of dysentery between thirteen and fourteen days; each case of diarrhœa between three and four days; and each case of colic and constipation between seven and eight days.

Class VIII.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—There were three cases of dysentery and twelve of diarrhœa in the Cameleon. Two of the cases of dysentery occurred in the same person, an officer who was under treatment for acute dysentery in the early part of 1872. He had continued tolerably well after that attack, although occasionally subject to relaxed bowels, until March 1874. When at Panama, he was again taken ill with symptoms similar to those which characterised his previous attack, viz., "depression, tenesmus, capricious appetite, and muco-sanguineous stools. Under appropriate treatment the case progressed favourably, and he again got apparently quite well. A few days after returning to duty, however, a relapse took place, when he was submitted for survey, and invalided." The other case occurred in the person of a marine, who was first placed under treatment for diarrhœa, which, after a few days passed off, and he was discharged to duty. About a week afterwards he was again placed on the sick-list, with griping pains, much tenesmus, then offensive mucous stools, mixed with scybalæ, which in a few days changed to almost pure blood and mucus. There was likewise considerable depression, and some febrile disturbance. This case proved severe and tedious, but the man ultimately did well, and was discharged to duty after being ninety-two days under treatment.

There were two cases of dysentery and thirty of diarrhœa in the Fantome. The latter disease occurred as an epidemic at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and was attributed to the fresh beef purchased on shore having either been of bad quality, or killed too long before having been cooked. On this occasion seventeen men were entered on the sick-list, but more than half the ship's company suffered from

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Class VIII.

the same affection, in a milder form. At the same time, a petty officer was placed on the sick-list with so severe an attack while on shore, that it was looked upon as a case of irritant poisoning.

There were nine cases of dysentery and thirty of diarrhœa in the *Peterel*, in connection with which the medical officer* observes:—"Of the nine cases of dysentery which have been placed on the sick-list during the year, five occurred during the first six months of the year, when the ship was at Callao, and sailing off the coast of Peru, where dysentery of a mild form is always more or less prevalent. Two cases occurred at Panama, and two on the coast of Mexico, but these last were relapses from previous attacks. All the time we were at Callao, condensed water only was used for drinking purposes; but from some imperfection in the condensing apparatus the water was often brackish, which, I make no doubt, caused some of the cases of diarrhœa which have been so prevalent in the ship. Since the repair of the condensing apparatus there has been a very notable diminution of such cases. Some of the cases of dysentery, probably, were partly caused by this brackish condensed water. They were all treated with ipecacuanha, and rapidly recovered; some were cut short at once, as if by a charm. I classify these cases of diarrhœa, colic, and dysentery in the following way; viz., diarrhœa, cases of simple looseness, with only slight pain; colic, cases of severe abdominal pains, with more or less tormina and tenesmus; while I only classify those cases as dysentery in which blood and mucus are observed in the stools."

All the cases of diarrhœa were of a slight character, and readily yielded to astringent treatment.

There were eighty-eight cases of diarrhœa in the *Repulse*. The staff surgeon says:—"Of this number, thirty-nine appeared in the first quarter of the year, when we were at Panama, chiefly; thirty-three in the second quarter, also at Panama; nine in the third quarter; and seven in the fourth. We reached Panama from Acapulco on the 19th of February, and from that date until the 27th of May, during which time we lay there, or in its vicinity, fifty-seven cases of diarrhœa presented themselves on board. The first occurred on the 21st of February, two days after our arrival; they were undoubtedly of climatic origin, depending apparently on excessive heat, and the general relaxing nature of the climate; the thermometer varying from 80° to 90° in the shade during the day, and from 64° to 70° at night. Between decks the range, both night and day, was from 84° to 89°. Some few were of a very severe character; nearly all were attended with nausea and occasional vomiting, much purging, and griping or twisting pains in the epigastrium, and frontal headache; while the tongue, without an exception, was coated in every case with a thin white fur. They all proved amenable to treatment."

Hernia.—Of the eight cases of hernia invalided, six were from the *Repulse*. They were chiefly the results of strains in elevating guns, lifting weights, or during exercise on the yards.

Other Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.—Under this head appears a fatal case of typhlitis, occurring in the person of a stoker of the *Repulse*, who was placed on the sick-list on the 9th of May,
at

at Panama, and died on the 16th of the same month. The staff surgeon states that "his symptoms from the first were of a grave character, the cæcum being more particularly the seat of pain. An autopsy of the body revealed much congestion of the peritoneal sac, which was also much distended with fluid (about two pints), the superficial part consisting of thin serum, and the lower of pus and of thin faecal flocculi. The ascending colon from the cæcum to within an inch of the liver was adherent posteriorly by fibrous bands, and formed the anterior wall of a diffused abscess, containing several ounces of yellow foetid pus, and a little faecal matter. An intestinal concretion of the size and shape of a large bean was found in the lower part of this cavity, and lying loosely in the cæcal attachment of the appendix vermiformis, the sloughy opening on which was nearly of the same size. The other organs were not examined. It is highly probable that the concretion, ever formidable in such a viscus, may have been the exciting cause of the abscess, and such as to have led to the fatal termination."

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Class VIII.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Under this head appear sixty-nine cases of various forms of disease, of which one was invalided. Gonorrhœa contributed thirty-six, and epididymitis and orchitis twelve each, to the total number of cases. Each case of gonorrhœa was, on an average, between nineteen and twenty days under treatment; each case of epididymitis, between fifteen and sixteen days; and each case of orchitis, between nineteen and twenty days. The case of invaliding was one of stricture.

Classes IX.
and X.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Ten cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which one was invalided. This occurred in the person of a marine of the Repulse, who was the subject of contraction of the flexor tendons and partial ankylosis of the knuckle joints of the left hand, supervening on extensive inflammation, sloughing, and suppuration of the palmar fascia and of the soft structures of the hand generally. He was on the sick-list for over two months with phlegmon, and subsequently invalided for deformity of hand. He had been discharged to duty for some time, in the hope that in time the normal condition of the hand would be restored, but this was not realised.

Class XI.

Tumour of Muscles of the Thigh.—This occurred in the person of a petty officer of the Fantome, who was discharged to the Sick Quarters at Valparaiso, the surgeon in charge of which says:—"On admission, there was a hard moveable tumour, apparently in the sheath of the rectus muscle of the right thigh, about the size of a swan's egg. It was not painful to the touch, but, since its gradual increase in size, it has interfered somewhat with motion. He had noticed its growth for the last two months. The cellular tissue of both nates I found much thickened (brawny), and riddled with sinuses. He says this state of things has existed, more or less, for the last four years, and attributes it to a fall from aloft whilst serving on board Her Majesty's ship Rodney, in China, when he was laid up for ten months, and eventually invalided for it. He had syphilis six years ago, but has felt no further effects from it. The sinuses I laid freely

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Class XI.

open, dressed the wound with iodine lotion, painted the brawny mass with tincture of iodine, and gave him iodide of potassium and potassium-tartrate of iron. The result is, that the nates are almost well, and the tumor of the thigh has all but vanished."

XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes XII. and XIII. Under this head appear 545 cases of various forms of disease, of which, three were invalided. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 390, ulcer ninety-three, and skin diseases sixty-two, to the total number of cases. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was, on an average, nine days under treatment; each case of ulcer between fourteen and fifteen days; and each case of skin disease between ten and eleven days. The three cases invalided were cases of ulcer.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases. Under this head appear thirty-three cases of debility, and one of sea-sickness. Each case of debility was, on an average, a little over twelve days under treatment; and the case of sea-sickness, one day. Six of the cases of debility were invalided.

Poisoning.

Poisoning. *Delirium Tremens*.—One case of delirium tremens occurred in the squadron, in the person of a marine who had served six years in China, and had suffered much from ague. The disease proved fatal.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning. Under this head appear 476 cases of wounds and injuries, twenty of burns and scalds, and one of submersion and drowning. There was no loss to the service, either by invaliding or death, from any of these casualties.

Invaliding.

Invaliding. Under General Diseases, Section A., one person was invalided for erysipelas; and under Section B., eighteen, viz., eight for rheumatism, three for secondary syphilis, six for phthisis pulmonalis, and one for dropsy. Ten persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; twelve for diseases of the circulatory system; three for diseases of the respiratory system; nine for diseases of the digestive system; one for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; one for diseases of the organs of locomotion; three for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; and six for unclassified diseases. The total number invalided was sixty-four, which is in the ratio of 34.9 per 1,000, being an increase compared with the preceding year, equal to 12.6 per 1,000.

Mortality.

Mortality. The total number of deaths was six, which is in the ratio of 3.2 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the preceding twelve months to the extent of 2. per 1,000.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY:	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Small-Pox - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Simple Continued Fever -	155	84·6	—	—	—	—
Ague - - - -	40	21·8	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever - - -	47	25·6	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	3	1·6	1	·5	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism - - - -	120	65·5	8	4·3	—	—
Syphilis { Primary - - -	56	30·6	—	—	—	—
{ Secondary - - -	30	16·3	3	1·6	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	4	2·1	6	3·2	—	—
Gout - - - -	6	3·2	—	—	—	—
Dropsy - - - -	1	·5	1	·5	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Sunstroke - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Paralysis - - - -	2	1·	2	1·	—	—
Vertigo - - - -	9	4·9	1	·5	—	—
Epilepsy - - - -	6	3·2	6	3·2	—	—
Neuralgia - - - -	11	6·	—	—	—	—
Insanity - - - -	2	1·	1	·5	—	—
Diseases of the Eye - -	13	7·1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - -	14	7·6	—	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the { Functional -	9	4·9	3	1·6	—	—
{ Organic - -	7	3·8	4	2·1	2	1·
Aneurism - - - -	1	·5	3	1·6	—	—
Varicose Veins - - -	3	1·6	2	1·	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	30	16·3	—	—	—	—
Adenitis - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Catarrh - - - -	161	87·9	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis - - - -	5	2·7	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia - - - -	3	1·6	1	·5	—	—
Pleurisy - - - -	1	·5	1	·5	—	—
Hæmoptysis - - - -	4	2·1	1	·5	—	—
Dyspnoea - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche - - - -	41	22·4	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Mouth, Teeth, &c. - - - -	16	8·7	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	31	16·9	—	—	—	—
Dysentery - - - -	14	7·6	1	·5	—	—
Diarrhoea - - - -	206	112·5	—	—	—	—
Colic and Constipation - -	42	22·9	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	3	1·6	—	—	—	—
Hernia - - - -	10	5·4	8	4·3	—	—
Worms - - - -	4	2·1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - -	6	3·2	—	—	1	·5
Hepatitis - - - -	2	1·	—	—	—	—
Jaundice - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Liver -	2	1·	—	—	2	1·
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Renal Calculus - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea - - - -	36	19·6	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis - - - -	12	6·5	—	—	—	—
Stricture - - - -	4	2·1	1	·5	—	—
Orchitis - - - -	12	6·5	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - - -	4	2·1	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion :						
Diseases of the Bones - -	1	·5	1	·5	—	—
Diseases of the Joints - -	2	1·	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	6	3·2	—	—	—	—
Tumour of Muscles of Thigh -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System :						
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	390	213·1	—	—	—	—
Ulcer - - - - -	93	50·8	3	1·6	—	—
Erythema - - - - -	4	2·1	—	—	—	—
Scabies - - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	57	31·1	—	—	—	—
Unclassed :						
Debility - - - - -	33	18·	6	3·2	—	—
Sea Sickness - - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Poisoning :						
Delirium Tremens - - -	1	·5	—	—	1	·5
Wounds and Injuries :						
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	476	260·1	—	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds - - -	20	10·9	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
TOTALS - - -	2,281	1246·4	64	34·9	6	3 2

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of Days' SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES,
the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small Pox - - - -	39	- -	39	·1	—
Simple Continued Fever - -	1,012	28	1,040	2·8	1·5
Ague - - - -	285	43	328	·8	·4
Remittent Fever - - - -	569	- -	569	1·5	·8
Mumps - - - -	19	- -	19	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	24	37	61	·1	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - -	1,240	334	1,574	4·3	2·3
Syphilis { Primary - - - -	1,446	309	1,755	4·8	2·6
{ Secondary - - - -	1,000	363	1,363	3·7	2·
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	78	934	1,012	2·7	1·4
Gout - - - -	67	- -	67	·1	—
Dropsy - - - -	2	15	17	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Sunstroke - - - -	1	- -	1	—	—
Paralysis - - - -	88	21	109	·2	·1
Vertigo - - - -	73	- -	73	·2	·1
Epilepsy - - - -	42	35	77	·2	·1
Neuralgia - - - -	51	46	97	·2	·1
Insanity - - - -	19	- -	19	—	—
Diseases of the Eye - - - -	135	195	330	·9	·4
Diseases of the Ear - - - -	81	- -	81	·2	·1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the { Functional - -	156	47	203	·5	·2
{ Organic - - -	169	216	385	1·	·5
Aneurism - - - -	20	29	49	·1	—
Varicose Veins - - - -	4	- -	4	—	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*contd.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	925	286	1,211	3.3	1.8
Other Diseases of the Glandular System - - -	41	49	90	.2	.1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Catarrh - - - -	732	-	732	2.	1.
Bronchitis - - -	97	-	97	.2	.1
Pneumonia - - -	86	73	159	.4	.2
Hæmoptysis - - -	93	23	116	.3	.1
Other Diseases of the Lungs -	4	113	117	.3	.1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche - - - -	243	29	277	.7	.3
Diseases of the Mouth, Teeth, &c. - - -	82	-	82	.2	.1
Dyspepsia - - - -	180	148	328	.8	.4
Dysentery - - - -	179	9	188	.5	.2
Diarrhœa - - - -	644	-	644	1.7	.9
Colic and Constipation - -	284	36	320	.8	.4
Hæmorrhoids - - -	15	-	15	—	—
Hernia - - - -	39	-	39	.1	—
Worms - - - -	15	-	15	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - -	97	-	97	.2	.1
Hepatitis - - - -	79	69	148	.4	.2
Jaundice - - - -	11	-	11	—	—
Other Diseases of the Liver -	23	-	23	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	5	-	5	—	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	567	131	698	1.9	1.
Epididymitis - - - -	185	-	185	.5	.2
Stricture - - - -	82	124	206	.5	.2
Orchitis - - - -	217	17	234	.6	.3
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - -	74	200	274	.7	.3

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones - -	1	- -	1	—	—
Diseases of the Joints - -	22	172	194	·5	·2
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	68	- -	68	·1	—
Diseases of the Muscular System	12	39	51	·1	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	3,377	142	3,519	9·6	5·2
Ulcer - - - - -	1,265	90	1,355	3·7	2·
Erythema - - - - -	33	- -	33	—	—
Scabies - - - - -	2	- -	2	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	607	- -	607	1·6	·8
Unclassed:					
Debility - - - - -	351	47	398	1·	·5
Sea Sickness - - - - -	1	- -	1	—	—
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens - - -	4	- -	4	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	4,655	334	4,989	13·6	7·4
Burns and Scalds - - -	186	- -	186	·5	·2
Submersion and Drowning -	4	- -	4	—	—
TOTALS - - -	22,212	4,783	26,995	73·9	40·3

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING the Number INVALIDED from each Ship employed on the PACIFIC STATION.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Boxer.	Camelion.	Fantôme.	Fawn.	Myrmidon.	Nereus.	Peterel.	Reindeer.	Repulse.	Scout.	Tenedos.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:												
Erysipelas - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:												
Rheumatism - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	1	8
Syphilis, Secondary - -	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	6
Dropsy - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:												
Paralysis - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Vertigo - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Epilepsy - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	6
Insanity - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:												
Diseases of the { Functional -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Heart - { Organic -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
Aneurism - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Varicose Veins - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided from each Ship, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Boxer.	Caneleon.	Fantôme.	Fawn.	Myrmidon.	Nereus.	Peterel.	Reindeer.	Repulse.	Scout.	Tenedos.	TOTAL.
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:												
Pneumonia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hæmoptysis - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Emphysema - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:												
Dysentery - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hernia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	8
IX & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:												
Stricture - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:												
Deformity of Hand - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:												
Ulcer - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
Unclassed:												
Debility - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6
TOTALS - - -	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	1	28	8	8	64

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Number of DEATHS in each Ship employed on the PACIFIC STATION.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Myrmidon.	Nerens.	Reindeer.	Repulse	TOTAL.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the Heart, Organic -	-	1	-	1	2
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Peritonitis - - - -	-	-	-	1	1
Diseases of the Liver - - -	-	1	1	-	2
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -	1	2	1	2	6

TABLE, No. 5.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES in the Ships
employed on the PACIFIC STATION.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Boxer.	Cameleon.	Fantôme.	Fawn.	Myrmidon.	Nereus.	Peterel.	Reindeer.	Repulse.	Scout.	Tenedos.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:												
Small-Pox - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Simple Continued Fever -	1	22	6	10	-	1	21	12	74	2	6	155
Ague - - - -	-	1	2	1	-	-	32	1	-	-	3	40
Remittent Fever - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	37	-	-	47
Erysipelas - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
II. General Diseases, Section B.:												
Rheumatism - - - -	4	14	15	13	3	3	13	10	16	18	11	120
Syphilis { Primary - - -	2	-	7	9	3	2	3	8	7	12	3	56
{ Secondary - - -	-	1	8	5	-	-	-	2	6	6	2	30
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
Gout - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	6
Dropsy - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:												
Stroke - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paralysis - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Vertigo - - - -	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	9
Epilepsy - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	6
Neuralgia - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	11
Insanity - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Diseases of the Eye - -	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	3	5	-	-	13
Diseases of the Ear - -	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	14
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:												
Diseases of { Functional - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	9
{ Organic - - -	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	7
Aneurism - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Varicose Veins - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorb- ent System and Ductless Glands:												
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	1	4	3	1	3	-	-	3	3	10	2	30
Adenitis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
VII. Diseases of the Respira- tory System:												
Catarrh - - - -	1	10	12	6	8	1	12	4	44	27	36	161
Bronchitis - - - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Pneumonia - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Pleurisy - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hæmoptysis - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
Dyspnoea - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*contd.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Boxer.	Camelion.	Fantôme.	Fawn.	Myrmidon.	Nereus.	Peterel.	Reindeer.	Repulse.	Scout.	Tenedos.	TOTAL.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:												
Cynanche - - - -	-	4	4	4	-	1	2	3	15	6	2	41
Diseases of the Mouth, Teeth, &c. - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16
Dyspepsia - - - -	-	1	1	2	1	4	-	10	6	-	6	31
Dysentery - - - -	-	3	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	14
Diarrhœa - - - -	-	12	30	11	-	2	30	3	88	17	13	206
Colic and Constipation - -	1	8	5	1	1	-	11	4	8	3	-	42
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Hernia - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	-	10
Worms - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	6
Hepatitis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Jaundice - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.												
Renal Calculus - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Gonorrhœa - - - -	1	4	1	1	7	1	-	6	11	2	2	36
Epididymitis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	-	12
Stricture - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
Orchitis - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	3	12
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:												
Diseases of the Bones - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Diseases of the Joints - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Diseases of the Bursa - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	6
Tumour of the Muscles of the Thigh - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:												
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	3	15	33	24	4	3	26	26	182	23	51	390
Ulcer - - - -	2	10	3	4	3	-	7	5	39	9	11	93
Erythema - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
Scabies - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of the Skin -	-	4	1	1	1	-	3	1	35	9	2	57
Unclassed:												
Debility - - - -	1	-	2	1	-	-	11	1	3	9	5	33
Sea Sickness - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poisoning:												
Delirium Tremens - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wounds and Injuries:												
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	21	46	27	21	6	3	29	32	177	61	53	476
Burns and Scalds - - -	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	8	3	2	20
Submersion and Drowning -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS - - - -	41	170	184	123	47	29	213	160	341	245	228	2,281

TABLE, No. 6.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 900.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 670.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers - - - -	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fevers - - - -	85	94.4	-	-	-	-	53	79.1	-	-	-	-
Periodic Fevers - - - -	58	64.4	-	-	-	-	25	37.3	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.9	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism - - - -	40	44.4	1	1.1	-	-	43	64.1	3	4.4	-	-
Syphilis, Primary - - - -	26	28.8	-	-	-	-	26	38.8	-	-	-	-
Syphilis, Secondary - - - -	18	20.0	-	-	-	-	12	17.9	3	4.4	-	-
Phthisis - - - -	2	2.2	2	2.2	-	-	2	2.9	3	4.4	-	-
Other Diseases - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4.4	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses - -	33	36.6	6	6.6	-	-	15	22.3	2	2.9	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	6	6.6	3	3.3	-	-	5	7.4	4	5.9	1	1.4
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent Sys- tem and Ductless Glands. - -	23	25.5	-	-	-	-	7	10.4	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	82	91.1	2	2.2	-	-	74	110.4	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	196	217.7	3	3.3	-	-	134	200.0	4	5.9	2	2.9
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - -	46	51.1	-	-	-	-	23	34.3	-	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	4	4.4	-	-	-	-	5	7.4	1	1.4	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - - -	355	394.4	1	1.1	-	-	154	229.8	2	2.9	-	-
Unclassed - - - -	16	17.7	-	-	-	-	7	10.4	2	2.9	-	-
Poisoning - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries - - - -	280	288.8	-	-	-	-	180	268.6	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - -	1,251	1390.0	18	20.0	-	-	770	1149.2	24	35.8	3	4.4

TABLE, No. 6.

and Dead, on the PACIFIC STATION, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 230.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 30.)						TOTALS. (Mean Force, 1,830.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
16	69.5	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	1	.5	-	-	-	-
4	17.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	84.6	-	-	-	-
1	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	87	47.5	-	-	-	-
												3	1.6	1	.5	-	-
35	152.1	4	17.3	-	-	2	66.6	-	-	-	-	120	65.5	8	4.3	-	-
4	17.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	30.6	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	16.3	3	1.6	-	-
-	-	1	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.1	6	3.2	-	-
1	4.3	1	4.3	-	-	2	100.	-	-	-	-	7	3.8	1	.5	-	-
10	43.4	2	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	31.6	10	5.4	-	-
8	34.7	5	21.7	1	4.3	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	20	10.9	12	6.5	2	1.
1	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	16.9	-	-	-	-
18	78.2	1	4.3	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	175	95.6	3	1.6	-	-
40	173.9	2	8.6	-	-	8	266.6	-	-	1	33.3	378	206.5	9	4.9	3	1.6
-	-	1	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	37.7	1	.5	-	-
1	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5.4	1	.5	-	-
35	152.1	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	545	297.8	3	1.6	-	-
5	21.7	1	4.3	-	-	6	200.	3	100.	-	-	34	18.5	6	3.2	-	-
1	4.3	-	-	1	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.5	-	-	1	.5
53	230.4	-	-	-	-	4	133.3	-	-	-	-	497	271.5	-	-	-	-
233	1013.	18	78.2	2	8.6	27	900.	4	133.3	1	33.3	2,281	1246.4	64	34.9	6	3.2

TABLE, No. 7.

Showing the Names of the Ships; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of Men Sick Daily in each Ship; and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

Rate, &c.	NAMES of S H I P S.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	PERIOD.	Average Complements.	Average Complements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days' Sick- ness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily for Twelve Months.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.				
Iron Clad	-	Repulse	-	Portsmouth	9 July 1872	12	3,749	S. 800	Year	-	-	550	550	841	7,072	19.3	35.	1
Sixth Rate	-	Scout	-	Sheerness	2 Mar. 1871	17	1,462	S. 400	Year	-	-	250	250	245	2,168	5.9	23.6	15
	-	Tenedos	-	Devonport	9 July 1872	8	1,275	S. 350	Year	-	-	170	170	228	2,510	6.8	40.	6
Sloop	-	Cameleon	-	Panama	17 May 1871	7	952	S. 200	Year	-	-	170	170	170	2,215	6.	35.2	5
	-	Fantôme	-	Devonport	5 Dec. 1873	4	727	S. 120	1 Apr. to 31 Dec.	-	-	120	90	184	2,085	5.7	63.3	9
	-	Fawn	-	Sheerness	28 Feb. 1870	5	751	S. 100	Year	-	-	145	145	123	1,815	4.9	33.7	6
	-	Peterel	-	Devonport	12 Mar. 1872	3	669	S. 150	Year	-	-	110	110	213	1,213	3.3	30.	1
	-	Reindeer	-	Portsmouth	10 Aug. 1871	7	953	S. 200	Year	-	-	160	160	160	2,456	6.7	41.8	-
Gun Vessel	-	Boxer	-	Esquimalt	6 Oct. 1872	4	465	S. 120	Year	-	-	60	60	41	312	.8	13.3	8
	-	Myrmidon	-	Sheerness	24 Oct. 1872	4	697	S. 200	Year	-	-	90	90	47	195	.5	5.5	21
Store Ship (at Coquimbo).	-	Nereus	-	Valparaiso	1 April 1868	2	1,094	-	Year	-	-	35	35	29	205	.5	14.2	3

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WEST COAST OF AFRICA AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STATION.

THE force on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station comprised seventeen vessels; viz., one of the fifth-rate; four sixth-rates; two sloops; two gun-vessels; five gun-boats; one store-ship; one troop store-ship; and one receiving-ship, permanently stationed in Simon's Bay. There was also a Naval Brigade and Marine Battalion employed on shore on the Gold Coast; and a large number of the crew of the receiving ship were employed on shore at Ascension. The returns from eight of the ships were for the whole twelve months; and from the Naval Brigade and Marine Battalion, and the remainder of the ships, for periods varying from seven weeks to nine months. The mean force, corrected for time, was 1,830, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 3,275, which is in the ratio of 1789·6 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding year, to the extent of 174· per 1,000. Of these, 354 were invalided, and forty-eight proved fatal, the former being in the ratio of 193·4, and the latter of 26·2 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of invaliding to the extent of 73·6 per 1,000; but a reduction in the death-rate of 2·2 per 1,000. Almost all this high invaliding rate was due to causes connected with the Ashanti war, as was also the greater proportion of the death-rate.

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The average number of men sick daily from General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 10·7 per 1,000; and from Section B., 7·; from diseases of the nervous system, and organs of the special senses, 1·4; of the circulatory system, ·2; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, ·3; of the respiratory system, 2·; of the digestive system, 5·3; of the urinary and generative systems, 2·; of the organs of locomotion, ·4; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 10·6; from unclassified diseases, 5·1;

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and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 10·1. The average number of men daily sick was 108·3, which is in the ratio of 59·1 per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, to the extent of ·8 per 1,000.

As much of the interest of this station, for the year 1874, is involved in the operations of the Naval brigade and Marine battalion employed on shore on the Gold Coast, in the Ashanti campaign, it is thought advisable to give special prominence in this place to the following notes of the medical officer* in charge of that force, before entering upon the usual statistical details of the station. This is the more necessary owing to the fact that the continuity and consequently the interest attaching to the medical history of that force would be much impaired, if not altogether lost, by any attempt to distribute different portions of the notes under the various heads of medical classification adopted in this Return:—

“ On the 29th of November 1873, fifty officers, seamen, and marines were landed from Her Majesty’s ship *Active* at Cape Coast Castle, to march to the advance stations *en route* to the Prah, as a support to Native regiments. And on the 27th of December 1873, 260 officers, seamen, and marines, from Her Majesty’s ships *Active*, *Druid*, *Encounter*, *Amethyst*, and *Argus*, were also landed, to unite with the former landing party, and form a ‘naval brigade,’ to advance with the army to Coomassie. Both forces united at Barra Coe, on the 2nd of January 1874, the strength being 310. The officers and men composing the brigade were chosen from the various ships with the greatest care and attention, selecting those best able from general physical fitness, age, health, and constitution to withstand the campaign. Quinine was administered daily for some time previous to landing; advantage was taken of the most seasonable period of the year; and every precaution and accessory that medical science and art could suggest, both from knowledge and experience, were employed to preserve health, to lessen fatigue, and to combat the injurious influences of exposure to a West African climate. The following rules were most carefully observed:—

“ 1st. The marches were to be of daily progressive length, ‘*en route*’, never exceeding thirteen miles. The short journeys *en route* to the Prah, where the forest afforded but slight protection from the sun.

“ 2nd. The hours of marching to be between 5 a.m., and 11 a.m., securing the coolest part of the day, and giving the men a prolonged rest in camp.

“ 3rd. The men to march in open loose file, maintaining two paces between each, so as to obtain as free a current of air as possible. Rate of progression, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour.

“ 4th. A halt of seven minutes every hour on the march.

“ 5th. Weight carrying to be reduced to a minimum; south of the Prah, 30lbs. Maximum weight, 40lbs., in Ashanti.

“ 6th. When

* Staff Surgeon Henry Fegan, M.D., C.B.

" 6th. When marches exceeded ten miles, a shaded place, midway, was selected, where kroomen, who were sent in advance, had breakfast prepared; for this meal an hour was granted.

" 7th. All spare clothing, cooking utensils, &c., to be carried by kroomen.

" 8th. Cold tea, lime-juice and water, or filtered water taken from streams, and approved by the medical officer, to be used as drink on the march. The pocket filter always to be employed.

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" The rules with regard to the camps and discipline were as follows:—

" 1st. The men, on arrival, to change all damp or wet clothing, and place them in the sun to dry.

" 2nd. Only one parade daily, at 5 p.m., when the men's clothing and cholera belts were examined.

" 3rd. Bathing to be allowed every evening, at 5.30 p.m.

" 4th. The duration of the guards to be two hours.

" 5th. All cooking, carrying water, cutting wood, and work causing fatigue, to be performed by kroomen.

" 6th. Lights to be extinguished in the camp at 9 p.m.; fires to be lit before sunset, and allowed to smoulder all night in and around each encampment.

" 7th. The drinking water to be invariably filtered.

" 8th. No one to be allowed from under cover between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

" 9th. The latrines to be at a convenient distance, in good shelter from the sun; 4 to 6 feet deep, 3 feet broad, and 10 feet long; abundance of earth for covering, and to be inspected twice a day by the officer of the guard and a medical officer.

" 10th. Food by control regulation. Lime-juice to be issued daily; and rum every evening, instead of at the dinner hour.

" The following was the diet scale:—

Fresh bread or biscuit	-	-	-	-	-	1½ lb.
Salt or fresh meat	-	-	-	-	-	1½ " or
Preserved meat	-	-	-	-	-	1 "
Rice or peas	-	-	-	-	-	2 oz. or
Preserved potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	4 "
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	½ "
Pepper	-	-	-	-	-	36 "
Tea	-	-	-	-	-	¾ "
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	3 "

Extra Diet.

Soluble chocolate	-	-	-	-	-	½ oz.
Sausage	-	-	-	-	-	4 "
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	4 "
Rum	-	-	-	-	-	½ gill.
Lime-juice	-	-	-	-	-	oz.

" Very excellent bread was baked by an Englishman attached to the expedition, and sent up and down the line during the whole campaign at Prahsu.

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" The following is the calculated list of weights carried by each man :—

	<i>Lbs. oz.</i>
1 Rifle, complete - - - - -	8 12
1 Ball bag - - - - -	2 4
1 Ammunition pouch - - - - -	2 8
1 Belt and frog - - - - -	1 8
1 Sword bayonet - - - - -	2 8
1 Scabbard - - - - -	1 4
70 Rounds ammunition - - - - -	7 12
1 Haversack - - - - -	0 8
1 Water-bottle and water - - - - -	3 0
1 Pocket filter - - - - -	0 4
1 Hat, cover, and veil - - - - -	1 4
1 Serge jumper - - - - -	1 4
1 Pair trousers - - - - -	1 4
1 " socks - - - - -	0 4
1 Flannel - - - - -	1 0
1 Cholera belt - - - - -	0 8
1 Pair boots - - - - -	3 8
1 " gaiters - - - - -	0 12

TOTAL - - - *Lbs.* 40 0

" The duties of the medical officers attached to the brigade were as follows :—

" The men were to be inspected every day on parade. Each man to be served on parade with two grains of quinine, dissolved in weak rum-and-water, before marching.

" Each man also to have a small breakfast of cocoa and biscuit half an hour before marching.

" All foot-sore or weak men to have their arms and ammunition carried by natives.

" All sick and wounded to follow one hour in rear of the brigade, thus securing the road as cool and quieter than if in close rear of a large body of men, especially the numerous half-naked carriers, sweating under heavy loads along narrow, closely confined, wretched, wet, swampy paths, where at best the air hardly circulated.

" A space of twelve feet to be between each hammock on the march; and all spare carriers to be in the rear.

" Breakfast for the sick and wounded invariably cooked on the road side, consisting of beef-tea, cocoatina, preserved soup, tea, wine, and bread.

" The duties of the different medical officers were thus apportioned :—

" The Senior.—To prescribe for and visit all the sick and wounded twice a day. To have charge of the entire transport of sick and wounded, and make every arrangement for their comfort, always walking in their convoy. To be in charge of the field hospital in action.

" 1st Assistant.—Marching with the healthy. On arrival in camp, to prepare accommodation for the sick, and to have dinner ready for them on arrival. To accompany men into action.

" 2nd.

" 2nd Assistant.—To assist senior medical officer in hospital duties.

" 3rd Assistant.—To march back from the Prah, accompanying the sick and wounded, in charge of convoy from station to station, having field companion, medical comforts, &c., so as to meet every emergency at once.

" The unexpected and disastrous delay of sixteen days at the Prah caused a large number to be placed on the sick-list; fifty-two in seventeen days. A large commodious hut was prepared on the most healthy site of the encampment as an hospital, constructed with additional care, and giving very ample accommodation. The sides, unlike the usual huts, were quite open by day, favouring a free current of air and establishing complete ventilation. At night curtains of canvas fell from the eaves, preventing the damp air from affecting the occupants. A bell tent was pitched close by for stores, medicines, &c.; another for a medical officer to be in close attendance night and day; another for servants. All cooking was performed in the open, and the fires allowed to smoulder all night.

" This establishment was found of the greatest advantage when the brigade crossed the Prah on the 20th of January 1874. Fifty-two sick were left behind under the care of Surgeons McCarthy, M.D., and Cox; a convoy, as I arranged, started for the Coast daily, reducing the number. From Abracampa, Fommanah, and Amoaful, sick and wounded were similarly sent to the Prah, so that on my return with the brigade my convoy of sick and wounded amounted to 104. This arose in a measure from the following circumstance. The Naval Brigade led the advance march till entering Coomassie, where they formed the rear guard. On the return to the ships the Naval Brigade formed again the advance, one march before the army. It was a matter of great convenience to the public service that on arrival each station should be found clear. Therefore, as I led the way, I removed with my convoy all and every one I found requiring removal, thus leaving each station completely empty. On arrival at the Coast the sick convoy numbered 600, carriers, attendants, and servants.

" *The Wounded.*—Of the four engagements with the Ashantis, two occurred in villages, and two in the bush. Those who fell in the villages were immediately taken under cover to a house. The medical officer, being side by side with the brigade, did not require an ambulance. At Amoaful and Ardahsu, where the wounded had to be carried for some distance, the ordinary hammock was found the most convenient, and the natives proved very good carriers under fire. The medical officer in the Field superintended the wounded being placed in the hammocks; they were then carried to the rear to the Field Hospital. The hammock was fitted with a pillow made of a spare hammock; in the event of any emergency it could be easily slung from tree to tree, and thus often proved very useful. The difficulty of finding carriers very much reduced the number of hammocks. No one of any rank, unless ill, could be permitted to have a hammock.

" *Native Carriers.*—On leaving Cape Coast Castle, on the 27th

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of December 1873, there were 130 native carriers bearing thirty hammocks; the number became ultimately 510. These men were inhabitants of the Coast, and from the country of friendly native princes. The whole force was under the sole charge and personal superintendence of the senior medical officer of the brigade to enable him the more fully to utilise their services for the comfort and transport of the wounded and sick. They were mustered twice daily to correct their numbers, examine into the state of their health, and for purposes of personal cleanliness. It became an important duty to watch over their health, and not allow fatigue to overcome them. They shared, in common with all, a large per-centage of illness arising from climate, as well as minor accidents from weight-carrying along bad roads.

"Kroomen.—Four hundred and fifty kroomen were landed from the ships of the squadron for the purpose of carrying provisions, tents, ammunition, clothing, &c., for the Naval Brigade. The entire absence of any mechanical means of transport necessitated the employment of human labour for everything. These men's loads were of a uniform weight of 50 lbs., carried invariably on the head, according to the custom of the country. On the arrival of the Naval Brigade at the Prah, on the 3rd of January 1874, the transport department of the whole expedition suffered very severely from desertions of hundreds of native allies, and the broken faith of native princes. During a delay of seventeen days these men were placed at the disposal of the Army Control Department, and they were constantly employed carrying food and ammunition from station to station, from the Coast along the line of march, walking on an average twenty miles a day. This increased duty told very severely on their health; in addition to which many of them were very delicate, the whole coast of Africa having been placed under contribution. Any one who volunteered was accepted, no medical examination as to their fitness being entertained. It was very distressing to witness the broken-down, fatigued, and worn aspect many of them bore after their day's work; and, as it was only by the intervention of a medical officer's opinion that they were excused, these men entailed much additional professional attendance. Sore feet, contusions, minor accidents from bad roads, as well as dysentery, diarrhoea, phthisis, and remittent fever, were the prevalent affections. The daily sick-list often exceeded thirty, the climate, hardship, and fatigue telling greatly on their constitutions.

"The diseases in the brigade arising from the influence of climate were fevers, dysentery, and diarrhoea, complicated and uncomplicated. The very expeditionary nature of the campaign limited one's opportunity for any lengthened observation or experience. The moment illness manifested itself in any one, he was immediately removed from the strength of the force. As it will naturally suggest itself, 'a flying column,' which was the feature of the expedition, could not be harrassed by a crowd of sick; therefore very limited chances were afforded of watching either prodromata or progress of the diseases. A fortunate exception arose during the delay of seventeen days at the Prah; and I was enabled to keep

up

up a daily history of the men of the brigade again in the hospital established at the Prah, whither all those sent back from Ashanti territory collected till my own return, when I resumed charge of them; and again during a forced march of twenty-five miles from Accofuma to Prahsu, where I overtook the wounded from Amoaful, and kept all under my charge till arrival at the Coast. The medical experience of the expedition showed the gradual advance of the ill effects of climate on the constitution of Europeans, teaching the lesson that, in this climate, all enterprise should be expeditionary, and, above all, conducted at a suitable period of the season.

“ *Fevers.—Remittent Fevers.*—The fevers which came under observation were divisible into two classes, estimated by their severity and complications, viz.:—

“ 1st. That form of violent attack where, from the outset, the accessions attain a high intensity, and indicate a want of, or loss of resiliency of the vital powers, and,

“ 2nd. Where the disease, acting with some mysterious agency on the nervous system, either paralyses the vital powers, or terminates in loss of motion of a limb.

“ The first form was painfully illustrated in the person of an officer whose illness began with some slight irregularity of the bowels, but so little did this symptom influence his condition, that it might have continued throughout without creating alarm, but the mental despondency and dejection became in the end the leading features of his illness. Day after day it became distressing to witness the insufficiency of any remedial effort to restore health, nor indeed can I conceal the difficulty experienced in arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, etiologically, as to what constituted his illness. The case was, in my opinion, one of malarious origin, affecting in an obscure manner the nervous, and especially the mental powers. It had a fatal termination, and the most careful autopsy failed to detect any cause of death.

“ The second form was illustrated in the person of a petty officer who was placed on the sick-list at Prahsu. He had been landed for sixteen days; he was suffering from fever, but he stated that one night during the march from Cape Coast Castle he felt as if he had been lying on his right arm with the wrist twisted under him, experiencing a sensation of ‘needles and pins’ in the limb; he did not complain of it, however, thinking it might pass off. The fever presented the usual characteristics of the disease, the nocturnal accession being the most severe, and during each paroxysm the right arm became extremely painful, and the power of raising it was much lessened. As he was unable to proceed with the brigade he was sent back to his ship with the view of being sent to the Cape of Good Hope for change of air. He was under medical treatment at the Naval Hospital, Simon’s Bay, for seven months, when he was discharged convalescent, having only partially regained the power of his arm. There was great wasting of the deltoid and supra scapular muscles, and he was ultimately invalided. This sequel

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(Paralysis) is peculiar to remittent fever, and no doubt shows that the nervous sympathy of the constitution is peculiarly obnoxious to the influence of malaria.

“ *General Treatment.*—In the first class of patients it was essentially necessary to support the vital powers by moderate and judicious allowance of stimuli to withstand the debilitating effects of the progress of disease; the rapid disintegration and metamorphosis of the tissues indicating that support was required. Indeed, in such a state of paralysis of all the reparative powers of the system, and all arrest of assimilation, it was useless to give medicines in any form.

“ In the second class, the primary object was removal as speedily as possible from the influence of the climate, trusting to change of air, and the concurrent mental change to effect what no treatment could secure.

“ In other varieties of the same fever, measures which experience has long established were found useful; beginning with a mild laxative to relieve any congestion of the chylo-poietic viscera; the use of a weak solution of bicarb. of potass or soda, which has a special solvent action on the bile, the liver always being engaged in those maladies; hydrocyanic acid, which has a special sedative effect, independent of allaying the constant irritability of the stomach. When remission was established, quinine was administered in small doses, frequently repeated, in preference to large, for this obvious reason, that it guaranteed the greater chance of assimilation. Convalescence was assisted by tonics of mineral acids, bitter infusions, beer, porter, and good diet.

“ With regard to ‘ Warburg’s Tincture,’ I own I did not feel justified in using it in every case; but when I had reason to apprehend that the attack was not likely to become complicated, and would be unaccompanied by very severe constitutional sympathy, I employed it with invariably good results. It appears to possess the charm of being admissible in any stage of the fever.

“ *Dysentery.*—From inquiries I made amongst the Fantis and Assims, I learnt that dysentery was as well known to them as fever.

“ *Diarrhœa.*—The cases admitted easily yielded to treatment, and in most cases were accompanied with fever, the one alternating with the other.

“ *Gunshot Wounds.*—Of the forty-five gunshot wounds inflicted by the enemy in the naval brigade, three were fatal; two dangerous; fifteen very severe; fourteen severe; and eleven slight. The musket used by the Ashantis was a long barrel flint gun in the very great majority of cases. At times an Enfield rifle was found. The projectiles used were slugs made of lead, of small pieces of iron, and at times of iron-stone, or small stones. They were always multiple, three to five, irregular in shape, and weighing about ninety grains.

“ *Concluding Remarks.*—On a general review of the campaign, there is no difficulty in accounting for the climatic illnesses with which

which the brigade was visited. Marching almost every day through a marshy, malarious country, in a state of fatigue arising from harass and exhaustion; walking over such uncomfortable roads, with a temperature ranging from 80° to 85°, and carrying 40 lbs. weight, with straps and tight clothing; the atmosphere often very foul and dense; following in the track of an army who dropped their dead, and left those dying from famine, small-pox, and disease, to perish in the bush. Again, at the termination of four days' hard fighting and long marches, to bivouac without shelter or cover, exposed for seven hours to a heavy tornado storm of rain; then another day's engagement under arms for thirteen hours; at a time when the men had completed a journey of 160 miles, to march through a marsh putrid with filth, and remain for thirty-six hours in a city stinking with human decomposition. Again, there was the trial of reaction; to march back along roads at times impassable, and often having to wade three to five feet deep, in clothes which remained wet for the rest of the journey. These combined causes were sufficient to affect any constitution, and kept in a state of tension the mind of the wisest commander and skilful physician to combat their influences."

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These notes convey a fair impression of the duties which devolved upon a large part of the Force stationed on the West Coast of Africa in the beginning of the year 1874, and of the aggravated malarial and climatic influences to which it was exposed. For this reason it has been deemed advisable to introduce them as a preliminary to the consideration of the various forms of disease which appear in the Returns from the Force, in their usual order of nosological classification.

I. General Diseases.—Section A., or Febrile Group.

Under this head appear 556 cases of various forms of disease, viz., one of small-pox; one of varicella; 159 of simple continued fever; thirty-two of ague; 353 of remittent fever; and ten of erysipelas; and of these, one of simple continued fever, seven of ague, and 114 of remittent fever were invalided; and ten of remittent fever proved fatal.

Class I.
Sect. A.

Small-pox.—A single case of small-pox occurred in the Spiteful, in the person of a krooman "who," observes the medical officer* of the ship, "had been taken from the Union Company's steamer Bonny, at Cape Coast Castle, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of one of our kroomen. It was of the discrete variety, and the man recovered without any complication. He was placed in a hammock behind a screen between the booms, and not allowed to communicate

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Bradley Gregory.

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communicate with anyone but myself and his attendant, a krooman deeply pitted with small-pox. On his recovery, all bedding, clothes, hammock, &c., &c., were very carefully washed and disinfected. He stated that two white people were lying sick of the same disease on board the steamer when he was taken out of her. I took the opportunity of looking at the vaccination marks of the ship's company, and found them all good."

Varicella.—A single case of this form of eruptive fever appeared in the Flora at Simon's Bay, under the following circumstances, as detailed by the medical officer* of the ship:—"Before Her Majesty's ship Rattlesnake left for the West Coast of Africa and England, she discharged all her kroomen to us in consequence of an epidemic, thought to be varicella, having broken out amongst them; and while on board this ship they messed and slept underneath the fore-castle, and I inspected them every day for about three weeks, so that no man could conceal his complaint; then they were landed in the dockyard. Only one mild case, however, of this supposed disease occurred on board, and he was well enough to return to duty on the twelfth day. The complaint was ushered in by slight cough, and I daresay if I had not closely watched every man, I should not have noticed anything at all until I saw the eruption. It is all very well to look for symptoms of a disease in a white man, or at least in a man who can talk a language you understand perfectly, but how one can make himself believe that he can come to a perfect diagnosis of varicella in a krooman who cannot give you the very least information in any way, I cannot understand. I am aware that before I joined this ship, an epidemic of this supposed complaint broke out amongst the kroomen, and there was the greatest difference of opinion among the surgeons of the Fleet as to its exact nature; but on the strictest inquiry, I could not see or hear of a single case amongst the black population of Simon's Town since then. I think if a disease of the kind does exist here, or is common at only one period of the year, it is strictly, as far as I can find out, confined to the kroomen; and I believe it might more correctly be called Prickly Heat (*Lichen Tropicus*) than anything else. It stands to reason why one should think so, considering the way those wretched beings are berthed and huddled together, and that the limited space they have to live and sleep in would cause a cutaneous affection of this kind, it being the hottest season of the year, and varicella in a black man would be a very convenient name for it. Whatever the nature or name of the complaint may be, it does not appear to infect the white people of this place, or the black either in any way, and is, I am perfectly positive, a disease peculiar to kroomen. It does not in any way agree with the description of the disease given by the very best authorities on varicella, Cross, Trousseau, Willan, Gregory, Niemeyer, Möhe, and others. It makes little matter with kroomen what complaint they suffer from, for as soon as they know that you believe they are sick, they regularly "lie down to it."

The

* Surgeon Thomas Bolster.

The eruption in those men has certain peculiarities. After a day of a kind of malaise, it appears on the upper part of the body in the form of a papule, and in about twenty-four hours takes on a conical appearance with a slight exudation at the apex, which dries to about the size of a No. 8 shot, and seems to remain as if gummed into a kind of cup. If this is removed by force, and the papule squeezed, the whole of the upper part appears to give way, and as it were, a core seems to jump out, and very soon after the spot collapses, but there is no pitting. The removal of what I have called a core seems to be pleasant to the patient, and takes away the slight itching which is complained of before this is done. There appears to be a proper time to do this, and it is exactly when a whitish spot is seen through the first or second layers of the skin, and when, strange to say, as in small-pox, a kind of shotty feel is easily perceived when the hand is passed over the eruption, and the little tops come away at the slightest touch. I do not think that any more treatment is necessary than a purgative, and perhaps rest in bed. I have been led to make the foregoing remarks from several conversations I have had and heard on the subject."

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Class I.
Sect. A.

Simple Continued Fever.—Of this form of fever 159 cases appear in the Returns from the Squadron, the average duration of each case being six days. The Amethyst and the Druid were the vessels in which the largest numbers of cases occurred.

In the Amethyst there were thirty-nine cases of simple continued fever, but they will be more properly referred to hereafter in remarking on the cases of remittent fever that occurred in that ship.

There were fifty cases of simple continued fever in the Druid. They occurred during the first quarter of the year. They were of a mild character, but were followed by some degree of debility. The average duration of each case was five days.

Ague and Remittent Fever.—Thirty-two cases of ague, and 353 of remittent fever appear in the Returns from the force, of which seven of ague, and 114 of remittent fever, were invalided; and ten of remittent fever proved fatal.

There were seventy-two cases of remittent fever in the Active, concerning which the medical officer* of the ship observes:—"Seventy-two cases were under treatment, but of this number many were re-entries, as the disease is so apt to relapse. In almost all cases they occurred amongst the men who had returned from serving with the Naval Brigade in the Ashanti campaign. Of this number forty-five were discharged to duty, seventeen sent to hospital, and ten were invalided. They furnished a total of 554 days' sickness.

"The exposure to climatic influences which almost all these cases had incurred by being landed for various periods, from fifteen to eighty-

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eighty-four days, in a most unhealthy and malarious district, is sufficient cause to account for this illness. The only other source of contagion or infection was on the visit of the ship to the River Congo to coal. A party of five officers landed to shoot quail, and although only on shore for a few hours, and each having used quinine, they all were attacked on the twelfth day with a severe form of this malady. The very unhealthy nature of the climate of this river is so well known that it is unnecessary for me to describe it.

“The disease was generally preceded by languor, lassitude, and wandering pains in the back and limbs; loss of appetite, chills, or general malaise; at times accompanied with intense headache, nausea, vomiting, thirst; the patient was restless, and harassed with troublesome dreams, sleep never producing any refreshing influence. Pulse varying from 90 to 108. Temperature varying from 100° to 105°; the progress of the disease marked by rapid debility, loss of flesh and strength, arising from great metamorphosis of the tissues into disintegration. Remissions uncertain, at times partial. The complications were, cerebral sympathy, mild catarrhal symptoms, and occasionally diarrhœa.

“*Treatment.*—A small dose (three grains) of calomel, followed by castor oil at the outset. A drink of weak solution of bicarb. of potass. Draughts of acid hydrocyanic dil. with ten grains of bicarb. of soda proved most soothing in arresting the nausea and vomiting. When remission became established and the skin cool, quinine was given in five grain doses every three hours, until the patient had taken from twenty to thirty grains. A day's rest was then given, and his convalescence assisted by a tonic of iron and quinine, or dilute nitro-muriatic acid in a bitter infusion; generous diet, porter and wine; sponging the surface with tepid water and vinegar during the paroxysms; as also cold evaporating lotions to the head proved grateful.

“In some cases, in order to combat the adynamic symptoms, I found it necessary to give stimulants from the beginning, and indeed this is a feature which should never be lost sight of in the general treatment. Effervescing wines must be commended.”

In the Amethyst there were fifteen cases of remittent fever. In remarking on these cases the medical officer* of the ship has thought it advisable to speak of them in conjunction with thirty-nine cases of simple continued fever which occurred at or about the same time. He says:—“There are thirty-nine entries for simple continued fever or febricula, and fifteen for remittent. Both these classes in the present section exhibited so many symptoms in common, and identity of type, and appeared to be produced by the same cause or combination of causes, that I think it better to treat of them together in the present place. I have, however, placed them separately on the Table, having been guided in making the distinction principally by the presence or absence of distinct remissions. As a rule the
more

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, James Thomson.

more severe cases occurred among those who had served on shore, although several were developed in persons who had not been out of the ship.

“ Of the remittent cases, ten of the fifteen occurred in persons who had served in the Naval Brigade ; and of the continued form or febricula, eight, including several persons who had been employed at the Volta. Both forms were continually appearing until the end of March, when the last entries were made, just a month after leaving Cape Coast. . . . These fevers were all of a decidedly asthenic type. In those cases coming under my observation on the first invasion of the disease, there was generally either rigors, or repeated sense of chilliness, which had been present for one, two, or several days, languor, depression of spirits, want of appetite, and sometimes nausea; but in many the febrile state appeared to have been gradually and insidiously developed, without rigors of any appreciable kind. Intense frontal headache or giddiness, and sometimes pain in the eyeballs, was an invariable symptom, though, in common with others, it differed in degree, and was always aggravated during the exacerbation. In the majority of cases the latter was more distinct than the remission, and occurred in the evening or first part of the night. The skin felt above the normal temperature, or burning hot until the period of defervescence, although the thermometer marked a difference between these two stages of rather over 5°. The duration of the earlier exacerbations varied from seven or eight to forty-eight hours; and of the remissions from three to ten or twelve hours. In very many, however, the remissions were extremely indistinct, and in those I have recorded as continued fever they were absent altogether. The pulse was also invariably soft, and easily compressible, although the visible throbbing of the carotids would have led one to expect greater force. Its frequency averaged from 112 to 130 during the hot stage, and seldom fell below 90 until the subsidence of the disease, when it often became very infrequent as well as soft. Sleeplessness with jactitation was a common symptom; so also were tenderness of the epigastrium, nausea, and vomiting, and in several syncope. The expression of countenance was pathognomic; but in one only was there any yellowness of skin. As the conjunctivæ were not tinged in this instance, perhaps sallowness would be a better term. For the first forty-eight hours in this case the symptoms were allied to serous effusion on the brain. The pulse, at first rapid, soon sunk to 64, and he lay in a lethargic state, but had no delirium, and, constant as head symptoms were, the latter occurred in three cases only, and during the night in the latter stage of the fever. The appearance of the tongue was variable, from being almost normal or preternaturally red to dry brown with a red margin. In the more severe cases it was covered with a creamy fur (sometimes only a white film) through which, on close examination, a few red papillæ might be seen projecting, though entirely different from that seen in scarlatina. During exacerbation the middle became dry and often brown, on either side of the raphé, and base, while the margin continued moist and red. In those cases, where the tongue was either clean or too red, there was dryness and roughness also, except

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at the border. When remissions occurred there was a tendency to moistness, but as a rule the organ continued more or less dry during the course of the fever. The lips also were dry, and in some places cracked, and thirst was an urgent symptom. The bowels were invariably disordered, looseness with griping being the rule, but there were two or three in which they were rather obstinately constipated. The diarrhoea was often persistent, the evacuations bilious and watery, and becoming more scanty as the calls to stool increased in frequency. Two of these passed into cases of dysentery. Where the bowels were constipated, or the diarrhoea slight, there was a great tendency to chest symptoms, characterised by oppression of the breathing, and troublesome cough, which was generally dry and came on at a later period of the disease. In several physical examinations of these cases I have been unable to detect any abnormal sound, beyond a little increased vesicular murmur or wheezing, but not amounting to crepitation, neither was there appreciable dulness on percussion. It will probably be remembered that these examinations were not made under the most favourable circumstances, but every endeavour was made to procure me as much silence as possible whenever I required to make them. That there was in those cases some congestion in the lungs, and inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane, similar to that affecting the liver and intestinal tract, I have no doubt. No case of actual hæmoptysis came under my observation, but several (chiefly invalids belonging to other ships) stated that they had had such attacks on shore, and experienced relief, not only of the oppression of the chest, but also the head symptoms. One of these, who presented an exsanguine countenance, stated that he had lost a considerable quantity of blood on his way down to the coast. In one case only there was free epistaxis occurring on the seventh day, followed by immediate although only temporary relief of the sense of oppression within the chest, as well as of headache. In this case, also, the invasion of the disease was preceded for several days by severe otitis. In another the head symptoms were relieved on the appearance of free discharge from the right meatus, leaving only tenderness on pressure over the petrous bone. There was but little opportunity of taking careful note of critical discharges, but during the continuance of fever the urine was scanty and high coloured in those observed, which were usually the cases in which the patients were confined to their cots, and on its subsidence some of the patients themselves remarked that they made more water. In three or four cases the urine was tested for albumen, with negative results, and in one, on convalescence, there was much heat and irritation in micturition, as well as frequent desire, with acid reaction. These symptoms disappeared after a few doses of bicarbonate of potass in bitter infusion. In another convalescent the desire to pass water was sudden and uncontrollable, but this subsided on withholding beer, which, for one day only, had been substituted for wine. From these cases it would appear that the mucous membranes of the body generally are peculiarly obnoxious to the morbid condition of the blood, and are probably in some degree the emunctories of the poison, although the action may run so high as to produce trouble-

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some secondary disease, especially of the digestive tract. In another case received on board a fortnight after the commencement of the fever, there was an extensive eruption of pemphigus on the lower part of the trunk and thighs when he first presented himself, which afterwards assumed more of the appearance of rupia; and lastly, in a man who had not been out of the ship, erysipelas appeared on the right side of the nose, and extended to the eyes, forehead, and cheek. He had been ill for fourteen days, the symptoms being characterised by great feebleness of the vital powers. The course of the fever was similar to others of the same degree, and appeared to have subsided only to give place to this affection, which began to decline on the fourth day. He was discharged to Ascension Hospital convalescent, but on his return after ten days' treatment he presented the symptoms of dysentery, and had a protracted convalescence.

"Hitherto I have been alluding to the more severe cases, the duration of which it is difficult to determine, as ten were sent to hospital and five invalided, at a time when it was uncertain that the fever had run its course or been shortened. Probably from five to fourteen days is about the average duration of febrile action, and this was in all followed by great debility, in some amounting to cachexia, and protracted convalescence. The latter could scarcely be said to take place at all in the climate of the Coast, where, in the battle with disease, ground once lost could never be recovered. Even trifling wounds or mosquito bites took on an unhealthy action, and either healed with difficulty and unsoundly, or not at all, until we entered a purer atmosphere.

"The milder cases averaged from three to eight or ten days, and generally had for the exciting cause more or less exposure to the sun when employed on boat duty, and especially in coaling ship. All were, however, put off the list at as early a date as possible, for duty, though for the most part nominal, facilitated recovery, not only by the purer air of the upper deck, but by keeping the mind employed instead of brooding over symptoms, real or imaginary, down below.

"The cases of remittent fever occurring on board presented no difference, either in symptoms or degree, from those contracted on shore. With the exception of terrestrial emanations, which are not generally believed capable of exerting morbid influences, after passing over a certain tract of water, the conditions were the same, viz., a high temperature, with moist atmosphere, solar heat, and impure air on the lower deck from crowding, as well as pretty constant hard work. To these, I think, may be added an insufficiently nutritious diet. I was informed that the party on shore was victualled the same as on board, which was five days salt and two preserved or fresh meat days in the week. But when we come to the proportions attacked in the brigade, we find that fever was the rule, and health a rare exception, while the converse existed on board. Of the forty-seven landed between the 29th of November and 1st of January three only retained their health. Thirty-one were attacked by climatic disease on shore, and seven after rejoining the ship, and six were wounded. Of the total number also, twenty were disposed of without returning to the ship, six were invalided on board, and
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four sent to hospital. Sixteen ultimately returned to duty, and one I have been unable to trace. Some of these belong to last year's returns, and have been dealt with, but I thought it instructive to review the subject as a whole. Three out of five officers were invalided. Between the 17th and 20th of February, on which latter date the general re-embarkation took place, of eighteen officers and men, five arrived ill, having already been under treatment. Six complained, and were placed on the sick-list immediately on arrival, and four between the 23rd and 25th. Those attacked with fever after returning on board had generally been healthy while serving on shore, and it would appear that the change to a comparatively purer atmosphere precipitated the disease. Two marines and an officer were landed at Addafoah, on the Volta, and although only there ten days, two of the number suffered from fever.

"Whether any prophylactic treatment can be completely successful in this climate, is a problem for the future. I confess to considerable disappointment in the present case, although I think it probable that the daily administration of four-grain doses of quinine had a modifying influence. It is, moreover, worthy of remark, that I have heard of no case having a fatal termination. As regards treatment, happily the subject is less doubtful, and I have every confidence in the sheet anchor, quinine, when administered in a moderately full dose and at the proper time. I have never exceeded ten-grain doses, and these were only given during remissions, and in by far the greater number produced a marked impression on the disease. There was no cutting short, as sometimes happens in intermittent fever, but the exacerbations became less severe or slowly melted away. During the period of febrile excitement a saline mixture, containing sulphate of magnesia and bicarbonate and nitrate of potassa, was given, and for drink generally a weak solution of the chlorate of potass. Severe vomiting was allayed by soda water, and sometimes by ice. Constipation or symptoms indicative of hepatic congestion were relieved by full doses of the sulphate of magnesia combined with quinine, and irritation of the bowels by castor oil, with opium and tincture of rhubarb. As a placebo, chlorodyne was most efficient; but in cases followed by protracted diarrhœa, lead and opium, or sulphate of copper pills were given, and starch and opium enemata administered. The hair was invariably cut short, and much relief experienced by the application of cold cloths to the forehead, more especially if iced. I am indebted to the authorities on board the *Victor Emmanuel* for a regular though moderate supply of this most grateful and useful remedy whenever we were at Cape Coast. In several cases of severe and persistent headache blisters were applied to the nape of the neck, but with no very encouraging results. Conservative treatment was of prime importance, and a well-regulated and nourishing diet, with a liberal allowance of wine, and, in some cases, of spirits, was not only indicated but followed by satisfactory results. The careful sponging of the whole body, and frequent changing of the bed and bed linen, was not only comforting to the patient, but a most important adjunct in the treatment."

In the *Argus* there was one case of ague, and twenty-nine of remittent fever. Of these latter, sixteen referable to the Naval Brigade

brigade were all invalided, while those contracted on board were generally of a mild type, and very amenable to treatment. One fatal case, however, occurred in the person of a seaman who had come out from England as a supernumerary, and who had been complaining during the whole passage. As the troop ship in which he came arrived after the war was over, he and several other supernumeraries were sent on shore at Ascension till their services were required. A few days after joining the *Argus* this man was seized with the usual symptoms of fever, which proved fatal on the seventh day of treatment.

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There were two cases of ague and ten of remittent fever in the *Ariel*. Both cases of ague occurred in one man, who was very subject to the disease. All the cases of remittent fever were the result of exposure to malarious influences at Fernando Po, where the ship coaled, during heavy rain, and although the awnings were sloped, a considerable number of the men got wet. The smell peculiar to tropical vegetation was markedly perceptible in the mornings and evenings. The ten cases of fever occurred in the persons of five men. The symptoms were of the usual kind, but severe, "the chief difficulties," the medical officer* says, "to contend with being intense heat of surface, violent headache, epigastric oppression, and vomiting, with sleeplessness. Great relief was experienced by cold sponging the surface, while a lime rubbed over the forehead, and the head wrapped up in a wet cloth, seemed to relieve the headache as much as anything. As regards the epigastric oppression and vomiting, every remedy at our disposal was tried, including sinapisms, hydrocyanic acid, chloroform in effervescing draughts, and bismuth, but often without any apparent benefit. A couple of drops of chloroform in a little soda water or lemonade seemed to be retained more readily than anything else. The most distressing symptoms of all were the headache and sleeplessness at night, the patient often praying for a sleeping draught. In these cases a dose of tincture of opium or liq. morphinæ, guarded by a few drops of tincture of hyoscinus, often had the desired effect. Quinine was, of course, administered at the proper time and in the usual manner, while port wine was given almost from the first, in small quantities, it being often retained when everything else was rejected."

In the *Barracouta* there was only one case of remittent fever. It occurred in the person of a man who was so debilitated from the effects of a previous attack, that it was found necessary to invalid him. The immunity from malarial fevers which this ship enjoyed, is attributed to the fact that none of the men were landed during the year.

There were ten cases of remittent fever in the *Beacon*, eight of which occurred during the Midsummer quarter. The medical officer,† who was at the time doing duty in the ship, says:—"Her Majesty's gun vessel *Beacon* arrived at Simon's Bay from the West Coast of Africa on the 29th of March. While on the Coast several
of

* Surgeon John Mackie.

† Surgeon Thomas Bolster.

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of her crew were landed, and several even went some distance up country. On inquiry, I was told that there had been many cases of fever on board, and the crew looked anything but healthy when I first saw them. During the short time that they have been under my care, there has been no less than eight cases of remittent fever, no doubt the result of malarious poisoning while on the Coast, as it certainly is not owing to the ship, which is clean, and free from bilge smell. Each case was ushered in by rigors and vomiting, and the evening was the usual time for the attack to commence. This usually lasted the whole night; and in the morning, each man when he presented himself at the dispensary, was a most pitiable spectacle. Their appearance was as follows: countenance yellow, eyes sunken and bloodshot, tongue thickly coated with a pale whitish fur, anorexia, headache, and pain over the liver, and as a rule confined bowels. The treatment in each case was somewhat similar, viz., purgatives, and afterwards bicarbonate of soda, in infusion of gentian. For the first few days, quinine seemed to do more harm than good, and it appeared to produce vomiting, even after the bowels had acted well. I considered it necessary to invalid two of the cases."

There was one case of ague, and seven of remittent fever in the Bittern, but no information is given in connection with them.

There were four cases of remittent fever in the Coquette. They were all, it is said, by the medical officer* of the ship, "of a mild character as regards duration; but in two cases the fever ran very high for a short period. The remission generally appeared in the morning, but sometimes in the afternoon. In these cases, the cause was exposure to the sun on shore; but in one case the cause was doubtful, as the patient, a blue jacket, had not been on shore, and was not more exposed on board than his shipmates, who were unaffected. The treatment adopted was in the first place a dose of calomel to relieve the constipation which invariably existed, and to improve the secretions. Fresh lime juice in effervescence with bicarbonate of soda to allay the incessant vomiting; this was also somewhat relieved by a sinapism over the epigastrium. And finally, on the first abatement of the symptoms, I gave ten grain doses of quinine. The diet was arrowroot and light soups; and during the convalescence, chicken and port wine."

There were five cases of remittent fever of a mild type in the Dromedary, of which all the information obtained is that they got well before the thirteenth day.

There were five cases of ague, and forty-two of remittent fever in the Druid, which were all more or less complicated with other diseases. Four suffered also from dysenteric symptoms; two from enlargement and tenderness of the spleen; three from congestion and enlargement of the liver; one from hæmoptysis and a tendency

to

* Surgeon R. A. Bernal, M.D.

to tubercular deposit; four from congestion of the lungs, and all from more or less derangement of the digestive system and bowels, and three were attacked with intermittent fever of the tertian type, when convalescent.

There were nineteen cases of ague and sixteen of remittent fever in the Encounter. They were for the most part the result of exposure to malaria at Cape Coast, where many of the men were landed. In some observations on a case of ague that occurred on board, the medical officer* says:—"In this, as in many other instances, the intermittent followed the remittent form, which brings one to the causation of the disease, and the '*materies morbi*.' I should think there was little doubt that the poison producing these two types of fever was one and the same, *i.e.*, malarious exhalations from rank and decaying vegetable matter. This poison may be taken in by the lungs or absorbed by the skin; and I think with Dr. Flint (a celebrated American writer and authority) that water is a frequent and great source of the poison. I know on good authority that our men often drank very dirty water on the march, but not one of them had dysentery; whereas a great many had remittent fever. Water, I imagine, would hold the poison in a very concentrated form.

"With regard to the pathology of fever, happily it is not a disease that often kills primarily, although doubtless it frequently leaves its mark; one, therefore, has not had the opportunity of seeing a post-mortem in a well authenticated case; but Virchow, Flint, and others agree that there is a deposit of bronze pigment in the hepatic cells, spleen, &c., hence the peculiar discoloration and cachectic appearance patients get after repeated attacks."

It does not appear necessary to refer to the cases of remittent fever occurring in the remaining ships of the squadron, and reference therefore will only be made to those which appear in the Returns from the Naval Brigade. One hundred and twenty-two cases appear on Table 5, in connection with this Force; and on Table 3 it will be observed that of them, eighty-one were invalidated for the sequelæ of the fever. On the same Table also, there appear two men of the Marine Battalion invalidated for remittent fever, and twenty more for debility, which may be considered as a sequela of remittent fever. It is to be observed, however, that the whole Marine Battalion sent out to the Coast in 1873, was so completely broken down by the end of that year, that the entire Force was embarked in Her Majesty's ship *Amethyst* on the 14th of December, and conveyed to Ascension for further treatment, change of air, and disposal. The medical officer in charge of the Naval Brigade, after summarily detailing the services of the Battalion in 1873, says of it:—"From the foregoing epitome of the services of this Force, and of the exposures and hardships they endured, it will create no wonder that on my taking charge of them on their final return from the Bush on the 16th of November 1873, I found them in a state of complete decrepitude, climate worn, and cachectic, and without a particle

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* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, R. J. McMorris.

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particle of vital resiliency of constitution." Under these circumstances, the Marine Battalion was not actively employed on the West Coast of Africa in 1874; and the cases of invaliding in connection with it, which appear on Table 3, occurred in the persons of men who were invalided either at Ascension or elsewhere in 1874 for the sequelæ of fever contracted on service in 1873. The cases of remittent fever occurring in the Naval Brigade, have already been referred to in the general history of that Force.

The further Medical History of the Naval Brigade and Marine Battalion, appears in the Medical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar for the Lady quarter of 1874, and is thus given by the medical officer* under whose charge the officers and men came:—

"Of the officers and men admitted from the Gold Coast (Africa), who had taken part in the Ashanti War, there were twenty remaining from last quarter; of these, fourteen had formed part of the 110 pioneers who had left the shores of England on the 13th of May 1873. These men had suffered much from exposure to severe and unusual climatic influences; for by great endeavours they had paved the way, and had insured success to the troops which came after.

"Of these twenty, six still continue under treatment; three for remittent fever; one for dysentery; one for epileptic seizures which followed upon an attack of remittent fever; and one for rheumatism which had engrafted itself upon his constitution, after having become debilitated by fever contracted on the Gold Coast. Although some time has elapsed since the date of the first seizure, the constitution of these men is much shaken; their appearance, even at present, is marked with the stamp which an African climate usually carries with it. The case of dysentery, which on admission presented many causes for anxiety regarding its ultimate issue, has greatly improved, but the subject of it is still liable to relapses, evinced by frequent recurrent attacks of diarrhœa attended with weakness. Of the remittent fever cases, one is shattered in health; from a hale, hearty, robust man that he was before starting from Portsmouth in May 1873, he has become thin, sallow, and worn; and from fourteen stone (his weight previous to his departure for the Coast) he is now reduced to nine stone; the loss of flesh and great debility under which he labours, is a proof of the great shock his constitution has undergone.

"Two of these original 110 have been invalided; one for ear affection which attacked and effectually destroyed the tympanum; the other for rheumatic affection to which he became subject when recovering from the remittent fever which he had contracted whilst serving on the Gold Coast, and which so injured his constitution as to render him unfit for further service.

"Of the officers and men who served in the Ashanti War, there have

* Deputy Inspector General J. J. L. Donnet, M.D.

have been admitted into the medical wards of this hospital during the quarter terminating the 31st of March 1874,—

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" For remittent fever or its effects	-	-	124
„ Dysentery	-	-	13
„ Rheumatic affections after fever	-	-	5
„ Debility, the effects of sunstroke	-	-	4

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" Of the two former affections, namely, remittent fever, and dysentery, thirty-five had never been on shore; they had contracted their diseases on board their ships; the symptoms which these men presented were not of a severe type, but were of sufficient intensity to cause removal to a more bracing and more healthy climate to be considered necessary.

" The cases of remittent fever were, as a rule, ushered in by chills, followed sometimes by vomiting and high fever, merging after a time into the intermittent type, which assumed a quotidian in some, a tertian in others, whilst in several it took upon itself an irregular form, and left the subject in so weak a state as to necessitate removal to a northern climate.

" Of the men who had been on shore, some had been quartered at Cape Coast Castle, or Elmina; some had been to Dunquan and Abrakrampa; some had succeeded in reaching the Sacred Prah; while others, more fortunate, had fought at Amoaful, and had entered Coomassie before the ghastly pestilent air breathed its foul breath upon them. Of those among them who had followed the march into Coomassie after the battle of Amoaful, few comparatively were attacked with either remittent fever or dysentery; it was not until they had turned their backs upon the capital of the kingdom of Ashanti, and had commenced the return march towards the Coast, that these affections multiplied among them. This immunity from disease was partly due to the excitement which had braced their nervous systems, and resisted the evil influences; partly to the climate, which was not of so deadly a nature as that which obtained within the precincts of the country under the British Protectorate.

" The severity of the type which this fever had assumed during the return march, and during the stay on the Coast previous to embarkation, had become mitigated on the passage to England, under the better diet, the mental rest, and the anticipation of a return to their homes. These genial influences acted materially and beneficially upon these men, so much so, that the only marked symptoms which they presented at the time of their admission, were a degree of languor and general weakness expressed in various grades.

" Comparing these last cases with those who had landed from H. M. S. Himalaya in August 1873, and whose history has been given in a former Report,* the type of disease was less severe, the climate had been less cruel, it had spared them the very severe symptoms

* Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the Year 1873, page 201 et seq.

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symptoms which characterised these diseases among those of the first men who had landed on that coast.

“ Although it has been noted that several had suffered, and a few were still suffering, from dysentery on their admission into this hospital, no one of them presented anything like the severe signs of the disease which attacked those of the invalids who were the first admitted from the Gold Coast. The symptoms of the last admitted were milder and more amenable to treatment; they did not exhibit the worn, wan, and broken appearance which characterised the first, nor were their sufferings as great. There was a degree of cheerfulness among them; they had gone through the campaign, had been successful, and had left no work undone, and consequently carried away no regret; whilst with the men who were first admitted, these cheering hopes did not exist; they had been obliged to leave the Coast whilst matters were in a state of uncertainty; they felt the consciousness of having smoothed the difficulties, and of having, by their great exertions, made clear the passage through the British Protectorate into the enemy's land, and they felt the regret that the deadly effects of the climate had debarred them from reaping the benefits of the work they had accomplished.

“ The subjects of the cases of remittent fever which form the admissions during this quarter, stated that when first seized, or whilst the fever was incubating in them, their appetite for food was gone, they loathed all meats, using in preference farinaceous diet. After leaving the Coast, their desire for animal food did not return for some time, and several, even after their arrival in England, fed upon milk, farinaceous matters, and eggs, in preference. The cold weather was felt even more severely by these men on their arrival in England.

“ Among those who formed part of the first expedition to the Gold Coast, one has become the subject of epileptic seizure, in whom some hereditary latent taint may have become developed by the debility which followed upon an attack of remittent fever; another fell into a state of great debility after fever, and upon this state a phthisical affection engrafted itself; in several, rheumatic affections became developed, induced by imbibing the malarious poison.

“ One very severe case of dysentery was admitted on the 20th of March, from Her Majesty's ship Tamar; the subject of it was an officer. From the history that could be gathered, it appears that whilst on the Gold Coast in January last, this officer was attacked with remittent fever; the attack must, however, have been of a mild character, from his ability to resume his duties shortly after. In the commencement of February he landed at Cape Coast Castle, and there slept one night. It was on the 5th of March following, whilst his ship was on her way to England, that he was seized with chills, followed by pyrexia and looseness of bowels; he made application for medical assistance shortly after, when the disease was diagnosed as dysentery of an acute form. When he had reached Portsmouth on the 19th of March, the symptoms had declared as belonging to a very advanced stage of the disease. The expression of the countenance, the extreme exhaustion, the small and quick pulse, so small at times that it could scarcely be felt; the cold, clammy,

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clammy, and perspiring skin, the severe abdominal pains, with the large amount of blood that issued from the bowels, stamped the disease as of the gravest.

"Curative measures were put into practice immediately after admission. Ipecacuanha, in 3 ss. doses; gallic acid; opium, combined with sulphate of copper; injections of starch and opium; poppy head fomentations to the abdomen; Faradysation when collapsed, with brandy, wine, ammonia, &c., were all tried with no avail. The patient sank on the third day after admission, and on the eighteenth day of the disease.

"From the ileo-cæcal valve to the anus, the mucous coat had lost its smooth appearance, it had become softer, and had assumed a multi-coloured aspect which, not inaptly, might be compared to velvet which had been dyed variously, for while some parts were of a deep mulberry colour, others had an ochrey hue, others again wore a slatey appearance.

"Throughout the whole track the membrane was covered with innumerable ulcerations, varying in form, in size, and in depth. Here and there were observed elevated portions, of which some were of a white and some of a strawberry colour; in the white portion a purulent matter was found, whilst the darker elevations, when scraped away, left a solution of continuity, and when washed wore the appearance of the ulcers which surrounded it. These ulcerations were neither of equal size nor of equal depth; some had corroded superficially, and had simply attacked the mucous coat; others had sunk deeper, and had implicated both mucous and muscular coats; but in none had the serous been invaded, for nothing like a perforation was met with in any part of its course. It was from these numberless ulcerated surfaces that the large quantity of blood lost during lifetime had found an exit. From the size which these ulcerations presented, it was natural to suppose that the ulcerative process had commenced over the whole surface of the mucous membrane at one and the same time, for the size and appearance of each, though they differed in colour, were about the same; and those which had eaten into the muscular coats—the most numerous—had eaten equally in depth.

"It was a matter of surprise to find so vast an amount of disease occurring in so short a space of time, for death had followed on the eighteenth day of the disease.

"In no portion of this membrane was there met with the lardaceous appearance which was observed in several of the cases of dysentery admitted into hospital during the first part of the Ashanti War. In this last case there had not been time for its formation, for, as usually observed, this lardaceous appearance only occurs in cases of prolonged dysentery.

"From the large amount of blood which had made its escape during the lifetime of this patient, I had expected to have found an anæmic appearance of the mucous coat of this portion of the intestine; I was therefore surprised to meet with the dark purple and red appearances which marked the coat in the various portions of its course.

"The liver weighed 3 lbs. 1 oz., was of a fawn colour, and when cut into was bloodless; innumerable oil globules were observed in its

substance.

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substance. So great was the quantity of oil globules found in the muscular tissue of the heart, that had this officer recovered from this attack of dysentery he might very probably at some future, and perhaps at no very distant period of time, have found his death in fatty degeneration of the heart, for the muscular fibres had lost all appearance of striæ and were quite granular, as proved by histological examination.

"The disease would have seemed at its commencement to have been simply an erythematous inflammation of the mucous coat of the large intestine, induced by the absorption of the dysenteric poison, which affecting the glands and gradually progressing had finally culminated in the ulcerative process which was observed.

"The spleen was of a natural size and consistency. The absence of splenic complication in the case under consideration seemed to prove that dysentery was running its course singly and simply, and was in no way connected with any remittent fever influence; whereas in the cases first admitted the dysentery had been complicated with remittent fever, and the combined pathological appearances, viz., the ulceration and splenic enlargement were due, the first (the ulceration) to the dysenteric disease, the latter (the splenic enlargement) to the absorption of the remittent fever poison, and that whilst in these first cases two diseases were running a parallel course in one and the same person, this last case presented a simple form of malarious dysentery, uncomplicated and individualised in its character."

This Report may be said to complete the medical history of the Naval Brigade and Marine Battalion employed on shore on the Gold Coast during the Ashanti Campaign.

II. General Diseases, Section B.,—or Constitutional Group.

Class II.
Sect. B.

Under this head appear 231 cases of various forms of disease, viz., 168 of rheumatism; forty of primary syphilis; eight of secondary syphilis; thirteen of phthisis pulmonalis; one of gout; and one of scrofula; and of these, seven of rheumatism, eleven of phthisis pulmonalis, and one of scrofula were invalided; and two of phthisis pulmonalis and one of scrofula proved fatal. There was also a death from diabetes, with no corresponding case. The subject of it had been entered on the sick-list and invalided for debility.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of rheumatism to the extent of 16·7 per 1,000. There was also a reduction to the extent of ·7 in the ratio of invaliding for this disease. In most of the cases the disease was of climatic origin, being a sequela of remittent fever.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Forty cases of primary syphilis, and eight of secondary syphilis, were under treatment during the year, but there was no loss to the public service by invaliding or death, from either form of the disease. Each case of primary syphilis was on an average forty-two days under treatment, and each case of secondary syphilis eleven days.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.**Class III.**

Under this head appear eighty cases of various forms of disease, of which eighteen were invalided and two proved fatal.

Meningitis.—A fatal case of this disease occurred in the person of a krooman of the Active. Neither previous nor subsequent to his admission to the Naval Hospital at Simon's Bay, where he died, could much information be obtained as to his symptoms, and he did not seem to be able to communicate them even to the interpreter. He gradually became insensible, and sunk with marked oppression of breathing. Post-mortem examination revealed inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and ramollissement of its substance. The pericardium was found distended with bloody serum, and on opening the heart fibrinous clots were found in the right auricle and ventricle.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:**Class IV.**

Under this head appear eighteen cases of various forms of disease, of which five were invalided, and three proved fatal. Of the fatal cases two were from organic disease of the heart, and one from pericarditis.

Pericarditis.—The fatal case of pericarditis occurred in the person of a krooman of the Spiteful. Its history is incomplete from no examination of the body having been made after death. He was placed on the sick-list with obscure pains in the limbs, and some amount of fever. He complained of want of sleep, and of pain in the epigastric region. On examination the pericardium was found by the stethoscope to be the seat of inflammation accompanied by some endocarditis. On the morning of his death he got out of his hammock to go to the "head," and remaining longer than appeared necessary, some of his messmates went to look for him, and found him lying on the upper deck, dead.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.**Classes V.
and VI.**

This class of disease is represented by twelve cases of sympathetic bubo, and one of glandular tumour. Each case of bubo was on an average between twenty-two and twenty-three days under treatment, and the case of glandular disease ten days.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.**Class VII.**

One hundred and eighty-three cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which three were invalided, and seven proved fatal. Catarrh contributed 164 to the total number of cases, each case being on an average between five and six days under treatment.

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Class VII.

Pneumonia.—All the fatal cases were the result of pneumonia. With one exception, they all occurred in the persons of kroomen, a race in which inflammatory diseases of the lung are usually of a very serious character. The exceptional case occurred in the person of one of the men of the Marine Battalion, and the disease was a sequela of fever contracted on the Gold Coast.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

Under this head appear 539 cases of various forms of disease, of which forty-two were invalided, and nine proved fatal. Compared with the preceding twelve months there was a reduction in the ratio of cases to the extent of 93·5 per 1,000, and in the ratio of mortality of 1·9 per 1,000. There was an increase, however, in the invaliding rate equal to 1·9 per 1,000. Cynanche contributed sixty-two; dyspepsia, 131; dysentery, forty; diarrhœa, 220, and colic and constipation forty-nine, to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was on an average nearly six days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia between five and six days; each case of dysentery between twenty-one and twenty-two days; each case of diarrhœa between six and seven days, and each case of colic and constipation between four and five days.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—There were two cases of dysentery and twenty-seven of diarrhœa in the Active. Both cases of dysentery were invalided. The cases of diarrhœa could be traced, it is said, to some functional derangement of the digestive system, except in those cases which were invalided, and in whom fever of a remittent type was also present.

There were two cases of dysentery and four of diarrhœa in the Amethyst, with reference to which the medical officer observes:—"The two cases of dysentery were associated with Coast fever, although the symptoms of the former disease only presented themselves after a stay of ten days at Ascension Hospital. In one case there was premonitory diarrhœa before his discharge to hospital, but in the other there was no bowel complaint until after his return to the ship. These cases were treated by starch and opium enemata, in addition to the ipecacuan and other allied treatment, and they ran a somewhat chronic course. The ipecacuan, when given in one large dose, was not only satisfactory, but almost specific in its results. I gave it in the form of pills, at 10 a.m., so as to interfere as little as possible with sustenance, and in no instance did nausea or vomiting result. I found one full dose in the twenty-four hours quite sufficient. Its action in the first instance was sudorific, and then followed by relief of griping, and especially of tenesmus. After the second or third dose also the calls to stool were less frequent, and the character of the evacuations changed for the better.

"Diarrhœa was a common accompaniment of febrile complaints. There were only four cases as a primary disease of sufficient importance to require entry on the sick-list. They averaged only two days' treatment, and were of little moment."

Little

Little or no information whatever is given in connection with eight cases of dysentery and thirty of diarrhœa which occurred in the Argus. The majority of the cases of dysentery appear to have been the result of climatic exposure in men who had served in the Naval Brigade.

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In the Coquette there were four cases of dysentery and one of diarrhœa. The medical officer* of the ship states that, one of the cases of dysentery occasioned him "no little anxiety. The patient had not been on shore, and, therefore, it could not have arisen from drinking impure water, or from exposure to the miasmata of the bush or jungle. Neither was there any history of impropriety of diet, and I am inclined to impute its causation to the climatorial influence of the Gold Coast. Two of the three remaining cases were kroomen, who contracted the complaint while serving as carriers in the Army of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the disease was most probably engendered by drinking pool or lagoon water. The case of diarrhœa occurred in an officer, and most likely had its origin in eating too freely of fruit, and also in exposure to the heavy night dews."

Class VIII.

In the Druid there were two cases of dysentery and thirteen of diarrhœa. Of the former type of disease the medical officer† observes:—"Two cases of dysentery appeared in the persons of two kroomen who served on shore with the Naval Brigade proceeding to Coomassie. They were pure cases, and were not complicated with any symptoms of remittent fever. Under the ipecacuan treatment, followed by quinine, and with attention to diet, care, &c., they soon recovered, and were discharged to their native place, Sierra Leone, on the arrival of the ship there in March. Several other cases of dysentery appeared, but these patients were suffering previously from remittent fever, and are returned under that head."

There were six cases of dysentery and twenty-two of diarrhœa, among the crew of the Flora serving on shore at Ascension. Two of the cases of dysentery occurred in the person of an officer, who had originally contracted the disease in China, and was rarely free from the effects of it. The other cases were contracted in the island, where the disease is by no means uncommon. In fact, it is stated to be incident to almost all people soon after their arrival on the Island of Ascension.

Of diarrhœa, the principal medical officer‡ on the island states, that "every one suffers from this complaint, or else painful constipation, during the hot season"; and again, that "dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and colic are at all times common complaints amongst the men employed out of doors on this island."

The history of the cases occurring among the men of the Naval Brigade and Marine Battalion has been already given.

Other Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—Under this head appear three deaths from peritonitis, two in men belonging to the crew

* Surgeon Marcus Allen. † Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, W. J. Baird, M.D.

‡ Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, J. Breakey, M.D.

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Class VIII.

crew of the *Flora* serving on shore at Ascension, and one in a marine of the *Encounter*.

Jaundice.—Under this head appears a death. It occurred in the person of the medical officer* of the *Bittern*, who died at Assim, in Eastern Axim, “of jaundice and fever accompanied by dysentery.” From there being no medical officer near him, no medical history of his case has been obtained, but the Special Commissioner,† in reporting his death, says:—“On the 27th of December he started in medical charge of a detachment of Houssas and Yombas, under Lieutenant Cameron, 19th Regiment, from Blappah or Volta, *en route* for River Prah. Lieutenant Cameron became incapacitated from fever and exhaustion a few hours after starting, and he returned to Blappah.

“Dr. Bale assuming command reached Assim by forced marches over a mountainous and difficult country, in fourteen days, bringing the men up fresh and in the best possible order. My best thanks were due to him for this.”

IX. and X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

**Classes IX.
and X.**

Under this head appear ninety-one cases of various forms of disease, of which six were invalided. Gonorrhœa contributed fifty-five, epididymitis seven, and orchitis twenty, to the total number of cases. Each case of gonorrhœa was on an average between seventeen and eighteen days under treatment; each case of epididymitis between thirteen and fourteen days; and each case of orchitis between seventeen and eighteen days. The cases invalided were three of stricture and three of orchitis.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI.

Under this head appear thirteen cases of various forms of disease, viz., one of disease of the bones, four of disease of the joints, and eight of disease of the bursæ. The case of disease of the bones, which was invalided, was one of caries of the bones of the foot in a boy.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

**Classes XII.
and XIII.**

Under this head appear 734 cases of various forms of disease, of which 562 were cases of phlegmon and abscess, 124 ulcer, and forty-eight various forms of skin disease. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was on an average between seven and eight days under treatment; each case of ulcer between seventeen and eighteen days, and each case of skin disease between sixteen and seventeen days.

* Surgeon H. A. Bale.

† Captain Sir John H. Glover, R.N., K.C.M.G.

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Unclassed
Diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear 125 cases of debility, in most instances following fever, and thirty-seven of headache. Of these, 105 cases of debility were invalided; each case of debility was on an average between twenty-six and twenty-seven days under treatment, and each case of headache a little over four days.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

Six cases of poisoning from eating tainted pork appear in the returns from the Foam, and are thus reported by the medical officer* of that ship:—"On the afternoon of the 23rd of August, at Quittah, eight men were seized with violent attacks of vomiting, attended with great pain in the epigastrium, straining, cold sweats, and a tendency to syncope. The countenance was deadly pale, the eyes listless, the tongue large, flabby, with a leaden hue, and the surface of the body cold and clammy. During the night two other cases presented themselves in which the straining in the efforts to vomit was so great as to require restraint; the spasms were followed by a rigid and arched state of the back resembling tetanus.

"In all cases mustard was given as an emetic, and subsequently chlorodyne, in some cases with hot brandy. The cases which occurred first fared best, as it appears the first acts of vomiting cleared the stomach of its solid contents. The reason I adopted the foregoing treatment was that I believed the cause to have been an animal poison, diseased meat. I considered the cases to be the result of poisoning, first, from the suddenness of the attack; second, the simultaneousness of the attack, eight persons being attacked at the same time; third, the uniformity of the symptoms, and the mode of termination; fourth, the occurrence of the attack after dinner, and about the period when digestion is about to be completed; fifth, the severity of the symptoms in proportion to what each had partaken of at dinner; sixth, the immunity which isolated cases enjoyed who had not partaken of the meat; and lastly, the nature of the symptoms clearly indicated the cause to be an animal poison.

"The men attributed it to various causes, viz., to the cocoa being too oily, and to the water; but on examination I could not detect the slightest impurity in the water, and the cocoa did not contain an unusual amount of fatty ingredients. The true cause of the attack was the pork used at dinner; as it is impossible to preserve fresh meat in this climate for longer than from eight to ten hours, it was found necessary to place the fresh beef remaining from the previous day in the harness cask, removing some pork so as to allow the beef to be placed below the surface of the brine; but it seems the brine did not entirely cover it, and the pork previously removed was placed on the top of it, both being exposed to atmospheric influences, and it is not improbable that some fermenting action may have taken place at the time of contact of both meats."

* Surgeon Michael Kearney, M.D.

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Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds,
Injuries, and
Drowning.

Under this head appear 620 cases of wounds and injuries of various kinds, twenty-five of burns and scalds, three of submersion and drowning, and one of asphyxia; and of these, twenty-five of wounds and injuries were invalidated; and four of wounds and injuries proved fatal. Eight deaths are also recorded from submersion and drowning, and one from suicide with no corresponding case.

All the fatal injuries were the result of gun-shot wounds of the head sustained in action.

Of the deaths from submersion and drowning, two were occasioned by the capsizing of a surf boat, and one by the upsetting of a dingy. The five deaths from drowning in connection with which no cases appear, were occasioned by the loss of a boat of the Ariel at Jellah Coffee, in which there were five men. The boat has not since been heard of, and it is supposed the men were drowned.

A man committed suicide by jumping overboard.

Invaliding.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section A, 122 persons were invalidated, viz., one for simple continued fever, seven for ague, and 114 for the sequelæ of remittent fever; and from Section B. nineteen, viz., seven for rheumatism, eleven for phthisis pulmonalis, and one for scrofula. Eighteen persons were invalidated for disease of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; five for diseases of the circulatory system; three for diseases of the respiratory system; forty-two for diseases of the digestive system; six for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; one under diseases of the organs of locomotion; eight for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; 105 for unclassified diseases, all being cases of debility the result of climatic cachexia, or the sequelæ of malarial fevers; and twenty-five for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number invalidated was 354, which is in the ratio of 193·4 per 1,000 of force, being an increase compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 73·6 per 1,000; this large invaliding rate being entirely attributable to the exceptional conditions in which that portion of the force employed on the Gold Coast in connection with the Ashanti War were placed.

Mortality.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was forty-eight, which is in the ratio of 26·2 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the preceding twelve months to the extent of 2·2 per 1,000.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Small-pox - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Varicella - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Simple Continued Fever -	159	86·8	1	·5	—	—
Ague - - - -	32	17·4	7	3·8	—	—
Remittent Fever - - -	353	192·8	114	62·2	10	5·4
Erysipelas - - - -	10	5·4	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism - - - -	168	91·8	7	3·8	—	—
Syphilis {Primary - - -	40	21·8	—	—	—	—
{Secondary - - -	8	4·3	—	—	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	13	7·1	11	6·	2	1·
Gout - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Scrofula - - - -	1	·5	1	·5	1	·5
Diabetes - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	5
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy - - - -	3	1·6	1	·5	—	—
Sunstroke - - - -	4	2·1	2	1·	—	—
Paralysis - - - -	4	2·1	3	1·6	—	—
Vertigo - - - -	9	4·9	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy - - - -	1	·5	1	·5	1	·5
Neuralgia - - - -	8	4·3	—	—	—	—
Insanity - - - -	4	2·1	5	2·7	—	—
Meningitis - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	·5
Diseases of the Eye - -	25	13·6	5	2·7	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - -	22	12·	1	·5	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the {Functional -	12	6·5	2	1·	—	—
Heart - {Organic -	4	2·1	3	1·6	2	1·
Pericarditis - - - -	1	·5	—	—	1	·5
Varicose Veins - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	12	6·5	—	—	—	—
Glandular Tumour - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Catarrh - - - - -	164	89·6	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis - - - - -	7	3·8	1	·5	—	—
Asthma - - - - -	2	1·	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia - - - - -	7	3·8	1	·5	7	3·8
Pleurisy - - - - -	3	1·6	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	—	—	1	·5	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche - - - - -	62	33·8	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - - -	131	71·5	1	·5	—	—
Dysentery - - - - -	40	21·8	26	14·2	4	2·1
Diarrhoea - - - - -	220	120·2	6	3·2	—	—
Colic and Constipation - - -	49	26·7	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	7	3·8	—	—	—	—
Hernia - - - - -	12	6·5	7	3·8	—	—
Worms - - - - -	6	3·2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - -	3	1·6	—	—	3	1·6
Hepatitis - - - - -	1	·5	1	·5	1	·5
Jaundice - - - - -	6	3·2	1	·5	1	·5
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - -	2	1·	—	—	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea - - - - -	55	30·	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis - - - - -	7	3·8	—	—	—	—
Stricture - - - - -	6	3·2	3	1·6	—	—
Orchitis - - - - -	20	10·9	3	1·6	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - -	2	1·	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones - -	1	·5	1	·5	—	—
Diseases of the Joints - -	4	2·1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	8	4·3	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	562	307·1	1	·5	—	—
Ulcer - - - - -	124	67·7	5	2·7	—	—
Erythema - - - - -	4	2·	—	—	—	—
Scabies - - - - -	7	3·8	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	37	20·2	2	1·	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility - - - - -	125	68·3	105	57·3	—	—
Headache - - - - -	37	20·2	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
By Pork - - - - -	6	3·2	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	620	338·7	25	13·6	4	2·1
Burns and Scalds - - -	25	13·6	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning -	3	1·6	—	—	8	4·3
Asphyxia - - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Suicide - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	·5
TOTALS - - -	3,275	1789·6	354	193·4	48	26·2

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS' SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small Pox - - - -	19	-	19	-	-
Varicella - - - -	11	60	71	.1	-
Simple Continued Fever - - - -	951	4	955	2.6	1.4
Yellow Fever - - - -	-	51	51	.1	-
Ague - - - -	258	81	339	.9	.4
Remittent Fever - - - -	2,914	2,961	5,875	16.	8.7
Erysipelas - - - -	74	77	151	.4	.2
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - -	1,572	731	2,303	6.3	3.4
Syphilis { Primary - - - -	427	1,253	1,680	4.6	2.5
{ Secondary - - - -	37	51	88	.2	.1
Gout - - - -	4	-	4	-	-
Scrofula - - - -	1	27	28	-	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	367	356	723	1.9	1.
Other Diseases - - - -	-	53	53	.1	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy - - - -	32	53	85	.2	.1
Sunstroke - - - -	60	35	95	.2	.1
Paralysis - - - -	56	62	118	.3	.1
Vertigo - - - -	24	14	38	.1	-
Epilepsy - - - -	1	-	1	-	-
Neuralgia - - - -	47	-	47	.1	-
Insanity - - - -	12	150	162	.4	.2
Other Diseases of the Brain - - - -	-	38	38	.1	-
Other Diseases of the Nerves - - - -	-	4	4	-	-
Diseases of the Eye - - - -	151	326	477	1.3	.7
Diseases of the Ear - - - -	151	23	174	.4	.2

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*contd.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the { Functional -	83	34	117	·3	·1
Heart - { Organic -	68	17	85	·2	·1
Pericarditis - - - -	6	-	6	—	—
Aneurism - - - -	-	61	61	·1	—
Varicose Veins - - - -	9	-	9	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	106	166	272	·7	·3
Other Glandular Diseases -	-	10	10	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Catarrh - - - -	743	137	880	2·4	1·3
Bronchitis - - - -	62	236	298	·8	·4
Asthma - - - -	21	15	36	—	—
Pneumonia - - - -	69	143	212	·5	·2
Pleurisy - - - -	23	44	67	·1	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs -	-	87	87	·2	·1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche - - - -	304	64	368	1·	·5
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c. - - - -	5	-	5	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	630	66	696	1·9	1·
Dysentery - - - -	346	508	854	2·3	1·2
Diarrhoea - - - -	995	480	1,475	4·	2·1
Colic and Constipation -	190	25	215	·5	·2
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	6	24	30	—	—
Hernia - - - -	147	136	283	·7	·3
Worms - - - -	22	2	24	—	—
Jaundice - - - -	23	-	23	—	—
Hepatitis - - - -	-	38	38	·1	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach	23	47	70	·1	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	6	-	6	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder - -	14	24	38	·1	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	690	278	968	2·6	1·4
Epididymitis - - - -	70	23	93	·2	·1
Stricture - - - -	43	78	121	·3	·1
Varicocele - - - -	-	13	13	—	—
Orchitis - - - -	247	93	345	·9	·4
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - -	8	43	56	·1	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones - -	19	298	317	·8	·4
Diseases of the Joints - -	20	-	20	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	63	8	71	·1	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	3,425	928	4,353	11·9	6·5
Ulcer - - - -	1,442	704	2,146	5·8	3·1
Erythema - - - -	8	31	39	·1	—
Scabies - - - -	41	92	133	·3	·1
Other Diseases of the Skin -	396	240	636	1·7	·9
Unclassed:					
Debility - - - -	1,033	2,282	3,315	9·	4·9
Headache - - - -	151	-	151	·4	·2
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens - - -	-	6	6	—	—
Various - - - -	19	-	19	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	4,784	1,835	6,619	18·1	9·8
Burns and Scalds - - -	256	15	271	·7	·3
Asphyxia - - - -	1	-	1	—	—
TOTALS - - -	23,791	15,751	39,542	108·3	59·1

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided in each Ship, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Active.	Amethyst.	Argus.	Ariel.	Baracouta.	Beacon.	Bittern.	Coquette.	Decoy.	Druid.	Encounter.	Flora's Crew on Shore at Ascension.	Foam.	Merlin.	Marine Battalion.	Naval Brigade.	Spitful.	Supply.	TOTALS.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:																			
Dyspepsia - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery - - - -	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	-	26
Diarrhoea - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6
Hernia - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Hepatitis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Jaundice - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:																			
Stricture - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Orchitis - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:																			
Diseases of the Bones -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:																			
Phlegmon and Abscess -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ulcer - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	5
Other Diseases of the Skin -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unclassed:																			
Debility - - - -	9	5	1	1	2	3	6	2	3	11	9	5	1	1	29	11	1	5	105
Wounds and Injuries:																			
Wounds, &c. - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	20	1	-	25
TOTALS - - -	29	11	10	3	2	18	18	5	6	18	23	9	5	6	36	138	10	7	354

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Number of DEATHS in each Ship, and in the Naval Brigade and Marine Detachment, employed on the WEST COAST OF AFRICA AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STATION.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Active.	Argus.	Ariel.	Beacon.	Bittern.	Coquette.	Promedary.	Druid.	Encounter.	Flora.	Flora's Crew on Shore at Ascension.	Foam.	Marine Battalion.	Merlin.	Naval Brigade.	Spitful.	TOTALS.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:																	
Remittent Fever - - - - -	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	10
II. General Diseases, Section B.:																	
Phthisis - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scrofula - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diabetes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:																	
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningitis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:																	
Diseases of the Heart, Organic - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Pericarditis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:																	
Pneumonia - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	7
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:																	
Dysentery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Peritonitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hepatitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jaundice - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wounds and Injuries:																	
Wounds, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4
Drowned - - - - -	-	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Suicide by jumping overboard - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS - - - - -	6	4	5	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	1	1	10	4	48

* Invalided for Debility, and died after arrival in England.

TABLE, No. 5.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES in the Ships and Naval

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Active.	Anæsthet.	Argus.	Ariel.	Barracouta.	Beacon.	Bittern.	Coquette.
I. General Diseases, Section A:								
Small-pox - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varicella - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Continued Fever - - - - -	-	39	-	12	6	-	13	2
Ague - - - - -	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-
Remittent Fever - - - - -	72	15	29	10	1	10	7	4
Erysipelas - - - - -	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B:								
Rheumatism - - - - -	10	12	5	-	10	9	-	7
Syphilis {Primary - - - - -	11	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
{Secondary - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Gout - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:								
Apoplexy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Paralysis - - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neuralgia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Insanity - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diseases of the Eye - - - - -	1	1	-	-	2	1	2	1
Diseases of the Ear - - - - -	1	5	-	1	1	2	2	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:								
Diseases of the { Functional - - - - -	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	2
Heart - { Organic - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pericarditis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varicose Veins - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent Sys- tem and Ductless Glands:								
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - - -	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Diseases - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:								
Catarrh - - - - -	31	4	7	2	2	5	2	2
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
Asthma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- TABLE, No. 5.

Brigade employed on the WEST COAST of AFRICA and CAPE of GOOD HOPE STATION.

Decoy.	Dromedary.	Druid.	Encounter.	Flora.	Flora's Crew on Shore at Ascension.	Foam.	Merlin.	Spiteful.	Supply.	Naval Brigade.	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	-	50	15	2	5	4	-	-	-	-	159
-	-	5	19	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	32
-	5	42	16	-	3	4	11	-	1	-	353
-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	122	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5	11	15	33	11	3	6	25	6	-	168
-	-	1	12	6	-	-	-	2	2	-	40
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
2	2	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	9
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
1	-	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	25
-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	7	12	30	9	3	12	20	14	-	164
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	7
-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries in the Ships

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Active.	Amethyst.	Argus.	Ariel.	Barraconta.	Beacon.	Bittern.	Coquette.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:								
Cynanche - - - - -	9	-	1	2	2	6	1	3
Dyspepsia - - - - -	41	1	3	1	1	6	1	5
Dysentery - - - - -	2	-	8	-	1	-	-	4
Diarrhœa - - - - -	27	4	30	-	17	10	8	1
Colic and Constipation - - - - -	4	1	-	-	-	1	7	2
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hernia - - - - -	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	1
Worms - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jaundice - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:								
Diseases of the Kidneys - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	4	-	9	-	3	2	-	8
Epididymitis - - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Stricture - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Orchitis - - - - -	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:								
Diseases of the Bones - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Joints - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diseases of the Bursæ - - - - -	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:								
Phlegmon and Abscess - - - - -	84	30	35	27	25	4	2	13
Ulcer - - - - -	33	11	11	1	6	2	-	2
Erythema - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Skin - - - - -	-	4	4	1	2	-	-	1
Unclassed:								
Debility - - - - -	23	16	3	1	5	1	8	2
Headache - - - - -	-	-	-	-	23	-	1	-
Poisoning:								
By Pork - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries:								
Wounds, &c. - - - - -	132	29	33	9	20	16	4	13
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	3	1	1	-	2	1	-	1
Submersion and Drowning - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - - - -	529	183	197	72	133	93	60	89

and Naval Brigade employed on the West Coast of Africa, &c. Station—*continued*.

Decoy.	Dromedary.	Druid.	Encounter.	Flora.	Flora's Crew on Shore at Ascension.	Foam.	Merlin.	Spiteful.	Supply.	Naval Brigade.	Total.
2	4	1	11	11	1	-	-	7	1	-	62
3	-	2	21	13	6	7	3	12	5	-	131
-	1	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	14	40
-	3	13	28	15	22	-	14	6	8	14	220
5	-	-	1	10	6	4	-	4	4	-	49
-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	12
-	-	1	a 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	-	-	7	14	-	1	-	2	2	-	55
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7
-	3	5	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
20	12	9	100	16	13	21	12	¹ 06	33	-	562
-	1	5	25	10	1	-	4	7	5	-	124
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7
1	2	-	8	2	1	1	-	2	8	-	37
2	-	8	23	2	13	1	1	4	7	-	125
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
14	15	15	86	33	44	10	6	53	37	46	620
1	1	2	6	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
61	57	182	452	221	150	74	74	275	176	197	3,275

a Four Tania.

TABLE, No. 6. - - - - -

SHOWING the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided and per 1,000 of Force

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 940.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 640.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers - - - - -	1	1·	-	-	-	-	1	1·5	-	-	-	-
Continued Fevers - - - - -	90	95·7	1	1·	-	-	53	82·8	-	-	-	-
Periodic Fevers - - - - -	188	200·	59	62·7	6	6·3	164	256·2	53	82·8	2	3·1
Other Diseases - - - - -	5	5·3	-	-	-	-	5	7·8	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism - - - - -	70	74·4	1	1·	-	-	73	114·	3	4·6	-	-
Primary Syphilis - - - - -	31	32·9	-	-	-	-	8	12·5	-	-	-	-
Secondary Syphilis - - - - -	8	8·5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phthisis - - - - -	8	8·5	9	9·5	1	1·	4	6·2	2	3·1	1	1·5
Other Diseases - - - - -	1	1	1	1·	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3·1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses - -	44	46·8	9	9·5	1	1·	27	42·1	6	9·3	1	1·5
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	11	11·7	3	3·1	1	1·	5	7·8	1	1·5	2	3·1
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands - - -	9	9·5	-	-	-	-	3	4·6	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	92	97·8	2	2·1	2	2·1	73	114·	1	1·5	5	7·8
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	273	290·4	15	15·9	3	3·1	216	337·5	22	34·3	6	9·3
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - -	54	57·4	1	1·	-	-	28	43·7	5	7·8	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion -	5	5·3	1	1·	-	-	6	9·3	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - -	522	555·3	2	2·1	-	-	175	273·4	4	6·2	-	-
Unclassed - - - - -	69	73·4	46	48·9	-	-	64	100·	38	59·3	-	-
Poisoning - - - - -	3	3·1	-	-	-	-	3	4·6	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries - - - - -	372	395·7	5	5·3	5	5·3	234	365·6	16	25·	8	12·5
TOTALS - - -	1,856	1974·4	155	164·8	19	20·2	1,142	1784·3	151	235·9	27	42·1

TABLE, No. 6.

Dead, on the WEST COAST OF AFRICA and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STATION, between certain Ages, with the Ratio at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 210.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 40.)						TOTALS. (Mean Force, 1,830.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
15	71.4	-	-	-	-	1	25.	-	-	-	-	2	1.	-	-	-	-
33	157.1	8	38.	2	9.5	-	-	1	25.	-	-	159	86.8	1	.5	10	5.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	210.3	121	66.1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6.4	-	-	-	-
23	109.5	2	9.5	-	-	2	50.	1	25.	-	-	168	91.8	7	3.8	-	-
1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	21.8	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4.3	-	-	-	-
1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7.1	11	6.	2	1.
1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.	1	.5	2	1.
8	38.	2	9.5	-	-	1	25.	1	25.	-	-	80	43.7	18	9.8	2	1.
2	9.5	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9.8	5	2.7	3	1.6
1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7.1	-	-	-	-
18	85.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	100.	3	1.6	7	3.8
46	219.	3	14.2	-	-	4	100.	2	50.	-	-	539	294.5	42	22.9	9	4.9
8	38.	-	-	-	-	1	25.	-	-	-	-	91	49.7	6	3.2	-	-
2	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7.1	1	.5	-	-
33	157.1	2	9.5	-	-	4	100.	-	-	-	-	734	401.	8	4.3	-	-
27	128.5	18	85.7	-	-	2	50.	3	75.	-	-	162	88.5	105	57.3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3.2	-	-	-	-
38	180.9	4	19.	-	-	5	125.	-	-	-	-	649	354.6	25	13.6	13	7.1
257	1223.8	40	190.4	2	9.5	20	500.	8	200.	-	-	3,275	1789.6	354	193.4	48	26.2

TABLE, No. 7. - - - - -

SHOWING the Names of the SHIPS; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Men Sick Daily in each Ship;

D. Returns Defective.

Rate, &c.	NAMES of SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
Fifth Rate - -	Active - - - -	Portsmouth	2 Oct. 1873	10	2,322	600
Sixth Rate - -	Amethyst - - - -	Devonport -	1 July 1873	14	1,405	350
	Barracouta - - - -	Sheerness -	10 Mar. 1873	5	1,053	P. 300
	Druid - - - -	Sheerness -	15 Feb. 1872	10	1,322	S. 350
	Encounter - - - -	Sheerness -	21 Aug. 1873	14	1,405	S. 350
Sloop - - -	Argus - - - -	Portsmouth	27 Mar. 1873	5	981	P. 300
	Spiteful - - - -	Portsmouth	31 July 1873	6	1,054	P. 280
Gun Vessel - -	Beacon - - - - D.	Chatham -	8 July 1873	4	465	120
	Bittern - - - -	Devonport -	4 July 1871	3	663	160
Gunboat - - -	Ariel - - - -	Chatham -	11 June 1873	4	308	S. 60
	Coquette - - - -	Devonport -	19 Jan. 1872	4	295	S. 60
	Decoy - - - - D.	Devonport -	30 Oct. 1872	4	295	S. 60
	Foam - - - -	Sheerness -	23 May 1874	4	295	S. 60
	Merlin - - - -	Devonport -	12 Dec. 1872	4	295	S. 60
Store Ship - -	Supply - - - -	Chatham -	16 Dec. 1873	2	638	S. 80
Troop Store Ship	Dromedary - - - -	Southampton	3 Nov. 1873	-	1,122	S. 180
Receiving Ship (at Simon's Bay).	Flora - - - -	Cape of Good Hope.	22 Oct. 1872	1	1,634	-
	„ (crew on shore at Ascension).	- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-
Naval Brigade and Marine Detachment (Gold Coast).	- - - - - } D.	- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-

- - - - - TABLE, No. 7.

Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

Period.	Average Com- plements.	Average Com- plements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days' Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily for Twelve Months.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Year - - -	375	375	529	3,194	8·7	23·2	82
1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	235	60	183	1,519	4·1	68·3	14
1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	180	45	133	1,177	3·2	71·1	-
1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	200	50	182	1,995	5·4	108·	3
Year - - -	225	225	452	3,966	10·8	48·	23
1 Jan. to 30 June.	210	105	197	1,278	3·5	33·3	4
1 Apr. to 31 Dec.	210	160	275	2,187	5·9	36·8	4
Year - - -	70	35	93	1,030	2·8	70·	19
1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	90	25	60	329	·9	36·	-
1 July to 31 Dec.	70	35	72	626	1·7	48·5	-
1 Jan. to 16 Oct.	70	55	89	658	1·8	32·7	1
Year - - -	70	65	61	363	·9	13·8	1
1 July to 31 Dec.	70	35	74	503	1·3	37·1	-
Year - - -	70	70	74	705	1·9	27·1	-
Year - - -	65	65	176	1,048	2·8	43·	24
1 Jan. to 30 June	80	40	57	819	2·2	55·	-
Year - - -	95	95	221	1,216	3·3	34·7	28
Year - - -	240	240	150	594	1·6	6·6	31
1 Jan. to 19 Feb.	380	50	197	730	2·	40·	170

EAST INDIA STATION.

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THE Squadron on the East India station comprised fourteen vessels, viz., one of the fourth-rate; two of the sixth-rate; two sloops; seven gun-vessels; and two surveying vessels. The Returns from nine of these vessels were for the whole twelve months, and from the remainder for periods varying from two to nine months. The mean force corrected for time was 1,860, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list 2,830, which is in the ratio of 1,521·5 per 1,000, being an increase compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 43·8 per 1,000. Of these, 110 were invalided, and twenty-one proved fatal, the former being in the ratio of 59·1 per 1,000, and the latter of 11·2. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the invaliding rate to the extent of 24·7 per 1,000, but a reduction in the ratio of mortality equal to 2·1 per 1,000.

The average number of men sick daily from General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 4·7 per 1,000; from Section B., or Constitutional Group, 7·6; from diseases of the nervous system, and organs of the special senses, 1·; of the circulatory system, 4; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 1·2; of the respiratory system, 2·2; of the digestive system, 5·5; of the urinary and generative systems, 3·3; of the organs of locomotion, 2; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 8·9; from unclassified diseases, 1·7; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 7·8. The average number of men sick daily was 89·9, which is in the ratio of 48·3 per 1,000 of force, being an increase compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 1·5 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases. Section A., or Febrile Group.

Class I.
Sect. A.

Under this head appear 325 cases of various forms of disease, viz., one of scarlet fever; three of dengue; one of enteric fever; 180 of simple continued fever; fifty-five of ague; seventy-seven of remittent fever; one of cholera; one of influenza; and six of erysipelas. Of these, one of simple continued fever, four of ague, and three of remittent fever were invalided; and there were two deaths from enteric fever, and three from remittent fever. The discrepancy between the number of cases and the number of deaths from enteric fever, no doubt is caused by one of the deaths having been originally entered under some other heading.

Scarlet

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(To face page 216.)



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Scarlet Fever.—A single case of scarlet fever occurred in the Briton, in the person of a non-commissioned officer of Marines who presented himself at Trincomalee with a well-marked scarlet eruption over the entire surface of the body, unattended by any febrile disturbance, and terminating on the fifth day by the commencement of the desquamation process. The throat was not affected, and the patient required no treatment, but was removed to sick quarters, in order that the ship's company might be more effectually protected from danger of infection. The man could give no information as to the origin of the disease, and stated that he had had no communication with the natives of the town. This statement, however, was doubted.

Dengue.—Three cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns from the Daphne. The medical officer* in reporting on them, says:—“Three cases of dengue were entered in July, at Aden, where the disease had been, by all accounts, endemic for the past three years. One case was very severe and protracted, relapses frequently occurring, each accompanied with articular pains, and a fresh crop of eruption. This latter was at first erythematous, but soon afterwards took on a papular and vesicular form. Desquamation of the cuticle was noticed once in this case, on leaving the Gulf of Aden, but it was at that time common to a number of persons on board who had not suffered from dengue, but had been affected with lichen tropicus during the great heat of Aden, and desquamation, common after this eruption, occurred on its disappearance in the cooler weather of the south-west monsoon. The affection was probably mixed with the dengue rash, in this case, as desquamation was looked for in the other two cases, and not found. These latter soon recovered on the ship going to sea, and the disease did not spread further on board.”

Enteric Fever.—A single and fatal case of enteric fever occurred in the Magpie, in the person of an ordinary seaman who was placed on the sick-list, complaining of cough, heaviness, and pain in the head, with slight diarrhœa. The chest symptoms partook at first of the character of acute bronchitis, but these abated, and he appeared to be doing well. A relapse, however, occurred, when the abdominal symptoms became the most prominent. The specific typhoid eruption could not be distinguished on account of the profuse lichenous eruption which covered the body. The diarrhœa, however, was present, the stools being of a pea-soup character, and there was considerable abdominal tenderness. The disease proved lingering, but on the forty-fifth day, the medical officer† reports:—“Febrile symptoms had gradually left; still very feeble; boils had suppurated, but were now healing; appetite increasing; diarrhœa very scant; tenderness of abdomen barely felt. He was now placed on a diet of chickens, eggs, soup, wine, &c., cautiously

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Thomas S. Burnett.

† Surgeon Michael Fitzgerald.

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cautiously administered. Fiftieth day.—Pulse a little fuller and stronger; tongue a little healthier; appetite increasing; but the body was still very weak and emaciated. Fifty-third day.—At 10 p.m. he was seized with violent vomiting, cramps, and extreme tenderness of the stomach, profuse diarrhœa and delirium, attended with loud screaming. The temperature rose to 108°, and the pulse 120, quick and weak. Skin burning hot. Treated with large doses of chlorodyne, hot flannel fomentations, &c., which had the effect of greatly diminishing the pain, and vomiting; so that at 3 a.m. the diarrhœa and other symptoms were much lessened. Fifty-fourth day; 8 a.m.—Temperature, 106°. Pulse, 110. His bowels were now moved about twice every hour, the motions being of a dark slimy nature. Mind occasionally wandering. Countenance very haggard and depressed. Extreme tenderness of the abdomen, but pain not severe. Continued in this state during the day, until between 10 and 11 p.m., when the same train of symptoms as on the previous night set in. Despite all endeavours, the vomiting and diarrhœa remained persistent, prostration became general, and he continued in a low delirious state until 2 a.m. next morning, when he died.”

No post-mortem examination was made in this case; but there appears to be little doubt that the immediate cause of death was perforation of the intestines.

A death from enteric fever appears in connection with the *Thetis*. It occurred in the person of a seaman who was sent to the sick quarters at Trincomalee, as a case of “heat fever.” The case was a lingering one; but, on post-mortem examination of the body after death, the pathognomic intestinal lesions of enteric fever were found.

Simple Continued Fever.—One hundred and eighty cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns, of which one was invalidated. The only ships in which this form of fever was very prevalent were the *Daphne*, the *Nimble*, in her second commission, and the *Vulture*.

In the *Daphne*, in which there were thirty-three cases of simple continued fever, the medical officer observes:—“Of febricula, placed under the head of simple continued fever, thirty-three cases were entered during the year. Of these, eleven occurred during the Lady Quarter; thirteen during the Midsummer Quarter; seven during Michaelmas Quarter; and the remaining two during the Christmas Quarter. They may all be attributed to the effects of exposure to the sun and malaria; and, as in the previous year, there was a doubt as to entering some of these cases as remittent fever. All were treated with quinine and were of short duration, each case averaging a little more than three days’ sickness.”

There were twenty cases of simple continued fever in the *Nimble*, in her second commission. They were of very trifling importance, and call for no comments.

In the *Vulture* there were fifty-four cases of simple continued fever,

fever, concerning which the medical officer* observes :—" On and about the 19th of March, whilst cruising off Das Rolas, a large number of cases of febricula occurred on board, attributable to the exposure of the men during the night, sleeping without any covering on the decks, after working in the heat during the day, very heavy dews often falling at night. When the night exposure was put a stop to, fever disappeared from amongst us. The treatment of these cases consisted of quinine and cathartics."

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Ague and Remittent Fever.—Fifty-five cases of ague and seventy-seven of remittent fever appear in the Returns from the Squadron, of which four cases of ague and three of remittent fever were invalidated, and three of remittent fever proved fatal. Each case of ague was, on an average, between eleven and twelve days under treatment, and each case of remittent fever a little over seventeen days.

In the Briton there were thirteen cases of ague and four of remittent fever, in connexion with which the medical officer† observes :—" Of the thirteen cases of ague which were added, one of the most severe was that of an officer, who contracted fever when detached on boat service immediately to the north of Zanzibar. On the 2nd of March he rejoined the ship, and was placed under treatment. The yellowness of skin, which was a prominent symptom on his admission, gradually passed off, his strength returned, and he was finally sent to duty on the 22nd of the month. One man was invalidated on account of the debility resulting from frequent attacks of this malady. The most severe of these was caused by exposure to malaria when he was engaged on boat service up the Kingani, one of the most pestilential rivers on the East Coast of Africa.

" Four cases of remittent fever appear on the nosological table, but of these, two refer to the same individual, an officer, who, on the 29th of January exposed himself to the pestiferous exhalations of the Mombaza river during an entire night, and without food, in an open boat. This act of imprudence, notwithstanding the exhibition of quinine for a period of fourteen days subsequent to the exposure, was followed by the most severe attack of fever, of bilious remittent type, which I have had occasion to treat during the commission. There was intense yellow colouration of the skin, the most exhausting and persistent hiccough and delirium, but neither hepatic tenderness nor headache, which latter peculiarity is, I imagine, of rare occurrence in East African fevers, excepting only those of Madagascar, where headache is almost invariably a most prominent symptom. Quinine in moderate doses, frequently repeated, was the remedy employed in the case under notice, as well as in all the others, fifty or sixty grains being the largest quantity given in one day; while the powers of the patient, which at one time sank to an alarmingly low ebb, were sustained by beef-tea, arrowroot, brandy mixture,

* Surgeon Mathew Reed, M.D.

† Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Charles A. Lees, M.D.

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mixture, &c. This officer ultimately recovered, and was discharged to duty after twenty-three days' treatment; but on the occurrence of a similar train of symptoms three months subsequently, when the ship was on passage from Zanzibar to Trincomalee, it was deemed prudent, in prospect of a convalescence likely to be retarded by the summer heats, then imminent, and the danger to his life which might result from a repetition of the attack, to recommend his immediate return to England, and he was accordingly invalided.

"Another case which was invalided occurred in the person of a seaman, who was placed on the sick-list on the 29th of April, the ship then lying at Tamoo, on the East African Coast. He was placed under the influence of quinine, and the febrile symptoms in due time subsided, and ultimately entirely disappeared. From the first, the signs of hepatic implication, in the form of general yellowness of the surface of the body, and conjunctivæ were clearly marked, and the patient never ceased to complain of pain and sense of weight in the region of the liver, which otherwise exhibited signs of enlargement. There being little chance of his recovery on this station, he was submitted for survey, and invalided at Trincomalee on the 26th of June.

"The case which appears as discharged to duty was that of a gun-room servant, who contracted the malady in a severe form when the ship was lying in the river at Calcutta in the month of September last, and on our return to Trincomalee, the following month, was transferred to sick-quarters for further treatment, under my own care. Under a long continued course of quinine, given in fairly large doses (from thirty to fifty grains in the day), the disease yielded; but, the patient being a delicate lad, convalescence proved tedious, and was much retarded by an accession of rheumatism, of obstinate character, affecting the lower extremities. He ultimately rejoined the ship, quite well, after fifty-three days' treatment."

In the *Daphne* there were two cases of ague and twenty-six of remittent fever. In connexion with the latter the medical officer observes:—"Nineteen of them occurred in the Lady Quarter, and for the most part after the ship's visit to Magunga, where night leave was unfortunately given to the ship's company. This place is most unhealthy and malarious, and spring tides occurring at the time rendered it more so, owing to a large extent of stinking mud which reached to the miserable houses of the village being exposed at each low tide. The men on leave there could find few places of shelter, and a number of them were obliged to sleep in the open air. Some of the cases were traced to the result of night leave at the Mozambique, which is also a very malarious locality. These (nineteen) cases of disease were for the most part of an adynamic character, and often attended with a tendency to stupor. Quinine was given freely to cinchonism during the remissions, with stimulants when necessary, and all made good recoveries. Of the seven remaining cases entered, five occurred at Zanzibar before leaving there in April, and two of a mild form at Trincomalee in October, but there was nothing unusual or worthy of remark about them."

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Twenty cases of ague and eleven of remittent fever appear in the Returns from the Glasgow. In reference to the cases of ague the medical officer* observes:—"Fifteen were primary seizures contracted on various parts of the station, and five secondary, or relapses. Nine of the whole number, including all the relapses, assumed the quotidian form, the succession of stages and general symptoms being typical and somewhat analogous in all; while the remainder, all primary seizures, were exceedingly irregular, both in their mode of invasion, number of stages, the cold being generally confined to the first paroxysm, and in their order of succession, as well as general characteristics. Hepatic congestion was a troublesome complication in three, and protracted the convalescence, owing to the manner in which it interfered with the specific action of quinine by rendering the stomach more or less intolerant of that drug. No instance of splenic enlargement occurred, although the subjects of some of these cases had suffered repeatedly from ague since their arrival on the station."

In connexion with the cases of remittent fever, the same officer observes:—"The marked diminution in the number of cases of this disease in the present Return, when contrasted with that for last year, bears conclusive testimony to the insalubrity of the climate of Zanzibar during the prevalence of the N.E. monsoon, when two-thirds of our cases were contracted at that anchorage in 1873, and to the comparatively favourable hygienic conditions obtaining there when the S.W. monsoon, a dry wind on the East African Coast, blows home, a fact also proved by our experience during two visits at that season in the last two years, when, although a few cases of remittent fever and ague were contracted, they were very mild, rapidly amenable to treatment, and uncomplicated."

"It may not be out of place to observe here, that the Islands of Pemba and Monfra, adjoining Zanzibar, as well as the mainland, the Comoro Islands, the Islands of Madagascar and Mozambique, and the seaboard of the African continent as far south as and including Delagoa Bay, are as dangerously unsafe as Zanzibar during the N.E. monsoon, and enjoy the same comparative immunity when the opposite wind prevails."

"I have also to observe, as a noteworthy fact, that the remittent fever contracted in the different parts of the Indian Division of the station visited, although often severe and protracted, rarely, if ever, exhibited the dangerous symptoms frequently observed in cases of that disease contracted on the southern division. The cases in this Return, all contracted on the Indian Division, presented no features of special interest; the majority were of average severity, the temperature in the axilla rising to 102° and 108° during the height of the paroxysm, and the general symptoms indicating a great deal of mental and physical prostration. A few exhibited symptoms of gastric and hepatic derangement of unusual degree, which protracted the course of the more acute stage, as well as the convalescence, and, as frequently happens in such cases, induced a
strong

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strong tendency to recurrence or relapse; no head symptoms in any of them. The general system of treatment adopted, but modified according to circumstances of individual cases, comprised: maintenance of free action of the skin—(in one of the most severe, contracted at Aden, it was found necessary to keep diarrhœa, a premonitory and persistent symptom, in check); the administration of quinine, irrespective of stage, in ten or fifteen grain doses three times a day, and dissolved, in all cases of hepatic complication, in the acid nit. hydrochlor. dil., a combination found highly advantageous, owing to the specific action of the compound acid on the liver; hydrocyanic acid in effervescence, with sinapisms or chloroform to epigastric region as counter-irritants in cases of gastric irritability; liniment iodi. to hepatic region, a remedy of proved efficacy in all hepatic complications, careful dieting and stimulants as required; and other adjuvants, including the cold douche and irrigation in one case contracted at Trincomalee, and brought into active development by exposure to the full influence of intense solar heat."

In its bearing on the question of protracted incubation in periodic fevers the following singular instance, recorded by this officer, possesses especial interest:—"It occurred in the person of an English lady who resided at Mauritius during the period of the destructive fever epidemic which broke out in 1856, and since, until she left for England in 1873; and although exposed like the remainder of the inhabitants in a sickly district, she never experienced the slightest symptom of fever the whole time. In excellent health on leaving the island, she continued so for about six months after arrival in England, when she became the victim of a most severe attack of typical Mauritius fever, typhoid or enteric remittent in this case, to which she very nearly succumbed. Had the fever become developed within one, two, or even three or four weeks after leaving the island, change of air, and removal from a malarious atmosphere to which her system had become habituated, and which on that account conferred protection, would explain everything, as well as determine in a great measure the incubative period; but the lapse of six months surpasses all established ideas on the subject; while at the same time by proving that disease germs can be carried inert in the system for such a long time, it will account for many an outbreak as well as isolated case of fever of doubtful origin having been hitherto in numerous instances traced to a wrong source."

In one case of remittent fever, contracted at Bombay, and received from the Magpie on the 7th of May, it is stated that, "the subject of it was received in a very weak and anæmic state, and suffering from irregular attacks of remittent fever, characterised by nausea, vomiting, and extreme nervous and physical debility during the paroxysms, when the temperature in the axilla usually rose to 103°. The disease obstinately resisted all treatment until the ship's arrival at Trincomalee on the 23rd, when the man was transferred to the sick quarters on shore, where it assumed the character of tertian ague, and yielded readily to treatment. Convalescence was retarded in this case by the following sequelæ in their order of appearance and succession, viz.: June 1st.—Gastric catarrh, beginning as cynanche, and merging on the 4th into obstinate diarrhœa, suggestive

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suggestive of "enteric fever." 7th.—Diarrhœa having been arrested, patches of purpura appeared on the feet and legs, for which lemon-juice was prescribed, in addition to other treatment. 9th.—Acute articular rheumatism, implicating the knees, elbows, and smaller joints, characterised by febrile accessions every evening, when temperature generally rose to 102. By means of treatment, of which quinine formed the basis, this complication was subdued, and by the 20th of June all febrile symptoms had disappeared, leaving the man in a state of extreme debility and emaciation. He gained flesh and strength steadily, had no recurrence of febrile symptoms or sequelæ, and was discharged to duty quite well the 26th of July, after having been eighty days on the sick-list."

In the Nassau there were two cases of ague and thirteen of remittent fever. One case of remittent fever proved fatal. With regard to the latter form of disease, the medical officer* observes:—" There was considerable variety in the attacks, both in form and severity, and in the one case that proved fatal, the symptoms much resembled those of some cases of yellow fever that I have seen, the black vomit being absent. There was the same icteric hue of body, suffusion of the eyes, head and loin pain, and slight delirium. The evacuations during the last stage of the disease were very dark in colour, and thin, staining the bed-clothes so that several washings were required to remove the marks. The urine was dark and scanty. I much regret that I had no nitric acid wherewith to test the urine for albumen; heating it gave no deposit. In this case the disease appeared to overpower an originally weak heart. It is to be noted in this case, that the man had not been out of the ship for months, nor can I trace the origin of the attack. The man being a cook, was not liable to any exposure; the galley is situated on the upper deck, is large and well ventilated; the ship was at Zanzibar at the time, and July is supposed to be a healthy month there. None of the ship's company suffered from any malarious complaint, except in two instances, where the disease was the result of previous illness contracted on the Coast. From six to twenty-seven days' treatment was required for the other cases, and I found there was no constitutional flaw; and where the liver did not participate actively, very soon after cinchonism had been produced, rapid amendment took place in the symptoms. I found the best plan was to give the quinine in the morning about six o'clock, at which time there was pretty sure to be a remission more or less marked. I gave large doses of the medicine, never less than eight grains for a dose. In cases where the stomach was irritable, I found that relief was generally afforded by blistering the epigastrium, and sprinkling over the raw surface with morphia. This plan was found not only to relieve the vomiting, but also to produce sleep. The dilute hydrocyanic acid often proved of no use in allaying the irritable and nervous symptoms. In mild cases I never hesitated to give a full dose of opium, in the form of Dover's powder, at night, when there
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was sleeplessness. Concerning the premonitory symptoms of this fever, I find them to be much the same as in other febrile attacks. The patient usually states that he has not been feeling well for the last few days; has had obscure pains about him; felt chilly and out of sorts; is either drowsy or sleepy; has lost his appetite, but is very thirsty. Severe pain in the head, and sometimes in the loins, causes him to apply for relief. On examination he is found to have a hot but generally moist skin; temperature in axilla from 100° to 103°; a moist, whitish tongue; a frequent pulse, which may be either irritable or full; bowels usually confined. The disease generally runs its course in about seven days, the remissions becoming more marked, and the exacerbations milder, as the disease advances. The symptoms during the time the disease is at its height are often very distressing, the pains in the head and loins being severe, and the retching incessant. The patient also often suffers from an imaginary loss of power over the limbs, great mental distress, and sense of dread is sometimes present. Pulse is usually rapid and full; the temperature high; there is great distaste for food, but considerable thirst. In the severe attacks there are generally two exacerbations in the twenty-four hours."

The only other ship in which any large number of cases of remittent fever occurred was the *Shearwater*, and in her there were sixteen cases. With reference to them, the medical officer* observes:—"The sixteen cases of fever of a remittent type, three of which occurred in the persons of ward-room officers, were all caused by service in boats, detached from the ship for the purpose of exploring the Wami and Kingani rivers. The party consisted of four officers and ten men, who were away from the ship twelve days; they were consequently very much exposed to the malaria of which this part of Africa is a hotbed. They had plenty of fresh provisions, with a double allowance of lime-juice, and, if necessary, of spirits, issued to them, and three grains of quinine was administered to each daily. They slept in the boats, of which there were two. The weather during the whole time they were away was exceedingly propitious, not a drop of rain having fallen. The whole surrounding country, however, was marshy, and especially at the mouths of the Wami; huge mangrove swamps abounded, the trees themselves being invariably covered at low water with a filthy, black, and slimy mud; but notwithstanding every sanitary precaution, and the use of quinine as a prophylactic, they were all, with the exception of four of the party, attacked by the fever endemic to this coast, which invariably commences by a feeling of languor, pains in the limbs, frequent chills, and occasional headache, for one, two, or even three days, appetite also being quite lost. Then came on distinct rigors; but often the patient gradually merged into the hot stage, with violent headache, quick pulse, white tongue, and pain in the back. All of the above ten cases came on board with the latter symptoms, and in some cases (dependent, of course, upon the sthenic or asthenic form of the fever) there was great irritability of the stomach. Effer-

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* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Charles Strickland.

vescing draughts, small doses of opium, and sinapisms to the epigastrium, suited admirably before quinine could be given; in others, calomel, followed by large doses of quinine (gr. x.), tepid vinegar and water sponging to the surface of the body, were very successful in the treatment. In some of the cases also an emetic was first of all given. Headache was always very severe, and always attended more or less with delirium. In such cases evaporating lotions were applied, the hair being cut quite close, and, in one instance only, shaved. Extreme prostration is always the result of an attack, and convalescence generally protracted. Six other cases occurred in the persons of men, not exactly sent away to explore the rivers for any number of days, but to sound in the neighbourhood of the mouths of the Rivers Wami and Kingani, leaving the ship at about 5 a.m., taking their dinners with them, and returning on board about 6 p.m. As regards the whole of these sixteen cases, many were very severe, attended with delirium and great prostration. The average duration of each case on the sick-list was ten days, but several were thirty-one days, and in two frequent relapses took place. One case only proved fatal, that of a seaman, who was convalescent, but was very suddenly attacked with convulsions and all the aggravated symptoms of severe inflammation of the membranes of the brain. All the remaining cases returned to their duty, and were very greatly benefited by the great change of climate from the malarious influences and depressing effects of that of the East Coast of Central Africa."

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Cholera.—A single case of cholera appears in the Returns from the Briton. The medical officer says:—"One case occurred in the person of the captain's steward, who, on the 28th of September last, when on shore at Calcutta, was attacked with violent purging and vomiting, which lasted all night. At about 11 a.m. of the following morning the stage of collapse set in, with the usual concomitants of impeded respiration, icy coldness, a lividity of the surface, alteration of voice, shrunk countenance and sinking of eye, complete suppression of urine, and soaked appearance of hands. This stage lasted for about four hours, when signs of reaction set in, but the kidneys did not begin to secrete for twenty-four hours subsequently. The treatment adopted may be summed up in a few words, being merely the frequent administration of diffusible stimulants, and the application of friction and warmth to the general surface. The patient made a good recovery and was discharged to duty.

"It is not improbable that this case of undoubted cholera, a doubtful one occurring in my own person and not recorded on the sick-list, three cases of dysentery, and the very numerous cases of diarrhoea which came under treatment, but which were not placed on the sick-list, all occurring at Calcutta, were caused by the mephitic exhalations of a river polluted by the drainage of a great city acting upon men, not in the most favourable physical condition for resisting the morbid influences to which they were exposed at a hot and humid season of the year."

Influenza.—A single case of influenza appears in the Returns from the Vulture. It was of six days' duration.

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Class II,
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II. General Diseases.—Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Under this head appear 255 cases of various forms of disease, viz., 123 of rheumatism; eighty-nine of primary syphilis; twenty-four of secondary syphilis; one of gout; eleven of phthisis pulmonalis; one of dropsy; five of tumour; and one of epithelioma; and of these, eleven of rheumatism; four of secondary syphilis; twelve of phthisis pulmonalis; and one of tumour, were invalided; and one of phthisis pulmonalis proved fatal. The discrepancy between the number of cases of phthisis pulmonalis, and the numbers invalided and dead, is caused by one of the latter either having been entered on the sick-list in the previous year, or from the original entry of the case having been classed under another head.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months there was an increase in the ratio of cases of rheumatism to the extent of 8·9 per 1,000, and in the invaliding rate of 2·6. Each case was on an average between sixteen and seventeen days under treatment.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Compared with the preceding twelve months there was an increase in the ratio of cases of primary syphilis to the extent of 2·8 per 1,000, and of secondary syphilis of 9·6. There was also an increase in the ratio of invaliding for secondary syphilis equal to ·5 per 1,000. Each case of primary syphilis was on an average between twenty-five and twenty-six days under treatment; and each case of secondary syphilis twenty-four days.

But little information is given with reference to these diseases. The medical officer of the Shearwater, in which ship there were thirteen cases of primary and two of secondary syphilis, makes the following observations in connection with them, introducing in his remarks, however, the cases of gonorrhœa which occurred in the ship:—
“Thirteen cases of primary syphilis, two of secondary syphilis, and eleven of gonorrhœa, were admitted to the sick-list during the year. These cases, with the exception of those of the primary form of disease were all contracted at the Cape of Good Hope.”
“With regard to the cases of venereal disease contracted at the Cape of Good Hope (twenty-three out of twenty-six), I have to observe that since our arrival on the 11th of March, from an arduous survey of the Island of Zanzibar, and the adjacent continent, ‘privilege leave’ was very frequently given to the ship’s company. This had resulted in a number of cases of venereal disease, far exceeding the average of nearly a three years’ commission in the Red Sea, Mediterranean, Dardanelles, and the Zanzibar Coast. On making inquiry, I was much surprised to find that no medical surveillance over the brothels, was instituted in Simon’s Town, in accordance with the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act, nor anywhere in the Colony, the existing Government having recently repealed the Act. The loss of service from these diseases to the crews of Her Majesty’s Ships in Simon’s Bay is considerable, and the adopting of preventive measures is the only remedy against the increasing spread of the venereal disorder so rife in the large towns of the Colony.”

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Under this head appear 102 cases of various forms of disease, of which twelve were invalided, and three proved fatal. All the deaths were from apoplexy, and the chief causes of invaliding were sun-stroke and epilepsy.

Apoplexy.—A case of the meningeal form of this disease, which terminated fatally, occurred in the person of a krooman of the Glasgow, and is described by the staff surgeon as follows:—" Was struck heavily on the forehead, and right side of the head on the 18th of May, by a windsail yard, but with the exception of a slight wound of upper lip inflicted at the same time, for which he was four days on the sick-list, no symptom of cerebral or other lesion resulted at the time of injury. He continued well until the 3rd of June, when he applied with intense headache of paroxysmal character, for which he was sent to the Sick Quarters at Trincomalee on the 6th, when the symptoms noted were, paroxysmal headache of very aggravated character, affecting the lateral and anterior regions of the head, slow pulse, 56 to 60, dull, stupid expression of countenance, gastric and hepatic derangement, anorexia, obstinate constipation, and general malaise with pyrexia of very mild character. Purgatives as required; quinine in ten grain doses three times a day; counter-irritation of shaven scalp, and careful unstimulating dieting constituted the treatments adopted; a slow, but steady improvement ensued, and by the 25th of June, headache had disappeared, and he was feeling much better in every way. Headache and vertigo, accompanied this time by unsteadiness of gait recurred on the 27th, and on the evening of that date he was seized with tetanic convulsions, followed by profound insensibility. During the attacks all the muscles were rigidly contracted, and pupils irregular. This paroxysm from which he recovered in about one hour was succeeded by two similar seizures, one at 4 a.m. and the second at 8 a.m. on the 26th, the latter being succeeded by profound coma of several hours' duration from which he slowly recovered, and regained complete consciousness before night. Except a very slight attack on the 28th, there was no recurrence of these seizures, but he suffered a great deal from headache, which, however, disappeared altogether under the influence of the potass bromid: and when discharged to the ship on the 6th of July, prior to going to sea, he was capable of walking firmly and steadily to the boat, without support. A few days after going to sea, intense headache and other symptoms indicative of pressure on the brain recurred, and increased progressively in intensity. Treatment was altogether ineffectual, and he died comatose the morning of the 14th, the fatal issue having been preceded for forty-eight hours by left hemiplegia.

"The autopsy disclosed the following pathological appearances, viz., rigor mortis strong, scalp unusually exsanguine, both tables of the skull not half so thick or dense as is generally observed in Africans; a small bluish patch, but without fracture or other lesion on

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outside of right parietal bone about its centre. On raising the calvarium, the dura mater was found tense, somewhat thickened, and detached generally from the internal surface of the cranial vault on the left side; and on dividing it a large quantity of sero-sanguineous fluid escaped, exposing a large brownish clot covering the whole of the left hemisphere of the brain, which was situated between the dura mater and arachnoid membranes, but not adherent to either. This clot composed of semi-organised fibrine smeared with blood dipped round the base of the brain in the form of a thinner clot consisting partly of fibrine, but chiefly of solid blood clot, which terminated in a shreddy fringe, bathed in sanguineous serosity, which had gravitated to the base, but the greater part of which had escaped when the dura mater was cut into. Arachnoid membrane opaque and slightly thickened throughout, where it was in contact with the clot, vessels of pia mater in the larger sulci on affected side congested and rough, membranes only loosely adherent to left hemisphere. Brain unusually small, as well as abnormally soft, and exsanguine; no fluid in ventricles, but their surface presented a dull greasy appearance, convolutions on left side abnormally separate, and outlines blurred and soft. Brain substance on prominent points at base softer than on upper surface.

“ The absence of acute febrile symptoms in this case warranted the assumption that the intense, partial, and intermittent headache was altogether neuralgic; but when convulsions supervened, it became untenable, and from their tetanic character it was thought probable that they were indicative of cerebral abscess or tumours of slow growth, but which had then attained proportions capable of exercising a dangerous amount of pressure on the cerebral substance, which was manifested by symptoms at successive periods until the man died. The autopsy, however, dispelled all doubt on the subject, and clearly demonstrated that the case was a remarkably good example of the very rare meningeal lesion named ‘*Hæmatoma*’ by Virchow, and ‘*Pachymeningitis interna*’ by other German pathologists; the cause and succession, as well as characters of the symptoms, and post-mortem appearances being similar in all essential particulars to those described by them, viz.: 1. A blow on the head, especially the forehead. 2. An interval, more or less protracted, amounting in this instance to sixteen days, between receipt of injury and development of symptoms. 3. Intense and intermittent headache, but no other symptom diagnostic of cerebral lesion. 4. A brief respite from all pain, and apparent convalescence before the setting in of—5. Tetanic convulsions, indicative of irritation of surface of brain, and temporary recovery on cessation of hæmorrhage, which could only have taken place to small extent. 6. Repetition of convulsions at periods of recurrence of hæmorrhage, and such apparently complete recovery succeeding them that the man was discovered walking about and smoking the night of the same day. 7. Recurrence of severe headache the succeeding day, which continued with frequent intermissions, and occasional tendency to stupor during the accessions for five more, when it disappeared completely and left him strong and capable of walking to the boat,

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just nine days after the first convulsive seizure. 8. Renewal of head symptoms but without convulsions on the 8th of August, indicating increase of pressure either through fresh hæmorrhage or serous effusion, or both combined; and the slow but uninterrupted merging of stupor into complete coma, accompanied by left side paralysis, which terminated in death; and, 9. The pathological appearances revealed by the autopsy.

“Exudation from the inflamed membranes, and resolution of blood effused into fibrine, and liquor sanguinis, will account for the enormous quantity of serum found in the cranial cavity, while left side paralysis must have resulted from pressure conveyed to the right from the left side by the preponderance in weight of compressing material clot, added to brain substance and fluid on that side, when contrasted with the opposite, and which came into play, although at a late stage of the disease.”

The other two fatal cases of apoplexy occurred one in the second commission of the Magpie, and the other in the second commission of the Nimble. The subjects of the attack in both were officers, and both were cases of heat apoplexy.

In the Magpie the attack occurred when the ship was at Muscat, in the month of July. The patient had been slightly ailing for three days previously, complaining of weakness, and a disinclination to continue his duties, but on the morning of his decease he appeared much better; rose at 6h. a.m., stating to all inquirers that he was almost well, and again commenced his work until breakfast, at 8h. a.m. The medical officer, in his report of the case, says:—“At 9h. a.m. I repaired on board Her Majesty’s ship Philomel to visit the sick in the surgeon’s absence, and in half an hour afterwards I was hastily recalled, as he (the officer) had become suddenly very ill. On my return I found him sitting on a chair in a corner of the ward-room, in a crouching attitude, his face perfectly blanched, his lips purple and strangely contracted, incessantly muttering to himself, and keeping up a continual twitching with his fingers. He was conveyed with all possible care on deck, and placed near the stern gratings. The pulse was then 120, temperature in axilla 108°; the extremities felt icy cold when contrasted with the burning feel of the body.

“He now became perfectly insensible; the eyes were fixed, the pupils appeared a little dilated, the breathing became stertorous, and the lips were forcibly puffed out at each expiration. The mouth and nostrils were at this time of a livid hue; the ears also were gradually changing into a dark blue colour, and the eyelids were much congested. A short time afterwards about six ounces of dark offensive urine were passed involuntarily. He continued becoming gradually weaker despite all remedial measures, and died completely exhausted about twenty minutes after my return on board.

“Immediately on being brought on deck cold was applied to the trunk, and warm mustard poultices to the soles of the feet and nape of the neck. As the power of deglutition was completely lost an

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enema of sulphate of magnesia, with two minims of croton oil was given, but proved ineffectual. The continued application of the cold douche to the trunk (and occasionally on the head) appeared to alleviate slightly the heavy breathing, otherwise no marked change was perceptible up to his death.

"The deceased officer was of stout build, plethoric habit of body, and extremely short neck. He was subject very often to attacks of depression, at which times his manner was sullen and irritable. The ship had been lying in Muscat Harbour three days, during which time the thermometer on deck, under double awnings, averaged 90° in the night as well as day; the night being especially oppressive as the light breeze prevalent during the day completely died away, and the atmospheric moisture was so great that at one time it amounted to complete saturation."

In the Nimble, also, the attack of apoplexy occurred at Muscat in the month of July. The officer, the subject of it, belonged to the Engineers' department, and in consequence of the sickness of his colleague all the duties of the department devolved on him. Excessive fatigue and mental anxiety, superadded to great heat, were supposed to be the cause of the attack, which presented the usual characteristics of heat apoplexy, and proved rapidly fatal.

Sunstroke.—Twenty-two cases of this form of insolation appear in the Returns from the Squadron, of which thirteen occurred in the Glasgow.

Only eleven, however, were actual seizures, two having been re-entries, in two persons. Six of them were contracted at Bombay, one at Aden, and four at and near Trincomalee. The medical officer, in his remarks concerning them, observes: "The seizures were characterised in three of our own cases, and also in one received from Her Majesty's ship Magpie, by vertigo and insensibility more or less complete, which set in suddenly and without previous warning or feeling of discomfort. Intense headache, vertigo, cardiac oppression, and dyspnœa, with rachialgia and muscular debility, were the immediate results of the stroke in four more, while severe headache and vertigo with muscular debility, but without symptoms of reflex irritation, and which disappeared in from one to three days, exemplified the milder character of the remainder. In the more severe cases the initial symptoms were succeeded by strong pyrexia, marked by increase of temperature to 101° or 102°; still more intense headache and rachialgia, flushing of face, injection of conjunctivæ, and much vascular excitement, with anorexia, and general prostration. The subsidence of the more grave symptoms in the severe cases, which took place in from two to four days, was succeeded in three of them by irregular aguish paroxysms which in one terminated in hepatitis, in two by extreme muscular debility of lower extremities, almost amounting to paraplegia, in one by tendency to syncope and irregularity in the cardiac rhythm, and in all by general debility, frequent headaches, and persistent intolerance of direct solar heat.

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"The character and grade of severity of the symptoms enumerated depended on individual susceptibility, manner, as well as degree of exposure, and intensity of solar heat at the time, and while the cardiac, respiratory, and primary cerebral symptoms were the direct expression of cerebro-spinal irritation, the pyrexia, headache, rachialgia, &c. were reactionary sequences. It is therefore obvious that the symptoms characterising sunstroke bear a strong analogy to those of periodic fevers, particularly the remittent class; the syncopal, respiratory, and other reflex phenomena representing the initial or cold stage, and the pyrexial that of reaction, or the hot; while the third, or sweating, continues frequently in abeyance in both until brought about by treatment. The sequelæ of ague, hepatic congestion, and general debility, often observed in severe cases of sunstroke, strengthen the analogy still further; while additional confirmation is supplied by the treatment, almost identical in both diseases, and directed for the most part towards the reduction of blood heat to the normal standard. From this comparison I exclude altogether the so-called 'sun fever,' in which mild febrile symptoms, paroxysmal in most cases, supervene on exposure to a high degree of solar heat, and the increment of blood temperature arising from it.

"The general system of treatment adopted in the foregoing cases, but modified according to circumstances, comprised stimulants when they came under observation during the initial, or stage of depression, and subsequently, when cardiac irregularity and tendency to syncope supervened, cold baths, the cold douche, and irrigation combined or separate, according to severity of case, purgatives when required, and quinine in ten grain doses three times a day until the temperature was reduced to the normal standard, and all dangerous symptoms had subsided. Quinine was continued during convalescence either in small doses as a tonic, or in large as an anti-periodic when aguish paroxysms resulted. The potass bromide in fifteen grain doses three times a day acted well in several cases of persistent headache, while appropriate remedies were administered in other sequelæ, cardiac, hepatic, &c., &c."

There were three cases of sunstroke in the *Philomel*, one of which was invalided. In this case the patient was a warrant officer who had only, on the day previous to the attack, returned from sick leave from Matheran, and had resumed his duties at the dockyard at Bombay (refitting the ship), where it was extremely hot at the time. The medical officer* says, "The chief symptoms in this case were headache and giddiness, vomiting of a large quantity of bile, delirium followed by stupor, clonic spasms, hysterical laughing, loss of speech (on the return of consciousness), coldness of the extremities, and a feeble pulse with free perspiration. The treatment consisted in the application of ice to the head, mustard cataplasms to the extremities, and ten grain doses of quinine with stimulants internally. Consciousness returned after a few hours, and was followed by a

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calm sleep. He made a good recovery, but as he had suffered frequently from slight attacks in the Persian Gulf, and was moreover of a very excitable temperament, it was considered unsafe to keep him on the station any longer."

The other two cases were discharged to duty. They occurred at Muscat.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Class IV.

Under this head appear twenty-six cases of various forms of disease, of which eleven were invalided, and two proved fatal. In the latter cases death was occasioned by organic disease of the heart.

Aneurism.—A case of suspected aneurism occurred in the Magpie in her second commission in the person of a seaman who was admitted on the sick-list complaining of pain in the hypogastric region, "and," the medical officer remarks, "vaguely extending over the abdomen. The bowels were confined, and as there were some cases of colic among the ship's company presenting the same symptoms, and ascribed to the heat, his complaint was put down as such and treated accordingly. The symptoms all disappeared before the fifth day of treatment, and he was discharged to duty. He returned, however, about three weeks afterwards complaining of pain in the left hypogastric region, and a tearing pain in the back when he attempted to lift anything; he also complained of difficulty of breathing, and had a slight cough; he now admitted that he received a slight injury before his previous admission to the list, by falling over a boat's davits. Increased pulsation of the abdominal aorta was found, on palpation, over the seat of pain, the pulsation appearing eccentric. There was considerable dulness over the whole of the base of the left lung; the heart's action was irregular, and intermitted at intervals of ten beats, and the left pulse at the wrist was found to be much more irregular than at the right; two days afterwards nearly all the symptoms became exaggerated, the cough increased, the countenance was haggard, and the pupils dilated; the appetite was very much impaired, and a slight tumour could, I fancied, be detected below and a little to the right of the stomach. The heart's action and pulsation appeared not to have altered; six days afterwards general depression was more marked; increased pulsation in the hypogastric region, and the tumour seemed to have increased. The difference in the two pulses was also increased. A murmur after the first sound was heard at the base of the heart; right pulse 88, left 92. He was treated with tincture of the perchloride of iron, well regulated diet, gentle aperients, and perfect rest. Eight days later the symptoms had remained very much the same, with the exception of those of the chest, which were aggravated. The cough had increased, vocal fremitus was completely absent from the base of the left lung, and the dulness became more marked. He stated that he had not previously suffered from any marked lung affection. The pain in the abdomen had not increased, but the tumour and pulsation were still present. On the eighteenth day after his admission to the sick-list, the

the ship having arrived at Kurrachee, the opportunity of sending him to hospital was seized, and he was conveyed to the one attached to the barracks of the Fifty-sixth Regiment."

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Class IV.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

This class of disease is represented by thirty-three cases of sympathetic bubo. Each case was on an average twenty-seven days under treatment. There was no loss to the public service by invaliding or death from these affections.

Classes V.
& VI.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Under this head appear 252 cases of various forms of disease, of which four were invalided. Catarrh contributed 232 to the total number of cases, each case being between five and six days under treatment.

Class VII.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Under this head 497 cases of various forms of disease were entered on the sick-list, of which twenty-one were invalided, and one proved fatal. Cynanche contributed forty-eight, dyspepsia 102, dysentery twenty-four, diarrhoea 201, and colic and constipation sixty-nine, to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was on an average a little over six days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia between five and six days; each case of dysentery between twenty-nine and thirty days; each case of diarrhoea a little over seven days; and each case of colic and constipation about five days.

Class VIII.

Hepatitis.—The fatal case was one of suppurating hepatitis. It occurred in the person of a seaman of the Glasgow, a sallow lymphatic subject at all times, who suffered much from dyspepsia characterised by gastralgic flatulence, and anorexia. He was entered on the sick-list on the 17th of April, complaining of gastric pain and fulness, particularly after meals, debility and general malaise. The tongue was furred, the face sallow, he was restless at night, and there was anorexia. There was no hepatic or gastric pain on pressure. Diarrhoea, to which he was very subject, was checked, but liable to recur. He had lost flesh and strength. On the 5th of May the report was that the progress of the case was indifferent, but still there was no hepatic pain or tenderness. On the 11th, however, the report by the medical officer of the ship is, "Bilious diarrhoea; on the 5th, 6th, and on the 7th, symptoms of hepatic mischief became manifest for the first time, consisting of hepatic enlargement to the extent on the right side of three fingers' breadth, below the costal arch, with pain and tenderness on pressure." These symptoms were subdued in a great measure by the treatment to which he was subjected; but on the 30th there was a renewal of hepatic pain and tenderness, with constipation and colicky pain. On the 1st of June he felt very despondent, and on that night, for

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the first time, pyrexia set in, the temperature rose to $100\cdot4^{\circ}$, and the pulse to 102, and he complained of increased uneasiness in the hepatic region, with debility and faintness. He continued from this time in a varying condition until the 2nd of July, when it is reported: "Area of hepatic dulness variable since last report, and appearing as if controlled by presence or absence of diarrhœa. A week ago its limit had almost receded to costal arch, but yesterday it was found to have again reached to the umbilicus, with considerable increase of pain and tenderness. Hectic every night, with profuse perspiration, confined for the last two days to the right half of the body. Losing flesh and strength steadily but continues in good spirits; was very restless last night and suffering from severe pain on the enlarged portion of the liver, as well as in the right shoulder. Had chlorodyne 3ss., which procured sleep about 11 p.m. Awoke at 4 a.m. in a faint and collapsed state. Forehead covered with beads of perspiration. Pulse quick, weak, and thready, dyspnœa, and ghastly expression of face being the most prominent symptoms of his condition. Had wine and brandy. Lay down, and shivered, but rallied soon, and dosed off to sleep again with a good pulse, and warm surface. Started up again about 5 a.m. in a similar state, with strong desire to go to stool. Bowels freely opened, he becoming quite collapsed at the same time. Restored by brandy to some extent, aided by sinapisms to the epigastrium and calves of the legs; continued semi-collapsed and talking incoherently from that hour until noon, when he recovered complete consciousness, with temperature 102° and pulse 120. Before 2 p.m. the temperature had risen to $104\cdot8^{\circ}$, and the pulse fell to 106; the abdomen was tympanitic, painful and tender to the touch; he was feeling very low and prostrate generally."

From this time his symptoms varied, diarrhœa with purulent stools continued, occasionally attended with constipation. The left lobe of the liver became enormously enlarged as indicated by the area of dulness, and finally the lungs becoming involved, he died on the 22nd of July. The following is the report of the post-mortem examination of the body.

"*Body*, very much emaciated. Face and conjunctivæ jaundiced. *Thorax*. Hypostatic congestion of both lungs, but especially of the right, which was abnormally small, and compressed from the encroachment of the enlarged right lobe of the liver. Inferior lobe of the right lung adherent to the diaphragm. On breaking down the adhesion, and cutting into the lung, it was found infiltrated throughout with purulent matter, which came from an abscess on the posterior border of the right lobe of the liver. Left lung congested generally. *Pericardium*, adherent by a small patch the size of a rupee, to the upper surface of the diaphragm and left lobe of the liver, but there was no ulcerative communication. Pericardial fluid abnormally large, and deeply stained with bile. *Heart*, normal throughout in structure, but small, except that the right ventricle was covered with a thick layer of fat on its outer surface, the only adipose tissue on any part of the organ. *Liver*: enormously enlarged, especially the left lobe, which occupied most of the left hypochondriac region, and overlapped the spleen, also the stomach throughout

throughout its whole extent. The entire surface of both lobes was found studded as thickly as possible with small abscesses, about the size of half-a-crown. When the gland was being removed a large abscess in the posterior lobe was ruptured by the fingers of the operator. About one quart of pus was evacuated, and the internal wall of the abscess being only quarter of an inch thick, it must have soon burst into the peritoneal cavity; abscess not encapsuled and not in communication with the numerous smaller abscesses in its vicinity. Entire substance of lobes found studded thickly with small unencysted abscesses, not in communication, condensed liver tissue alone forming their walls or septa of separation. They were in different stages of formation, some filled with pus, and others in which the suppurative action was in progress. An ulcerative communication was found between the descending duodenum, and a small contracted abscess cavity in the right lobe, which was of course adherent to the intestine. The bursting of this abscess was no doubt the cause of the collapse on the 1st of July.

“*Gall Bladder.* Paler than usual and almost empty.

“*Spleen.* Enlarged abnormally, friable, and pale.

“*Kidneys.* Right, enlarged; capsule adherent; substance fatty; pyramidal divisions effaced; cortical substance distinct. Left, smaller, and in similar condition; both covered with fat. *Intestines.* Pale, and of leaden hue, but not examined further.”

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Class VIII.

IX. and X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Under this head appear 114 cases of various forms of disease, of which one was invalided and one proved fatal. Gonorrhœa contributed seventy-nine; epididymitis, nine; and orchitis, sixteen to the total number of cases. Each case of gonorrhœa was on an average about twenty-three days under treatment; each case of epididymitis, twenty-one days; and each case of orchitis, a little over fourteen days.

Classes IX.
and X.

Stricture.—A fatal case appears under this head in which external urethrotomy was performed for the relief of extravasation of urine occurred in the Glasgow, the more immediate cause of death being septicæmic poisoning. It possesses some points of special interest, which, as well as the general history of the case, are concisely described by the staff surgeon as follows: “—Æt. 33, leading seaman; applied at Mahe, Seychelles Islands, the 19th of October, with retention of urine of twenty-four hours’ standing, the result of spasm of a close stricture of six years’ standing, and which, according to the man’s own statement, originated from a severe blow on the perineum by a handspike, while at gun drill on board Her Majesty’s ship Excellent. By careful and patient manipulation, after he had had a warm bath, the resistance of several bands of stricture, which felt hard and cartilagenous, was overcome, and a No. 2 silver catheter was passed into the bladder, whereby a large quantity of turbid urine was withdrawn, and the more urgent symptoms relieved.

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and X.

"The instrument was tied in, but had to be removed, as well as when introduced two days subsequently, in less than one hour, owing to the severe urethral pain and nervous irritability caused by it, and which persisted until allayed by warm hip baths, and opiates.

"On arrival at Trincomalee, the 4th of November, the man, who had been prepared previously by warm hip baths, opiates, and alkalies, was sent on shore to the sick-quarters, with the view of endeavouring to widen the canal by the process of dilatation, a practice which succeeded admirably in a somewhat analogous case treated in the quarters the previous year.

"A No. 3 flexible French olivary bougie was passed with some difficulty on the 7th, but had to be withdrawn in less than an hour owing to the local pain caused by it; introduced again with much less difficulty on the 10th; it was tied in, and left in the urethra for four hours, and when withdrawn it was grasped very tightly by the stricture. A very severe paroxysm of urinary fever set in soon after it was removed; the rigors lasted over four hours; the temperature rose to 105.6; he perspired profusely, and suffered from nervous irritability to an unusual degree, but through the influence of warm hip baths and opiates the symptoms subsided, and he was completely apyretic the following morning. Febrile accessions, but without rigors, continued to occur daily from this date, all succeeded by well-marked intermissions, during which quinine, in two-grain doses, three times a day was administered. It was observed, however, that the paroxysms of alternate days, commencing with the first, were the most severe, and that each accession, whether mild or severe, was accompanied by recurrence of urethral irritability, most uncontrollable desire, manifested by constant and violent straining to micturate, and extreme nervous irritability. There was no urethral pain, and he passed water as usual, emptying the bladder thoroughly during the intermissions, but the few attempts made, at the man's own urgent request, to relieve the straining by catheterism were altogether unsuccessful. It was therefore evident that during the paroxysms the stricture became the seat of spasms, which all remedial measures were powerless to relieve, and which on the 13th, although the bladder showed no sign of distension, caused, as was then supposed, the urethra to give way, and led to partial extravasation, resembling in outline a perineal abscess in the centre of the perineum. A deep incision, which completely drained the parts, was made by candle-light, and as urine was passing per urethram at the time, it was not considered either safe or advisable to have recourse then to further operative interference.

"During another paroxysm on the 14th, attended by uncontrollable straining, the entire perineum, scrotum, and penis became infiltrated throughout, although urine was escaping freely through the incision made the previous night, and the general symptoms partook largely, for the first time, of the characteristics of uræmic toxæmia. No time was lost, the man was removed at once from his bed, placed on a table opposite a window in the ward, and secured in the lithotomy position. When fully under the influence of chloroform,

chloroform, which he resisted for nearly half-an-hour; and ably assisted by Staff Surgeon Burnett of Her Majesty's ship *Daphne*, and Surgeon Thornhill of the Flag Ship, I performed the usual operation for opening the urethra behind the stricture, my only guide being the index finger of left hand placed on the apex of the prostrate gland in the rectum, as the stricture was so far removed that the point of a catheter in contact with it would be of no assistance whatever. The incision fortunately reached a bluish canal lined by mucous membrane, and presenting all the appearances of the urethra, with a small ulcerated aperture on its inferior surface, through which the extravasation had taken place. The tissues incised were hard and brawny; the canal was opened to the extent of half-an-inch, but every attempt made to pass even the smallest sized instrument through it, either into the bladder, or through the stricture in bulbous portion of the urethra, failed. The incision made in the canal was extended backwards in a direction introduced as far as the prostrate gland, and a free passage for the urine having been obtained, which averted all fear of further extravasation, further operative measures were not considered advisable, except that the distended scrotum and corpus spongiosum were relieved, the former by several punctures, and the latter by two long and sufficiently deep incisions made on either side of the raphe.

"A large quantity of urine escaped through the incision in the perineum, both at the time it was made and subsequently; immediate relief followed, and he slept calmly after the operation and during the night, free from all pain and uneasiness. He appeared and felt so well the following morning, and urine was escaping so freely through the urethra, as well as perineal wound, that, although extensive sloughing of the parts which had been infiltrated was to be expected, a favourable result, eventually, was not despaired of. Unfortunately, however, urinary fever persisted, a very violent paroxysm occurring at night, with sensorial disturbance, but followed as before by an intermission the following morning. He took plenty of nourishment, and urine was passed in normal quantity through both channels on the 16th, and he suffered no pain whatever in the perineum or scrotum, which were treated with warm carbolic acid fomentations; at night, however, he was seized with a severe attack of rigors, succeeded by high fever, and followed by the usual but less apyretic interval. Evidence of commencement of sloughing appeared on the 17th, and on as well as after this date the case progressed most unfavourably, nocturnal exacerbations, with delirium and symptoms of blood poisoning superadded, took place regularly, and increased in intensity progressively.

"He lost flesh rapidly, and became more and more prostrate daily, although he took nourishment and stimulants freely. The temperature rose, and pulse increased steadily in frequency until midnight on the 18th, when the former stood at 105° and the latter at 120; the urine became loaded with phosphates, of which a thick layer coated the wound in perineum; rapid sinking ensued; all efforts, by means of stimulants and applications of warmth externally to support failing vital power, were unavailing. At 9 a.m. of the 19th, the temperature stood at 105°·2, and pulse at 140. Respirations

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were 46, and abdomen tympanitic; he was then in a state of increased stupor, which slowly merged into deep coma, and terminated in death at 1.45 p.m., temperature at the time being 107°.

“ Autopsy, at 6 p.m., on the 20th; rigor mortis present; scrotum and penis dark and tense; incision in perineum covered with a thick layer of phosphates, deposited by the urine in its passage. Subcutaneous cellular tissue over pubis gangrenous to a small extent, especially on the right side. On laying open the abdominal cavity, the intestines were found distended with flatus, and the coils in lower part smeared with red blood, of the consistence and adhesiveness of glycerine. On removing the intestines, the bladder was found nearly empty, and lying entirely in the true pelvis, where about one ounce of blood, similar to that in the intestines, was found in the recto-vesical pouch. Sub-peritoneal cellular tissue, loaded with sanguineous serosity throughout, more especially in the iliac and pelvic fossæ. The spleen was found deeply congested, and slightly enlarged; a gagged rent about one-and-a-half inches long, occupied its posterior surface, and a small cicatrix, half an inch in length, evidence of former rupture in its lateral surface; the long and more recent rent was firmly sealed by dark coagulum, which appeared to have been undergoing the process of organization. It was doubtless from this rent that the blood found on the surface of small intestines and in pelvic cavity had exuded. Kidneys found slightly congested, but normal in other respects. Liver deeply congested, structure of a bluish dark grey colour, and, when cut into, air vesicles escaped from the hepatic veins, appearances suggestive of threatened or even incipient sphacelus, even though nothing indicative of this process could be detected under the microscope. The symphysis pubis having been sawn through, the bladder, penis, scrotum, perineum, and rectum were removed, and on examination the following abnormalities were discovered; viz., cellular tissue of scrotum, black, and gangrenous throughout; corpora cavernosa of penis infiltrated with purulent matter; no sloughing of the penis or perineum; urethral canal lined with organised lymph deposit of fibrous rigidity and varying density, extending from within half an inch of the meatus to the prostate gland, which narrowed the passage generally, and reduced its calibre in bulbous division to that of a No. 1 catheter, and again, at the junction of membranous portion with the prostate, formed a network of fibrous bands, separating small lacunæ, which must have rendered the introduction of catheters exceedingly difficult, and sometimes impossible. The internal surface of this false membrane was covered with a thick layer of phosphatic deposit, similar to that found on the perineal wound; a false passage, lined with organized mucous membrane, and about four inches long, communicating with the urethra well in front of the bulbous portion, and with the membranous behind, was found on the under surface of the urethra. The bladder contained about two ounces of turbid urine, saturated with phosphates; its coats were thickened generally, its cavity contracted, and the sub-mucous vessels gorged in patches.

“ *Remarks.*—This case presents several features of interest, while the sequence of events as observed during life, and revealed by the autopsy is clear and unquestionable, viz.: first, attempt at dilatation succeeded

succeeded by urinary fever of exceptional severity; second, spasmodic retention of urine during the febrile exacerbations, by which the urine was diverted into the false passage, which became thus a subsidiary receptacle; third, ulceration of this receptacle at point of maximum tension from over strain, and rupture at this point during a febrile accession, and at a time when the bladder was not unduly distended; fourth, extravasation with all its dire consequences, constitutional, as well as local; fifth, operations which drained infiltrated tissues effectually, and averted all possibility of further extravasation; sixth, the setting in of gangrene of the scrotum, and the formation of pus in the corpus cavernosum, and seventh, death from septicæmic poisoning, caused by absorption of putrid matters from the scrotum and penis.

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"There can be no doubt that the blood found in the peritoneal cavity was the result of rupture of the spleen, which took place probably during the violent rigor on the night of the 16th, and which no doubt ushered in the septicæmic complication. The blood was evidently undergoing transformation into pus, whilst its position in the lower part of abdominal cavity was wholly due to gravitation. The taking the canal on its under surface for the urethra proper could not be avoided in this instance, owing to similarity of structure and appearances, and was an oversight which the most expert urethrotomist must have made; the operation was equally effectual, and further cutting would have been unjustifiable, even though the existence of the false passage had been recognised.

"The large amount of constitutional debility observed in the subject of this case during its progress, and the oppressive sultriness of the weather at the time could not fail to act most injuriously, and intensify the action of the septicæmic processes in operation, while the combined influence of all these causes extinguished any faint glimmer of hope which his favourable state after the operation tended to establish, and precipitated the fatal issue."

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Under this head appear fourteen cases of various forms of disease, of which one was invalided. The average daily loss of service from each case of diseases of the bones was between twenty-six and twenty-seven days; from diseases of the joints, fourteen days; and from diseases of the bursæ, between fourteen and fifteen days.

Class XI.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Under this head appear 624 cases of various forms of disease, of which five were invalided. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 429, ulcer 158, and various forms of skin diseases thirty-seven, to the total number of cases. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was on an average between seven and eight days under treatment; each case of ulcer between fifteen and sixteen days; and each case of skin disease nearly thirteen days.

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Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed
Diseases.

Seventy-eight cases of debility, chiefly climatic cachexia, and eighteen of headache, represent this class of diseases; and of these, seventeen of debility were invalided, and one proved fatal. Each case of debility was on an average between fifteen and sixteen days under treatment, and each case of headache about four days.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

Under this head appears a single case of delirium tremens, which proved fatal. It occurred in the person of an officer.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Wounds,
Injuries, and
Drowning.

Under this head appear 451 cases of wounds and injuries of various kinds, thirty-five of burns and scalds, three of submersion and drowning, and two of suicide; and of these, two of wounds and injuries were invalided; and two of wounds and injuries, two of drowning, and two of suicidal wounds, proved fatal.

Wounds and Injuries.—Of the fatal injuries, one was a case of fracture of the skull by a blow from a cleaver, sustained in a fight with natives; and the other, rupture of the pulmonary artery and other injuries sustained by a fall from aloft.

Drowning.—A man was drowned by falling overboard in a cyclone, and another by jumping out of a canoe while intoxicated.

Suicide.—In both cases of suicide the cause of death was wound of the throat.

Invaliding.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section A., eight persons were invalided, viz., one for simple continued fever, four for ague, and three for remittent fever; and under Section B., twenty-eight, viz., eleven for rheumatism, four for secondary syphilis, twelve for phthisis pulmonalis, and one for tumour. Twelve persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; eleven for diseases of the circulatory system; four for diseases of the respiratory system; twenty-one for diseases of the digestive system; one for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; one for diseases of the organs of locomotion; five for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; seventeen for unclassified diseases; and two for wounds and injuries. The total number invalided was 110, which is in the ratio of 59·1 per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, to the extent of 24·7.

Mortality.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was twenty-one, which is in the ratio of 11·2 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding year, equal to 2·1 per 1,000.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number
INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Scarlet Fever - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Dengue - - - -	3	1·6	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever - - - -	1	·5	—	—	2	1·
Simple Continued Fever -	180	96·7	1	·5	—	—
Ague - - - -	55	29·5	4	2·1	—	—
Remittent Fever - - - -	77	41·3	3	1·6	3	1·6
Cholera - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Influenza - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	6	3·2	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism - - - -	123	66·1	11	5·9	—	—
Syphilis - { Primary - - - -	89	47·8	—	—	—	—
{ Secondary - - - -	24	12·9	4	2·1	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	11	5·9	12	6·4	1	·5
Gout - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Dropsy - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Tumour - - - -	5	2·6	1	·5	—	—
Epithelioma of Prepuce - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy - - - -	4	2·1	—	—	3	1·6
Sunstroke - - - -	22	11·8	5	2·6	—	—
Vertigo - - - -	18	9·6	1	·5	—	—
Epilepsy - - - -	6	3·2	3	1·6	—	—
Neuralgia - - - -	14	7·5	—	—	—	—
Insanity - - - -	2	1·	2	1·	—	—
Cerebritis - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Eye - - -	18	9·6	1	·5	—	—
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c. -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - - -	16	8·6	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—continued.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the Heart - { Functional -	16	8·6	7	3·7	—	—
- { Organic -	6	3·2	2	1·	2	1·
Aneurism - - - -	1	·5	—	—	—	—
Varicose Veins - - -	3	1·6	2	1·	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	33	17·7	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Catarrh - - - - -	232	124·7	1	·5	—	—
Bronchitis - - - -	13	6·9	1	·5	—	—
Asthma - - - - -	1	·5	1	·5	—	—
Pneumonia - - - -	4	2·1	1	·5	—	—
Hæmoptysis - - - -	2	1·	—	—	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche - - - - -	48	25·8	1	·5	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - - -	102	54·8	1	·5	—	—
Dysentery - - - - -	24	12·9	2	1·	—	—
Diarrhoea - - - - -	201	108·	6	3·2	—	—
Colic and Constipation - -	69	37·	1	·5	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	12	6·4	—	—	—	—
Hernia - - - - -	4	2·1	3	1·6	—	—
Worms - - - - -	11	5·9	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - -	3	1·6	1	·5	—	—
Hepatitis - - - - -	21	11·2	6	3·2	1	·5
Jaundice - - - - -	2	1·	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems :						
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	3	1·6	1	·5	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder - -	2	1·	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	79	42·4	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis - - - -	9	4·8	—	—	—	—
Stricture - - - -	3	1·6	—	—	1	·5
Orchitis - - - -	16	8·6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - -	2	1·	—	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion :						
Diseases of the Bones - -	4	2·1	1	·5	—	—
Diseases of the Joints - -	3	1·6	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	7	3·7	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System :						
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	429	230·6	1	·5	—	—
Ulcer - - - -	158	84·9	2	1·	—	—
Erythema - - - -	3	1·6	—	—	—	—
Scabies - - - -	3	1·6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	31	16·6	2	1·	—	—
Unclassed :						
Debility - - - -	78	41·9	17	9·1	1	·5
Headache - - - -	18	9·6	—	—	—	—
Poisoning :						
Delirium Tremens - - -	1	·5	—	—	1	·5
Wounds and Injuries :						
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	451	242·4	2	1·	2	1·
Burns and Scalds - - -	35	18·8	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning -	3	1·6	—	—	2	1·
Suicide - - - -	2	1·	—	—	2	1·
TOTALS - - -	2,830	1521·5	110	59·1	21	11·2

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS' SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Scarlet Fever - - - -	26	- -	26	—	—
Dengue - - - -	109	- -	109	·2	·1
Enteric Fever - - - -	54	- -	54	·1	—
Simple Continued Fever -	1,088	19	1,107	3·	1·6
Ague - - - -	624	28	652	1·7	·9
Remittent Fever - - - -	1,304	14	1,318	3·6	1·9
Cholera - - - -	18	- -	18	—	—
Influenza - - - -	6	- -	6	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	126	46	172	·4	·2
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - -	1,963	32	2,045	5·6	3·
Syphilis { Primary - - - -	2,202	63	2,270	6·2	3·3
{ Secondary - - - -	428	153	581	1·5	·8
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	306	8	314	·8	·4
Gout - - - -	4	- -	4	—	—
Dropsy - - - -	34	- -	34	—	—
Tumour - - - -	91	- -	91	·2	·1
Epithelioma of Prepuce -	21	- -	21	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy - - - -	114	- -	114	·3	·1
Sunstroke - - - -	219	17	236	·6	·3
Vertigo - - - -	97	- -	97	·2	·1
Epilepsy - - - -	54	7	61	·1	—
Neuralgia - - - -	156	- -	156	·4	·2
Insanity - - - -	11	5	16	—	—
Cerebritis - - - -	4	- -	4	—	—
Diseases of the Eye - - -	168	- -	168	·4	·2
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c. -	1	- -	1	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - - -	138	- -	138	·3	·1

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the { Functional -	350	5	355	·9	·4
Heart - { Organic -	51	10	61	·1	—
Aneurism - - -	18	2	20	—	—
Varicose Veins - - -	54	-	54	·1	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	861	31	892	2·4	1·2
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Catarrh - - - -	1,253	-	1,253	3·4	1·8
Bronchitis - - -	238	-	238	·6	·3
Asthma - - - -	2	20	22	—	—
Pneumonia - - -	76	17	93	·2	·1
Hæmoptysis - - -	20	-	20	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche - - - -	293	-	293	·8	·4
Dyspepsia - - - -	562	-	562	1·5	·8
Dysentery - - - -	586	126	712	1·9	1·
Diarrhœa - - - -	1,432	19	1,451	3·9	2·
Colic and Constipation - -	328	14	342	·9	·4
Hæmorrhoids - - -	125	-	125	·3	·1
Hernia - - - -	34	5	39	·1	—
Worms - - - -	52	-	52	·1	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - -	198	-	198	·5	·2
Hepatitis - - - -	463	28	491	1·3	·6
Jaundice - - - -	42	-	42	·1	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys -	193	-	193	·5	·2
Diseases of the Bladder -	70	-	70	·1	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	1,815	-	1,815	4·9	2·6
Epididymitis - - - -	190	-	190	·5	·2
Stricture - - - -	38	-	38	·1	—
Orchitis - - - -	227	-	227	·6	·3
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - -	24	-	24	—	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*contd.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones - -	106	- -	106	·2	1
Diseases of the Joints - -	42	- -	42	·1	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	99	- -	99	·2	·1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	3,255	10	3,265	8·9	4·7
Ulcer - - - - -	2,467	23	2,490	6·8	3·6
Erythema - - - - -	9	- -	9	—	—
Scabies - - - - -	20	- -	20	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	437	10	447	1·2	·6
Unclassed:					
Debility - - - - -	1,098	139	1,237	3·3	1·7
Headache - - - - -	71	- -	71	·1	—
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens - - -	5	- -	5	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	5,004	39	5,043	13·8	7·4
Burns and Scalds - - -	298	- -	298	·8	·4
Suicide - - - - -	1	- -	1	—	—
Submersion and Drowning -	3	- -	3	—	—
TOTALS - - -	31,876	945	32,821	89·9	48·3

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING the Number INVALIDED in each Ship employed on the
EAST INDIA STATION.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Briton.	Daphne.	Flying Fish.	Glasgow.	Maggie (Second Commission).	Nassau.	Nimble (Second Commission).	Philomel.	Rifeman.	Shearwater.	Thetis.	Vulture.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A. :													
Simple Continued Fever - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ague - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
Remittent Fever - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
I. General Diseases, Section B. :													
Rheumatism - - - -	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	11
Syphilis, Secondary - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	4
Phthisis - - - - -	2	2	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	12
Tmour - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses :													
Sunstroke - - - - -	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Vertigo - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Insanity - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Ophthalmia - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System :													
Disease of the { Functional - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	7
Heart { Organic - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Varicose Veins - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System :													
Catarrh - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asthma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided in each Ship, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Briton.	Daphne.	Flying Fish.	Glasgow.	Magpie (Second Commission).	Nassau.	Nimble (Second Commission).	Philomel.	Rifeman.	Shearwater.	Thetis.	Vulture.	TOTAL.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:													
Cynanche - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dyspepsia - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Diarrhœa - - - -	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Colic - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hernia - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Diseases of the Stomach - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hepatitis - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:													
Bright's Disease - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:													
Periostitis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:													
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ulcer - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Psoriasis - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Unclassed:													
Debility - - - -	-	1	1	4	1	2	2	-	1	1	1	3	17
Wounds and Injuries:													
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
TOTALS - - -	13	5	3	0	7	5	9	8	7	11	9	3	110

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Number of DEATHS in each Ship on the EAST INDIA STATION.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Briton.	Daphne.	Glasgow.	Magpie (Second Commission).	Nassau.	Nimble (Second Commission).	Rifeman.	Shearwater.	Thetis.	Vulture.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A:											
Enteric Fever - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Remittent Fever - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
II. General Diseases, Section B:											
Phthisis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:											
Apoplexy - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:											
Diseases of the Heart, Organic -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:											
Hepatitis - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:											
Stricture - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unclassed:											
Debility - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Poisoning:											
Delirium Tremens - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wounds and Injuries:											
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Suicide by cutting Throat - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Drowned - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL - - -	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	21

TABLE, No. 5.
SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES - - -

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Briton.	Daphne.	Flying Fish.	Glasgow.	Maggie (1st Commission).
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Dengue - - - - -	-	3	-	-	-
Enteric Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Continued Fever - - - - -	6	33	-	5	3
Ague - - - - -	13	2	-	20	-
Remittent Fever - - - - -	4	26	-	11	-
Cholera - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Influenza - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas - - - - -	-	-	3	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - - -	14	10	4	24	-
Syphilis {Primary - - - - -	2	5	1	37	-
{Secondary - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	2	1	-	4	-
Gout - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Dropsy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Epithelioma of Prepuce - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Tumour - - - - -	-	-	-	5	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-
Sunstroke - - - - -	1	1	-	13	-
Vertigo - - - - -	-	4	4	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	1	1	-	-
Neuralgia - - - - -	-	-	1	4	-
Insanity - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebritis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Eye - - - - -	2	4	-	5	-
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Ear - - - - -	-	2	1	5	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the {Functional - - - - -	1	-	3	2	-
Heart {Organic - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Aneurism - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Varicose Veins - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - - -	3	1	-	13	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Catarrh - - - - -	7	29	2	112	-
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	1	-	4	-
Asthma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE, No. 5.

in the Ships employed on the EAST INDIA STATION.

Magpie (2nd Commission).	Nassau.	Nimble (1st Commission).	Nimble (2nd Commission).	Philomel.	Rifeman.	Shearwater.	Thetis.	Vulture.	TOTALS.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16	10	-	20	6	6	8	13	54	180
3	2	1	2	3	8	-	1	-	55
-	13	-	-	-	2	16	5	-	77
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
17	17	-	5	10	4	6	7	5	123
5	2	-	1	6	4	13	9	4	89
3	1	-	3	-	4	2	8	-	24
-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	11
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
2	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	22
4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	18
1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6
5	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
-	3	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	18
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	1	-	2	3	-	1	-	16
1	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	1	16
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	6
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
3	1	-	-	2	2	1	6	1	33
3	3	1	12	4	7	2	12	38	232
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Briton.	Daphne.	Flying Fish.	Glasgow.	Magpie (1st Commission).
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System :					
Cynanche - - - - -	2	1	1	23	-
Dyspepsia - - - - -	8	28	5	14	-
Dysentery - - - - -	3	9	-	-	-
Diarrhœa - - - - -	15	49	2	44	1
Colic and Constipation - - - - -	-	3	-	17	1
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-
Hernia - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-
Worms - - - - -	-	5	-	3	-
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis - - - - -	-	-	-	13	-
Jaundice - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems :					
Diseases of the Kidneys - - - - -	-	1	-	2	-
Diseases of the Bladder - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	1	4	-	29	1
Epididymitis - - - - -	1	-	-	4	-
Stricture - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
Orchitis - - - - -	-	2	-	4	-
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion :					
Diseases of the Bones - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Joints - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bursæ - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System :					
Phlegmon and Abscess - - - - -	13	48	24	119	3
Ulcer - - - - -	20	23	4	19	6
Erythema - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-
Scabies - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Skin - - - - -	1	4	2	6	-
Unclassed :					
Debility - - - - -	3	16	5	6	2
Headache - - - - -	1	-	-	3	-
Poisoning :					
Delirium Tremens - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries :					
Wounds, &c. - - - - -	26	59	11	139	3
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	6	5	-	5	1
Submersion and Drowning - - - - -	-	1	-	2	-
Suicide by cutting Throat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - - - -	170	384	77	724	21

Injuries in the Ships employed on the East India Station—*continued*.

Magpie (2nd Commission).	Nassau.	Nimble (1st Commission).	Nimble (2nd Commission).	Philomel.	Rifeman.	Shearwater.	Thetis.	Vulture.	TOTALS.
3	—	2	5	1	5	—	3	2	48
—	6	1	8	3	5	5	14	5	102
—	1	—	6	1	2	—	2	—	24
10	11	2	19	13	10	—	20	5	201
9	1	—	2	8	2	7	9	10	69
—	—	—	1	5	—	1	3	—	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	3	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	21
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
1	—	—	3	2	4	11	4	19	79
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
—	—	—	2	—	1	4	1	2	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	7
27	26	2	19	22	33	18	66	9	429
8	5	—	3	3	10	5	35	12	158
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
2	1	—	4	—	—	1	8	2	31
6	4	—	5	5	2	5	10	9	78
1	—	—	—	9	—	—	4	—	18
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
23	23	3	24	11	37	23	39	25	451
3	3	—	—	2	2	1	1	6	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
165	149	13	159	142	158	142	305	221	2,830

TABLE, No. 6.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Number per 1,000 of Force

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 860.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 760.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers - - - -	2	2.3	-	-	2	2.3	3	3.9	-	-	-	-
Continued Fevers - - - -	87	101.1	-	-	-	-	77	101.3	-	-	-	-
Periodic Fevers - - - -	62	72.	4	4.6	2	2.3	63	82.8	2	2.6	1	1.3
Other Diseases - - - -	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	5	6.5	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism - - - -	44	51.1	4	4.6	-	-	53	69.7	3	3.9	-	-
Primary Syphilis - - - -	51	59.3	-	-	-	-	31	40.7	-	-	-	-
Secondary Syphilis - - - -	8	9.3	1	1.1	-	-	14	18.4	1	1.3	-	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	5	5.8	8	9.3	-	-	5	6.5	3	3.9	1	1.3
Other Diseases - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7.8	1	1.3	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses -	45	52.3	6	6.9	-	-	48	63.1	4	5.2	3	3.9
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	15	17.4	6	6.9	-	-	10	13.1	4	5.2	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent Sys- tem and Ductless Glands - - -	20	23.2	-	-	-	-	13	17.1	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	121	140.6	2	2.3	-	-	96	126.8	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	220	255.8	6	6.9	-	-	192	252.6	8	10.5	1	1.3
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - - -	75	87.2	-	-	-	-	34	44.7	1	1.3	1	1.3
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	4	4.6	-	-	-	-	6	7.8	1	1.3	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - - -	359	417.4	1	1.1	-	-	209	275.	3	3.9	-	-
Unclassed - - - -	42	48.3	8	9.3	-	-	35	46.	3	3.9	-	-
Poisoning - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	-	-	1	1.3
Wounds and Injuries - - - -	240	279.	-	-	2	2.3	206	271.	2	2.6	3	3.9
TOTALS - - - -	1,401	1629.	46	53.4	6	6.9	1,107	1456.5	36	47.8	11	14.4

TABLE, No. 6.

Invalided and Dead on the EAST INDIA STATION, between certain Ages, with the Ratio at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 210.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 30.)						TOTALS. (Mean Force, 1,860.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2.6	-	-	2	1.
16	76.1	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	96.7	1	.5	-	-
7	33.3	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	70.9	7	3.7	3	1.6
2	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4.3	-	-	-	-
25	119.	4	19.	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	123	66.1	11	5.9	-	-
6	28.5	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	89	47.8	-	-	-	-
1	4.7	1	4.7	-	-	1	33.3	1	33.3	-	-	24	12.9	4	2.1	-	-
1	4.7	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5.9	12	6.4	1	.5
2	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4.3	1	.5	-	-
7	33.3	1	4.7	-	-	2	66.6	1	33.3	-	-	102	54.8	12	6.4	3	1.6
1	4.7	1	4.7	2	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	13.9	11	5.9	2	1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	17.7	-	-	-	-
33	157.1	2	9.5	-	-	2	66.6	-	-	-	-	252	135.4	4	2.1	-	-
76	361.9	6	28.5	-	-	9	300.	1	33.3	-	-	407	267.2	21	11.2	1	.5
5	23.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	61.2	1	.5	1	.5
4	19.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7.5	1	.5	-	-
50	238.	1	4.7	-	-	6	200.	-	-	-	-	624	235.4	5	2.6	-	-
18	85.7	6	28.5	1	4.7	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	96	51.6	17	9.1	1	.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.5	-	-	1	.5
43	204.7	-	-	1	4.7	2	66.6	-	-	-	-	491	263.9	2	1.	6	3.2
297	1414.2	25	119.	4	19.	25	833.3	3	100.	-	-	2,830	1521.5	110	59.1	21	11.2

TABLE, No. 7.

SHOWING the Names of the Ships; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship; and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

P. O. Paid Off. C. Commissioned. D. Returns Defective.

Rate, &c.	NAMES OF SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	PERIOD.	Average Complements.	Average Complements, corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days' Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily for Twelve Months.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Fourth Rate -	Glasgow -	Portsmouth -	24 May 1871	28	3,037	S. 600	Year -	535	535	724	9,645	26·4	49·3	9
Sixth Rate -	Briton - Thetis -	Sheerness - Devonport -	28 Nov. 1871 1 Feb. 1873	10 13	1,331 1,322	S. 350 S. 350	Year - Year -	200 230	200 230	170 305	2,831 2,520	7·7 6·9	38·5 30·	7 8
Sloop -	Daphne -	Devonport -	12 Oct. 1871	5	1,081	S. 300	Year -	165	165	384	3,300	9·	54·5	-
Composite Sloop	Flying Fish -	Chatham -	18 June 1874	4	727	S. 120	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	130	35	77	861	2·3	65·7	11
Gun Vessel -	Magpie - Magpie - Nimble - Nimble - Phlomet - Rifleman - Vulture -	Portsmouth - Bombay - Devonport - Bombay - Sheerness - Chatham - Sheerness -	25 Oct. 1870 14 Mar. 1874 25 Oct. 1870 3 Mar. 1874 22 Aug. 1873 18 Mar. 1873 15 Feb. 1872	3 3 5 3 5 4 3	665 665 428 428 664 462 664	S. 160 S. 160 S. 80 S. 80 S. 160 S. 100 S. 160	1 Jan. to 13 Mar. 14 Mar. to 31 Dec. 1 Jan. to 2 Mar. 3 Mar. to 31 Dec. Year - Year - Year -	90 90 70 80 100 90 105	20 70 15 60 85 90 105	21 165 13 159 142 158 221	277 2,337 96 1,150 1,369 2,019 2,100	·7 6·4 ·2 3·1 3·7 5·5 5·7	35· 91·4 13·3 51·6 43·5 61·1 54·2	- 4 - 4 4 2 1
Surveying Vessel	Nassau - Shearwater -	Malta - Sheerness -	25 Oct. 1873 20 July 1871	4 4	695 669	S. 150 S. 150	Year - Year -	115 135	115 135	149 142	1,900 1,509	5·2 4·1	45·2 30·3	3 16

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THE Squadron on the China Station in 1874 comprised twenty-four vessels, viz.: one iron-clad, four of the sixth rate, one sloop, thirteen gun-vessels, two gun-boats, one steam vessel, one surveying ship, and one receiving ship permanently stationed at Hong Kong. There was also a detachment of marines in Japan. The Returns from twelve of the ships, and from the marine detachment, were for the whole twelve months, and from the remainder for periods varying from three to eleven months. The mean force, corrected for time, was 2,670, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 4,026, which is in the ratio of 1507·8 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to ·3 per 1,000. Of these, eighty-five were invalided, and thirty-three proved fatal; the former being in the ratio of 31·8, and the latter of 12·3 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding twelve months there was a reduction in the invaliding rate to the extent of 14·8 per 1,000, and an increase in the ratio of mortality equal to 3·7 per 1,000.

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The average number of men sick daily from General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 2·1 per 1,000; from Section B., or Constitutional Group, 21·6; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, ·5; of the circulatory system, ·2; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 2·6; of the respiratory system, 2·7; of the digestive system, 4·5; of the urinary and generative systems, 5·3; of the organs of locomotion, ·1; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 11·4; from unclassified diseases, 1·3; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 7·5. The average number of men sick daily was 172·3, which is in the ratio of 64·5 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 15·1 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases—Section A., or Febrile Group.

Under this head appear 244 cases of various forms of febrile disease, viz., four of small-pox, eight of varicella, one of dengue, four of enteric fever, 108 of simple continued fever, eighty-eight of ague, nineteen of remittent fever, six of cholera, one of cholera simplex, one of mumps, one of influenza, one of erysipelas, and two of pyæmia. Of these, one of small-pox, one of enteric fever, one of remittent fever, and one of cholera, proved fatal.

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Small Pox.—There was a single case of small-pox of a doubtful character in the Cadmus at Shanghai. The patient is supposed to have contracted the disease on shore there, it being not uncommon among the natives in the winter months. He was sent to the local hospital, where he soon recovered.

A single case of small-pox occurred in the Midge, at Tientsin, in the person of a seaman, who was at once sent on shore to the French General Hospital at that place, where he did well. The attack was not a severe one. The man had been re-vaccinated two years previously.

In the Thalia, at Yokohama, there was a single case of small-pox. The medical officer* says: "One man was attacked with varioloid fever on Christmas Day, and sent to the sick quarters at Yokohama on the 26th of December. The eruption of small-pox made its appearance on the 27th, when he was at once removed to the General Hospital, where huts were allotted to receive cases.

"For the past three years there does not seem to have been any small-pox either among the crews of ships stationed at Yokohama or in the Marine Battalion on shore. The huts that were formerly set apart for the reception of small-pox cases have been permitted to fall into decay, and are quite unfit for use. It seems that, as the Japanese had given the huts and ground for the use of naval and military of all nations, it was not held incumbent on the British to keep it in repair, although a British marine sentry was stationed to guard the empty wards. The Japanese, when called on to rebuild the houses, ignored altogether having any connection with the spot.

"On finding that small-pox was epidemic at Yedo, the captain of the ship communicated with the Minister, in order that arrangements might be made for re-opening a small-pox hospital for the reception of any cases that might occur either amongst the marines on shore or the men-of-war. In the meantime permission was obtained to admit any cases into the Yokohama Civil General Hospital, there to be attended by the medical officers from the sick quarters.

"Precautionary measures were at once taken to prevent the disease from spreading in this ship. The men were all inspected, and those who had not a good cicatrix of vaccination were re-vaccinated, the lymph being obtained, through the consul, from healthy Japanese children. The men were marched up to the establishment, or Noziyama, where the lymph was introduced direct from the arm. Of thirty-six men operated on who had not good marks, two only had perfect vaccine vesicles, and in their course these were similar to successful primary vaccination. Twenty had modified vesicles that arose and declined almost immediately, with very slight local irritation. Fourteen had no result. In each instance of these thirty-six men, vaccination had previously been performed, and

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, R. L. B. Head.

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and in some it had been repeated, but, according to the statements of the men themselves, there had never been any results.

"All leave to the ship's company was stopped for the time, and no communication with washermen or dealers permitted; as little intercourse with the men in the bumboat as possible was allowed, and instead of the men being permitted to go down the side, and risk contagion with the natives in the boat, the articles for sale were passed up to the ship's gangway. All clothes and hammocks of the men which had been sent on shore to be washed were now ordered to be kept on board, and carbolic acid was used freely in the holds and bilges. These precautions were in force at the end of the year, and no fresh cases of the disease had appeared amongst the crew. The case sent to the hospital was going on favourably; the disease had shown itself in the discrete form. It was impossible to discover how the man took the contagion. He had not been out of the ship for a week prior to his sickening, and then had attended a temperance meeting on shore, where no Japanese were present. I am inclined to think that this case was one of those sporadic attacks so often met with, occurring in a highly susceptible subject breathing an atmosphere of a neighbourhood in which the disease is epidemic."

This man had vaccine cicatrices on both arms.

There was a single and fatal case of small-pox in the Thistle at Nagasaki. It occurred in the person of the ship's cook, æt. 55, and the case is thus reported by the medical officer* of the ship: "This man was a pensioner of good character, and had not been out of the ship for nearly two months. On the night of the 25th of May, I was requested by one of his messmates to go forward and see him; he was lying down, very feverish, complaining of great pain in the head and difficulty of breathing; the skin was intensely hot, from which symptoms I imagined that I had a case of pneumonia to deal with. He was given a calomel purge, and afterwards saline diaphoretics. On the 27th of May the feverish symptoms had increased, and he complained of severe pains in the back. Two days afterwards the eruption of small-pox appeared on the nose, wrists, and abdomen. Arrangements were at once made to have him removed on shore, and accordingly the same day he was taken to the Japanese Government Hospital at Nagasaki, an institution which is under the charge of Dr. Van Leeden, a Dutch physician. I called to see him from day to day. His case rapidly took on a confluent and malignant form, the body assuming at first a purpuric, and afterwards a black colour. The pustules extended into the fauces and pharynx; delirium took place, and eventually coma, in which state he died on the 4th of June. In connection with this case I may state that the man had been re-vaccinated without result. The ship remained at Kobé Hiogo, from the 21st of April to the 19th of May. On our arrival I was informed by Dr. Thorneroft, one of the local practitioners, that small-pox had been prevailing, but was now on the decline. No other case occurred amongst the men, who

* Surgeon Edward Mulcahy.

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who have all been re-vaccinated. It is very unusual for small-pox to exist in the summer time."

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Varicella.—Eight cases of this affection appear in the Returns, all in the Charybdis. The eruption was of a somewhat peculiar character, and is stated to have had a relation to sudamina and hepatic eruptions, but the rounded large vesicles caused it closely to resemble varicella, under which name the cases were accordingly classed.

Dengue.—A case of what was suspected to be dengue occurred in the Kestrel, and is thus reported by the medical officer* of the ship:—" æt. 33, stoker, came on the list on the 16th of January at Foochow, complaining of nausea, diarrhœa, and tormina. On examination these were all found present with pain and tenderness of the abdomen on pressure, considerable febrile disturbance, and tongue furred down the centre, with red edges. He was ordered ol. ricini. ʒss. and t. opii ʒiii. 17th. The diarrhœa is slightly less to-day; slept well; complained of severe lumbar pains; other symptoms are unchanged. Ordered hot fomentations, and flannel to the loins. 18th. Diarrhœa has entirely abated, otherwise he is no better. The pain has increased, there is pain in all the joints, and a numbed creeping sensation in his legs and thighs. Nausea and vomiting continue. No rash is visible over the body. Ordered five grains of quinine three times a day, and an effervescent draught when thirst became urgent. 19th. Pains in the bones and joints increased to-day. Eyes bright and sunken, and surrounded with a dark line; skin pungently hot; tongue red and clean; pulse 98; respiration 40, shallow and feeble; bowels natural; patient weak. Ordered to continue the quinine and effervescent draught; to have in addition four ounces of port wine, and barley and milk. He got worse towards evening, and as I had a suspicion the disease might be dengue, he was sent to the Seamen's Hospital at Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow. Dengue had been rife in Amoy some time before we touched there, so I deemed it imprudent to keep him on board the ship any longer. Happily no other case was seen on board."

Enteric Fever.—Four cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns, of which one proved fatal.

There was a single case of enteric fever in the Charybdis. The disease appears to have been contracted at Singapore. It occurred in the case of a petty officer, and presented the characteristic phenomena of the disease, although the eruptions presented less of the rose-coloured appearance than usual, maculæ, petechiæ, and ecchymosed patches being for the most part present.

A single case of enteric fever occurred in the Salamis. The diarrhœa and characteristic rose-coloured rash were present, and the man was discharged to the Civil Hospital at Singapore, where he did

* Surgeon Charles Davidson, M.B.

did well. The disease is supposed to have been contracted at Bangkok, where it is said to be endemic.

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In the Thistle there were two cases of enteric fever, one of which proved fatal. In this instance the patient, a stoker, was placed on the sick-list on the 24th of October, at Hong Kong. The medical officer in reporting his case observes that he had "suffered a good deal from syphilis, which he contracted at Tientsin in March 1873. It assumed a phagadenic form, and was followed by secondary symptoms and throat affections. He was altogether 180 days under treatment on board ship and in hospital. When on leave he drank hard, generally overstepping his liberty. On board ship he was a hard working, well-conducted man, and presented a tolerably fresh, healthy, appearance. Previous to his last illness he went on shore on forty-eight hours' leave on the afternoon of the 16th of October; and on inquiry from his messmates I found that he spent the first night in a brothel in a low quarter of Hong Kong, and the second night, on account of being overcome by liquor, and having strayed away from his messmates, was spent in the street, where he lay until early morning. On the 22nd and 23rd of October he was attending as an outpatient, complaining of diarrhœa, sick headache, and nausea, which symptoms I was disposed to look upon as the results of his debauch when on leave. For these symptoms he was treated with a mild cathartic, such as rhubarb and magnesia, followed by alteratives. On the night of the 23rd, at the evening visit he told me that he had had some rigors in the afternoon, and was obliged to knock off work, still complaining of diarrhœa. He was given Dover's powder with two grains of calomel, and a carminative draught. On the following morning, the 24th of October, he was ordered to keep his hammock. There were general symptoms of fever, with diarrhœa and nausea, and pain and abdominal tenderness. He was given rhubarb and magnesia, and Hyd: c. Creta, in powders, three times a day. On the 25th of October there was aggravation of all the symptoms. He complained of great weakness, headache, and thirst, and had a most depressed and prostrated appearance, somewhat resembling that of a man knocked down by the poison of typhus; tongue moist, loaded, and tremulous; voice weak and jerking. I at once removed him at 10 a.m. to the Royal Naval Hospital, Hong Kong, as a probable case of enteric fever. From the early appearance of gastro-intestinal symptoms in one with a previous history such as I have described, I was disposed to look upon this case in the first instance as one of severe malarial poisoning; but the fact of these appearing in one who had been lying out for an entire night in an unhealthy and filthy portion of a Chinese town somewhat roused my suspicion on the point. The state of his tongue and his general typhoid condition appeared to me to point more towards it being a case of enteric fever, a case to my mind coming under Dr. Harley's third form of the disease, 'in which, from the suddenness of the invasion, the severity of the symptoms, and its rapid course, closely resembles cases of narcotico-acrid poisoning.'

"In concluding these remarks I cannot help observing the very great resemblance which so frequently exists between enteric and

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the low forms of malarial fevers in China; and I am disposed to think that the distinction between these two diseases is somewhat artificial, and that Dr. Harley is correct when he states that both forms of fever are developed amidst the same conditions, and he therefore concludes that enteric fever is often a part of a malarial fever, and the converse."

Simple Continued Fever.—One hundred and eight cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns from the Squadron, but there was no loss either by invaliding or death to the public service from them. The average duration of each case was between nine and ten days. This form of fever was most prevalent in the Curlew, and Princess Charlotte and in the Marine Detachment in Japan, but it was not very prevalent in any ship.

In the Curlew, in which there were fourteen cases of simple continued fever, the medical officer* says that they "were principally due to errors in diet, and perhaps a few to exposure to the sun. Not unfrequently the bumboats and compradores supply articles of diet, often bad fruit, which deranges the digestive organs and induces a febrile state not otherwise accounted for but in the above way. The symptoms which, as a rule, characterised those cases of febricula and simple continued fever were nearly alike. The patients generally complained of nausea, loss of appetite, headache, sometimes very severe, and lumbar pains. The tongue was coated with a dirty white creamy fur in the centre; red at the tip and edges with papulæ showing through, in fact, often simulating the strawberry tongue of scarlet fever. In the course of a few days the acute symptoms passed away leaving the patient more or less debilitated. The treatment generally commenced with a calomel purgative, followed by diaphoretics and salines, and slop diet. Some tonic was given to restore the strength and appetite. The average duration of each case upon the sick-list was seven days."

There were fourteen cases of simple continued fever in the Princess Charlotte at Hong Kong. The medical officer† in this report, states that "the symptoms were, occasionally, rigors, with headache and pain across the loins; anorexia, increased temperature, and frequency of pulse. A cold, hot, and sweating stage were not well defined. Sulphate of quinine in eight grain doses, three times daily, was the remedy. No serious symptoms were ever present, and all signs of fever generally disappeared within three days."

In the Marine Battalion in Japan there were fifteen cases of simple continued fever. Except in one instance they were of no severity, and in that case the fever was evidently complicated with some obscure cerebral affection, as the man was subsequently invalided for dementia.

Ague.

* Surgeon F. McClement, M.D.

† Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Wm. R. Bennett, M.D.

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Ague.—Of eighty-eight cases of this form of periodic fever, thirty-six occurred in the Curlew, and with reference to them the medical officer makes the following remarks. “The type of this fever which occurred at Tientsin was very mild indeed, and I may say it was quite exceptional for sequelæ to occur. In these cases there was enlargement of the spleen following two separate attacks; in a few there was some hepatic derangement. The patients complained of a dull dragging pain in the right hypochondrium. This was relieved after a few doses of pil. hydrarg. and pil. coloc. co. with chloride of ammonium, continued for a week or more in thirty grain doses. In these cases there was no increase of the area of dulness over the liver.

“The quotidian variety was more common than the tertian type of ague during the summer of 1874, the reverse being the case during the preceding year. The paroxysm in a few of these cases was incomplete, the cold stage having been absent, which is somewhat remarkable. The patient would present himself suffering from severe headache, loss of appetite, a burning hot skin, a temperature of 105° or sometimes more, and a strong rapid pulse. He would deny having had the least chill or rigor before this febrile attack. It would observe a certain regularity and then subside into the sweating stage, which in its turn was followed by a perfect intermission. The following day a precisely similar attack took place, and often a third occurred.

“The symptoms which, as a rule, characterised the type of intermittent fevers may be summed up in a few words. When called to see a patient he was generally found covered up with abundance of clothes and shaking from head to foot, complaining of being intensely cold, and so weak that he could not stand. There was chattering of the teeth, but seldom that shrivelling of the skin, and blueness of the lips described as being constantly present. As a rule the duration of this stage was about three-quarters of an hour, then followed the hot stage ushered in by a gradual feeling of warmth. The patient would throw off his wrappings, soon begin to complain of tremendous headache, often got sick and vomited; the skin became intensely hot, the temperature in the axilla as high as 105°; thirst very great; there was total loss of appetite; the urine when passed was scanty and high-coloured; the pulse rapid and full. The maximum time this stage lasted was about six hours. Sometimes it would not last more than an hour, when the sweating stage gradually set in, and all the symptoms subsided when the patient began to sweat profusely from all parts of the body, his clothes and bed being drenched with perspiration. The time which this stage lasted varied very much. Sometimes it would continue for part of an evening and the whole night. When this was the case the patient would feel languid and exhausted the next day, and unfit for any exertion. When an entire night or day intervened after the cessation of the sweating stage, the patient would express himself as feeling quite well, and request permission to return to duty. In some cases only one attack occurred, such as I have described. My own case affords one example of this. I had a severe paroxysm extending over the greater part of one day and the

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the following night. This passed away leaving me very weak for about twenty-four hours. Two months after this occurred at Tientsin, I had a similar attack, and a third took place when the ship arrived at Nagasaki a month later. Some of the ship's company had mild attacks nearly three months after the departure of the ship from Tientsin. Quinine was not as a rule given as a prophylactic. In many cases it was given in ten grain doses two or three times a day during the intermissions, and continued for four or five days after an attack.

"As to the causation of malarial fever at Tientsin there can only be one opinion. The flooded state of the plains is a constant source of malaria. The whole country around Tientsin is converted into one vast swamp by the flood of 1872. Constant evaporation is going on and the water is being gradually drained off. During the greater part of our stay many parts had become bare, thus leaving a large quantity of animal and vegetable matter in a state of decomposition exposed to the sun. The European inhabitants used to sail about the plains, and paddle in canoes, but latterly they were unable to do so from the stench arising from the water when disturbed.

"I have also frequently observed Chinese workmen employed along the banks of the river in excavating the mud which at high water is covered by the tide, for the purpose of procuring material to replenish the gardens and repair the roads. This mud which teems with decomposing animal matter and refuse of all kinds is stirred up during the hottest part of the day, and thrown up upon the bund where it lies for several days, or until it is convenient to remove it. I endeavoured to put a stop to this pernicious custom but only succeeded in preventing the work from being carried on directly in front of the ship. They removed a little further up the river where we could not interfere with them."

Remittent Fever.—Nineteen cases of this form of fever appear in the Returns from the Squadron, of which one proved fatal. Each case was, on an average, about twenty-eight days under treatment.

There were four cases of remittent fever in the *Charybdis*, but little or no information is given in connection with them.

There were two cases of remittent fever in the *Curlew*, one of which was of a very mild type, but the other proved rapidly fatal. The medical officer says that it was "not only remarkable for its sudden fatal termination, but for many of the features which it presented. The patient did not complain of indisposition until the day before he was admitted on the sick-list (the 31st of July), and when seen on the 1st of August, he was giddy, drowsy, and soon lapsed into a state of half insensibility. Throughout his short illness there was no vomiting, nor yet was there any perceptible yellowness of the skin or conjunctiva; however, the locality and season pointed distinctly to malarial causation. Although many prominent symptoms of remittent fever were absent, I think I am justified in terming it a case of malignant remittent fever, from the fact of one slight remission

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remission have taken place during its course. Had this not occurred it would have been impossible to say whether the case was one of pernicious intermittent or remittent fever. Perhaps congestive fever would have been an appropriate term. The result of the autopsy would have justified the latter appellation."

The following is the report of the post-mortem examination of the body:—"Rigor mortis, well marked; entire surface of the body quite livid. The head was not examined. *Chest*.—Upon opening the cavity of the thorax, no serous effusion was found in the pleura or pericardium; the lungs were free from any adhesions, inelastic, emphysematous along the anterior margins; when cut into they were found to be engorged with dark blood and frothy mucus. The heart was fatty on the surface, contracted, and contained scarcely any blood; the right ventricle was enlarged.

"*Abdomen*.—Liver, increased in size There were some opaque spots and a few small cicatrices upon its upper surface; the spleen was enlarged to twice its natural size, its substance so intensely congested and soft as almost to escape when the capsule was ruptured. The cortical substance of both kidneys was enlarged, without any other change visible to the naked eye. The mucous membrane of the stomach, and of all the portions of the intestines examined, was merely congested and covered with mucus. The large intestine was not affected. There was no affection of the intestinal glands, or mesentery. The bladder contained a little dark-coloured urine."

In the second commission of the Hart there were five cases of remittent fever, all due to exposure to malarious influences while employed in service in the River Langat, on the Malay peninsula. The banks of the river are swampy and dismal looking, and the inhabitants present a fever-stricken and emaciated appearance. Quinine was given as a prophylactic in all cases of boat service in the rivers in the locality, and apparently with good effect. The medical officer* says:—"Quinine is the sheet anchor in all these fevers contracted in the tropical latitudes. Its use produces an immediate and marked reduction in temperature, and seems gradually to eliminate the malarial poison from the system. I am in favour of good doses, such as from twenty to thirty grains, and I may remark that a strong cup of tea will act like a charm in relieving the headache due to its administration. This fact, which I have communicated to many medical officers, is not, I think, generally known. It is a very simple thing to try, and cannot do harm, if it does not do good."

There were four cases of remittent fever in the Modeste. The medical officer† observes:—"These cases were contracted at Shang-hai, and two were sent to hospital. These were characterised by sudden accession of fever, and rise of temperature up to 105° or 106°. There was not a corresponding rise of pulse, which was never above 100. The tongue was clean, and the bowels rather constipated. The face was flushed and the eyes suffused, and in one case a marked
roseolar

* Surgeon W. H. Elmes.
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† Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class,, R. R. Siccama.
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roseolar rash suddenly made its appearance one night, but subsided next day, leaving a slight mottling. There was a good deal of pain in the back, and general malaise. Two of the cases have returned to their duty, but one remains in hospital.

"The preceding characteristics of the disease applied to the other cases, which occurred among several ships of the Squadron, and which were sent to hospital, where I had the opportunity of observing their subsequent progress. I was also informed by the medical officer of the Civil Hospital, that fever of this type is common to Shanghai and its neighbourhood at this time of the year (October till January), and is evidently due to local climatic causes. Her Majesty's ship Iron Duke, during the time, was lying at Woosung, but did not furnish any hospital cases.

"The treatment of these cases, before their discharge to hospital, consisted in giving quinine in ten-grain doses, either alone or combined with sulphate of magnesia, according to the state of the bowels during the remissions, rest in bed, cold to the forehead, and light diet without any stimulants. During recovery on shore, a small quantity of wine was allowed, or porter during convalescence."

Cholera.—Six cases of this alarming form of disease appear in the Returns, of which five occurred in the Avon, and one in the Charybdis. The case in the Charybdis proved fatal.

Of the cases in the Avon, the medical officer* observes:—"Five cases were entered, two were sent to hospital, and three discharged to duty. None of these cases terminated fatally. The disease was prevalent at Penang before and after our arrival there. Deaths occurred almost daily throughout April and May, whilst in June it was limited to about one a week. It is currently believed that this disease was imported from India by steamers carrying pilgrims. This is probable, as they are generally overcrowded, and the accommodation is bad, &c. It also appeared at Singapore a little later, occasioning many deaths. Special leave only was given to the men. The curious fact is, that the man first seized with the disease in this ship had not been on shore at Penang. The others attacked by it had been frequently on shore, and in some of the worst streets in the town. The limitation of this disease was also strange. The objects, with one exception, were men who had been complaining, and were therefore probably susceptible to contagion. They had, there is reason to believe, with the exception of the first case, been in districts where the disease was prevalent in its most severe form. The importation of this disease could only be considered referable, in the first instance, to communication with Chinamen, compradores, &c., or to fruit brought alongside the ships in sampans, as the other cases were totally detachable from each other. I am inclined to believe that fruit, or mineral water, sold from the sampans, occasioned the first attack. The most strict attention was paid to the quality of the water, food, state of the bilges, cooking, &c., without

* Surgeon James Dunlop, M.D.

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without yielding a clue to guide me to the source of the disease. The men were kept apart, on deck, beneath the canopy, the sick-berth attendant, and two marines attending on them. Disinfectants placed on each side of the deck, in jars, were used; the dejections were freely mixed with carbolic acid; cloths moistened with carbolic acid were suspended beneath the canopy, and kept wet.

“The treatment most depended on was hot baths and stimulants. At the commencement sinapisms over the epigastrium and abdomen, with a medium dose of hydrocyanic acid, followed by acetate of lead, tannic acid, or other equally powerful astringent in large doses, was found most useful, but as depression and a tendency to collapse succeed with such rapidity, the cardiac action must be maintained by friction to the surface generally, hot-water bottles to the extremities, and the assiduous administration of brandy.”

In the *Charybdis* the fatal case of cholera occurred in the person of a seaman at Singapore. He was attacked with diarrhœa on the 14th of August, which he allowed to continue without applying for advice until 11.30 a.m. of the 16th, although moved over a dozen times daily. There was no colic or tenesmus, but he vomited occasionally. When he presented himself, the medical officer says:—“He was in a state of collapse, with cold extremities, eyes sunken, nails blue, and cramps in the limbs and abdomen. The tongue was clean, and the pulse quick and failing. Tinct. of opium with dilute sulphuric acid and tinct. of catechu were given him, but he vomited it in a few minutes. Heat was applied to the extremities. Turpentine stupes were used; and he was given a little essence of beef and wine by teaspoonfuls. I was visiting patients at the hospital, but I saw him at 12h. 30 p.m.; I found him nearly pulseless. Cold extremities; sodden skin; sunken eyes; continually recurring cramps. He had nausea, but no further vomiting. Chlorodyne was given in a dessert spoonful of milk every half hour, and the stupes continued. He was taken to hospital at 2h. p.m. The hydrate of chloral was injected under the skin; brandy, ammonia, and sulphuric æther administered, and one large dose of quinine. He never recovered from the shock, although no vomiting or purging occurred from 6h. to 8h. p.m. He died collapsed.

“He seldom went on leave, but had been on shore twice during the last week, and on the 13th he was found asleep by the roadside by one of the officers of the ship. This was in the middle of the night. He had evidently been overcome by drink.

“On this case presenting itself it was recommended that the ship should go to the outer roads, and be placed in quarantine; all leave was prohibited, and even actual contact with the bumboats was not allowed. The two attendants who accompanied him to hospital were kept there for some time after his death, and his bedding was destroyed. Instructions were issued to the ship’s company to present themselves immediately if any suffered from a relaxed state of the bowels, and those so circumstanced were at once placed on the sick-list, and actively treated. The man’s clothes were thoroughly disinfected, and the lower deck, ship’s side, and forms and stools were washed with a strong solution of carbolic acid. The water-closets were most carefully looked after, and patients suffering from

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diarrhœa were directed to use one closet, and to throw down carbolic acid after using it."

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Sect. A.

Cholera Simplex.—Under this head there appears a single case of what is termed "Bilious Cholera" by the medical officer* of the *Hornet*, the ship in which it occurred. He says:—"This occurred in the person of an officer, a robust full-blooded young man, who was seized suddenly during the night of the 16th of May (the day the vessel left Amoy) with severe vomiting and purging. These symptoms lasted about three hours, and were followed by alarming collapse; the pulse in the latter stage became imperceptible at the wrist, the surface was bathed in a cold clammy sweat, the countenance assumed a sunken anxious expression, and in fact his general state was for some time indicative of extreme danger. The treatment in the early stage was conducted with a view to subduing the gastro-intestinal disturbance. A sinapism was applied to the epigastrium, morphia was injected under the skin, and appeared to produce a soothing effect; during the collapse champagne was given and with good effect. The patient was much reduced by this attack, and for some days after complained of uneasy sensations in the abdomen. Fearing these might be the prodromata of an inflammatory attack I kept him under careful observation, restricted his diet, and paid particular attention to the state of the bowels. I have no doubt that had this case occurred during the prevalence of epidemic cholera, it would have been considered as such. But although the discharges in the latter stage assumed a watery straw-coloured appearance they never presented the rice-water appearance so characteristic of epidemic cholera. I was at first somewhat uneasy knowing that cholera was at the time raging at Singapore, and at some of the ports of China."

II. General Diseases, Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Class II.
Sect. B.

Under this head appear 703 cases of various forms of disease, viz.: 216 of rheumatism, 284 of primary syphilis, 170 of secondary syphilis, nineteen of phthisis pulmonalis, four of gout, two of anæmia and purpura, three of scrofula, two of dropsy, and three of tumour; and of these, eight of rheumatism, two of primary syphilis, fourteen of secondary syphilis, eleven of phthisis pulmonalis, and one of scrofula were invalided; and three of phthisis pulmonalis proved fatal.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months there was an increase in the ratio of cases of rheumatism to the extent of 14.1 per 1,000, but a reduction in the invaliding rate equal to 3.8 per 1,000. The ships in which there were the greatest number of cases of this disease were the *Cadmus*, the *Elk*, the *Frolic*, the *Iron*

Iron Duke, the Ringdove, and the Thalia. The Marine Detachment in Japan also returned a considerable number of cases.

There were fifteen cases of rheumatism in the Cadmus; they were chiefly of the subacute character, and in several cases were recurrent attacks in the same individual.

In the Elk there were sixteen cases of rheumatism, the greater number of which occurred during the last six months of the year, and were considered attributable to persistent damp weather during the period. None of the cases were of any severity nor associated with any complications.

There were fourteen cases of rheumatism in the Frolic, but they appear to have been of little importance, as the information given in connection with them is exceedingly scanty.

The same observations apply to twenty-five cases of rheumatism which occurred in the Iron Duke, and to fourteen in the Ringdove. They are barely alluded to by the medical officers of the ships.

In the Thalia, in which there were eighteen cases of rheumatism, the medical officer* observes:—"In most of these cases the disease could be traced to a syphilitic origin. The cooler weather on coming to Hong Kong and Japan from the Straits of Malacca had the effect of inducing the disease in those persons predisposed to it; and while in the warmer climate these men were comparatively free and performing their duties, here this affection became so much worse that they were obliged to give in to it."

There were twenty-one cases of rheumatism in the Marine Battalion in Japan. Only one of these was of an acute nature, the remainder being subacute or chronic. The acute case subsequently becoming chronic, the subject of it was invalided. Another case of invaliding occurred in the person of an officer, who had suffered much from chronic muscular rheumatism from the time of his arrival in Japan. He also suffered from marasmus and debility.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Under this head appear 284 cases of primary syphilis, and 170 of secondary syphilis. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of primary disease to the extent of .8 per 1,000; but an increase in the ratio of cases of secondary syphilis equal to 14.2 per 1,000. Each case of primary syphilis was on an average thirty-eight days under treatment; and each case of secondary syphilis between thirty-four and thirty-five days. Two cases of primary syphilis, and fourteen of secondary syphilis were invalided. Between forty-five and forty-six men were on an average rendered ineffective daily from these diseases.

The unfortunate change in the position of the Yoshiwara at Yokohama, which is referred to in the Statistical Report for 1873,
continues

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* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, R. T. B. Head.

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continues to be attended with the same unhappy results as were then noticed. The medical officer* of the Marine Battalion in Japan says:—"As I have stated in former Journals, the Yoshiwara, in spite of the medical surveillance adopted there, has not done much towards checking the spread of syphilis in the battalion. It is too far distant from the camp, and the men have no difficulty in finding prostitutes in the settlement of Yokohama, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the camp. As far as my experience in Japan goes, I am of opinion that this will always be the case." There were fifty-seven cases of primary and forty of secondary syphilis in the battalion.

In the *Thalia*, in which there were eight cases of primary and sixteen of secondary syphilis, the medical officer observes:—"Eight cases of primary syphilis came under treatment, of which one was sent to sick quarters at Yokohama; six were discharged to duty, including one case remaining from last year, and two remained on the list on the 31st of December. These last were both soft sores contracted at Yokohama. Of this number, four presented the indurated chancre, and in one only was the system affected with constitutional syphilis. These hard chancres were all treated with mercury and opium, and the influence of the mineral kept up for a considerable time until all trace of hardness had disappeared. These cases were on an average forty-six days on the sick-list. At each of the ports at which we called or remained any time, special and privilege leave was given to the crew, and as opportunities offered the usual general leave was allowed. Thus at Singapore, Hong Kong, and Yokohama, the ship's company were all exposed to contagion. It is remarkable that such a small number of cases of primary disease appeared in this ship; and I can only account for it through the beneficial working of the Contagious Diseases Act, which is strictly observed at the above-mentioned places. At Nagasaki we did not give general leave, or probably there would have been a greater number infected, as on the visit of Staff Surgeon B. Hill in October for the purpose of re-organising the Lock Hospital that had been established by the late Staff Surgeon Newton, he found syphilis in its worst forms prevailing in the brothels, and that a large per-centage of the prostitutes were diseased. At Kobé our stay was also so short that the men had no opportunity of getting leave, but from the report of the surgeon of the *Sylvia* stationed there, there must be a great amount of venereal disease. Here also the Contagious Diseases Act will shortly be enforced; the Japanese authorities are beginning to see the value of its working, and no longer place any difficulties in the way of foreigners carrying it out."

The medical officer† of the *Sylvia*, in which there were twelve cases of primary and four of secondary syphilis, says:—"These affections are still very prevalent in Japan, especially at Kobé, where there

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, John Caldwell.

† Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, S. Campbell, M.D.

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Class II.

there is no system of medical inspection; most of the cases were contracted at that port. The disease also seems to be more prevalent at Yokohama. Since the Yoshiwara has been removed about two miles from the Concession, sailors as a rule will not go so far, when they can be accommodated in almost every tea house in the neighbourhood."

In the Princess Charlotte, the receiving ship permanently stationed at Hong Kong, in which there was one case of primary and nine of secondary syphilis, the medical officer* says:—"I may here remark that the working of the Contagious Diseases Act is as perfect as it could be. Primary syphilis and gonorrhœa contracted there are very rare amongst our men, and are chiefly the result of intercourse with the boatwomen, or sly prostitutes who carry on their trade 'sub roâ' without the knowledge of the police. The women in the registered brothels frequented by Europeans are, as a rule, entirely free from disease."

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Under this head appear ninety-five cases of various forms of disease, of which eleven were invalided, and two proved fatal. Class III.

Sunstroke.—Nine cases of this affection appear in the Returns from the Squadron, of which one proved fatal.

In the Avon and the Elk, in each of which ships there was a single case of sunstroke, the attacks were of the very mildest character, and call for no observations, and the same may be said of two cases which occurred in the Iron Duke, in connection with which no information is furnished.

In the Modeste there were three cases of sunstroke. They all occurred on one day, the 30th of August, whilst the vessel was leaving the Pagoda anchorage, at Foochow. ". . . . No awnings were spread, and the heat was unusually oppressive, although the thermometer on deck was not above 93°; in the stoke-hole it stood at 140°. One man was employed cleaning the upper deck when he suddenly dropped and was seized with convulsive sighing respiration, pallid countenance, rapid pulse, hot skin, and a white tongue. He answered questions with difficulty, and said he felt giddy. The second was seized in a similar manner, and the third was a slighter case. He was seized whilst standing at the wheel. In these cases cold affusion was immediately employed and a draught containing spiritus ammoniæ aromat. given, followed by weak brandy and water. A purgative was given at night, and the three recovered completely, with an average treatment in each case of 5·6 days."

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* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, W. R. Bennett, M.D.

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Class III.

There was a single case of sunstroke in the *Thalia* when the ship was stationed at Singapore. The patient, a steady man, was seized with symptoms of insolation when in one of the boats employed in rowing. The temperature of the atmosphere was not higher than usual (from 78° to 86° in the shade), but he had been out of health and reduced in strength through climatic influences, although he had not been on the sick-list; vertigo, sickness of stomach, frontal headache, and a full pulse were the most prominent symptoms. He continued thirty days on the sick-list, and when discharged he suffered from occasional attacks of vertigo and cephalalgia brought on by any over exertion. Change to a cooler climate ultimately completely restored this man to health.

A single and fatal case of sunstroke occurred in the Marine Battalion in Japan. The medical officer in his report says:—"The patient, æt. twenty-eight, a private, on the 16th of August at 2.30 p.m. fell down insensible. He had been employed cooking all the forenoon. The weather at the time was intensely hot, and the sun very fierce, the thermometer 92° in the shade, and to make matters worse the man had been drinking spirits. On being brought into hospital he was on examination profoundly insensible. Respiration hurried; breathing stertorous; pulse rapid, 140, and full. He had no power of deglutition. The skin was burning hot and almost dry, the eyeballs fixed, the countenance pink, the pupils much contracted, the body slightly convulsed. Temperature in the axilla, 108°. He never rallied, and died three hours after admission."

Other Diseases of the Brain.—Under this head appears a fatal case of abscess of the brain. It occurred in the person of a seaman of the *Iron Duke*, who was admitted to the sick-list on the 10th of February complaining of general malaise, dull aching pain on the anterior part of the right side of the head, and partial loss of power of the right arm and leg; there was also partial paralysis of the right side of the face. His appearance was pale and careworn; he spoke with a peculiar voice, as if he found a difficulty to say or think what he wished; the pulse and respiration were quite natural, and, as far as could be ascertained, nothing more appeared the matter with him. He had for some time previously been noticed by his mess-mates as strange in his manner, which was marked by sullenness, and an indisposition to speak to any one for days at a time. So much did this continue that it was difficult to elicit anything from him with regard to his symptoms. The following is the continuation of the report of his case:—"11th February. He has refused to eat anything, and will not speak at all to any one. When any attempt is made to open his mouth he keeps his teeth tightly clenched. There is slightly marked photophobia; conjunctivæ congested. He is constantly putting his hand to his head, which is very hot. His head was shaved and cold evaporating lotions applied which gave instant relief, paralysis becoming more marked. 12th. Appears much weaker; paralysis much more marked. He took a small quantity of beef tea, and, from the peculiar noise made on swallowing, it appeared as if there was some affection of the pharyngeal muscles. He has passed no urine or fæces for the last twenty-four hours.

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hours. A simple enema was administered, which operated well, and towards evening he passed water. Pupils dilated, and great intolerance of light. 13th February. He passed a restless night; paralysis of right side almost complete. He is unable to swallow anything; breathing laboured and stertorous, 51 per minute; pulse 184. Still occasionally puts his sound arm up to his head; photophobia much marked. The same evening he became very weak, and died at 5.30 p.m.

"On the following day a post-mortem examination of the body was made. *Head.* Dura mater natural; arachnoid congested in several places, with a few deposits of lymph here and there. The vessels of the right side of the brain were congested. The brain itself, at first sight, seemed of natural size, consistence, and appearance. On the left side nothing abnormal was found, but on cutting into the right side a large abscess was discovered on the anterior part of the right hemisphere, and containing about an ounce of blood-coloured pus; for some distance around the brain was softened. The abscess was situated close to the fissure of Sylvius, but there was no communication. No further examination was made."

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Class IV.

Under this head appear nineteen cases of various forms of disease, of which six were invalided, and three proved fatal. All the deaths were the result of organic disease of the heart.

V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Classes V. I
& VI.

Under this head eighty-nine cases of sympathetic bubo were entered on the sick-list, and one of adenitis. Each case of sympathetic bubo was between twenty-nine and thirty days under treatment, and the case of adenitis twenty-six days.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Class VII.

Under this head appear 338 cases of various forms of disease, of which six were invalided, and two proved fatal. Catarrh contributed 298 to the total number of cases, each case being on an average about six days under treatment.

Aphonia.—A single case of chronic loss of voice occurred in a marine of the battalion serving in China. He had enjoyed good health from the time he left England until the beginning of 1874, when he was placed on the sick-list with catarrh and aphonia. The catarrh and the state of his general health improved, but the loss of voice was persistent. He never complained of any pain in the throat or larynx. He was treated with tonics, gargles, and the inhalation of the vapour of iodine, but with only temporary and very slight benefit. As his loss of voice unfitted him for the service, he was invalided after being 112 days on the sick-list.

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Class VIII.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Six hundred and fifty-six cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which eight were invalided, and two proved fatal. Cynanche contributed fifty-six, dyspepsia 145, dysentery eighteen, diarrhœa 340, and colic and constipation thirty-nine, to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was on an average between nine and ten days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia between five and six days; each case of dysentery about twenty-eight days; each case of diarrhœa between seven and eight days; and each case of colic and constipation between three and four days.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—The vessels in which the largest number of cases of these diseases appeared were the Charybdis, Frolic, Iron Duke, and Thalia.

In the Charybdis there were two cases of dysentery and thirty-eight of diarrhœa, but they appear to have been of little moment, as little or no information is given in connection with them.

There was one case of dysentery, and fifty-four of diarrhœa in the Frolic. With reference to the latter affection, the majority of the cases of which occurred during the Michaelmas quarter of the year, the medical officer* makes the following remarks:—"During the early part of the period of this Return there was a great prevalence of a severe form of diarrhœa. The total admissions to the sick-list, from this cause alone, was thirty-five or fifty per cent. of the whole sick. The total days' sickness due to this malady was 263, giving an average of 7.5 days per man. This averages much larger than it should be, owing to the presence of one case for fifty-eight days. Besides these cases many occurred much milder in form; these were treated but were not entered on the sick-list. Only one or two cases were so severe as to require to be kept in their hammocks.

"With regard to the cause of this diarrhœa, I am able to say very little. The patients themselves did not admit any indiscretion in diet, or any other common predisposing cause, although there was no doubt that in some of the milder cases, sour fruit or some irregularity was the principal cause. The cases I wish especially to remark upon, seemed to me to be produced by exposure to chills, viz., during the very hot part of the month, sleeping on deck was generally resorted to, under double awnings, but previously men would be below, where they were soon in a state of perspiration, and then drinking large draughts of cold water, would come on deck, and cool down more rapidly; and I imagine by this means produced a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels. It could not be traced to any impurity of water, as condensed water was constantly used for drinking purposes, and shore water, which was very good at the time, was only employed for cooking

* Surgeon Charles Feltham.

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cooking and washing. Previously to the outbreak of this disease, the health of the ship's company was very good, and had been so throughout the southern cruise from which they had just returned.

"The chief and earliest symptoms were violent purging and nausea; sometimes sickness, pain, lassitude, loss of appetite and feverishness, with a foul tongue. The evacuations from the bowels watery, and soon becoming scanty, giving place to griping pain and straining. The chief peculiarity about this form of diarrhœa was periodicity, which gave it a characteristic of quotidian ague. Under these circumstances, the attack would commence soon after midnight and continue without interruption until about 4 a.m., and disappear entirely during the day, leaving the patient very weak, and with a pinched and anxious expression, common in severe forms of diarrhœa. The symptoms would recur regularly for four or five days, and did not seem to be influenced by any treatment at first. During our stay at Shanghai, there were many cases of a similar character on shore. One case became chronic. Amongst the patients who had suffered from it, nearly all were predisposed to it, and the least change in temperature reproduced the disease, although not so severely perhaps, and many were not entered. Whether or not malarial poison could be said to be a cause, I am unable to say; but quinine and small doses of opium were the only reliable remedies, and under these the symptoms abated much. On leaving Shanghai for the northern cruise to Vladivostok, all the cases gradually recovered, and in a short time the sick-list was reduced to its normal dimensions. Before closing this note, I must add that very little need be said with regard to treatment. Castor oil with or without opium was valuable in the milder cases. Ipecacuanha in large and small doses nearly always produced excessive vomiting, and was consequently stopped. When combined with opium, the effects were the same. Tincture of catechu sometimes did good, but rarely. Small doses of tincture of opium, with spirits of chloroform were very useful, but the most beneficial results were obtained from mild diet (in some farinaceous), with three or four grains of quinine, and two ounces of port wine twice daily. The patients were warned against drinking large quantities of cold water, and recommended warm tea, or a little lime juice when thirsty, and to avoid sudden chills or draughts. In some cases ascarides were discovered; these probably aggravated the disorder. They were sometimes evacuated through the mouth, and sometimes from the rectum. In one case only was tapeworm present."

There was one case of dysentery and fifty-five of diarrhœa in the Iron Duke. In remarking on the peculiar influence of the climate of China in inducing dysentery, the medical officer* observes:—Speaking of the malarious origin of dysentery, one of the worst cases I ever saw occurred in the Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steamer from China to Southampton, in the person of a passenger who had resided for some years in the Straits Settlements. About
thirty-three

* Staff Surgeon W. T. Wilson.

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Class VIII.

thirty-three days from Singapore, on leaving Malta, this person was attacked with acute dysentery; the stools were simply blood and mucus, with violent tenesmus and straining. Subsequently the evacuations were putrid in odour, watery, and resembling closely the washings of putrid meat. Now such a terrible disease as this was, could not possibly have had its origin in the saloon of a well-ventilated, cleanly, and comfortable steamer. At least if it was the case, it is not at all likely that it would be limited to one passenger, every one else enjoying perfect health, there not being even a case of diarrhœa on board. It occurred to me then, and I have not since altered my opinion, that the germ of that illness was carried from the Straits of Malacca, and that some slight cause, a chill most probably, brought it forth in all its violence five weeks from its place of origin. It set in with periodical rigors, still more distinctly marking its malarious origin. Here I would remark on the efficacy of ipecacuanha. Thirty grain doses of it given every two hours checked the terrible malady, and the patient ultimately recovered. In thus attributing to telluric influence the diarrhœa of China, I would not be understood to depreciate in the slightest degree the greatest attention to the purity of the drinking water, for the determination of elimination through the mucous membrane of the large intestines is so marked that ingesta, harmless in the climate of England, out here will produce sharp diarrhœa; and, even more, it is well understood out here by the European residents, that cold bathing is injurious in the same manner. A cold morning bath will bring on diarrhœa, and congestion of the liver. This was brought to my notice by one of my own patients, a man of bilious temperament, suffering from diarrhœa, who remarked that in the forenoon his stools were more frequent than at any other time of the day, and it occurred to him that his cold bath had something to do with it. On mentioning it to me, warm water was substituted, and the result was obvious; the diarrhœa, though not checked, was much benefitted by it. Old residents shake their heads when 'new comers' boast of their cold tubs, and cynically remark that they won't continue that very long. So well understood is it now, that warm baths are general throughout this part of the world. The native Chinese are not prone to the munificent use of water about their persons; but the Japanese, to whom bathing is a necessary of life, invariably use the hottest water, hot almost to parboiling their persons. Again, neither Chinese nor Japanese ever drink cold water. I can hardly bring to my recollection an instance of seeing them do so. Tea is their invariable beverage, a warm infusion of the fresh leaf. So hot is it served in the tea houses of Japan that it cannot be drank on the instant. Reapers getting in the harvest have their teapot and cup for their refreshment, just as beer and cider is served out in England. All this goes to prove that out here Europeans ought to be particular in preserving the equilibrium of the circulation. Any sudden shock, such as very cold baths, &c. that tends to disturb it is sure to be injurious, and especially the equilibrium of the abdominal organs, by external warmth and avoiding all acrid ingesta, remembering that, in addition to the local causes of irritation of these organs, there is the general one of climatic influence, which medicine cannot avert."

There

There were four cases of dysentery and eight of diarrhœa in the Kestrel. The cases of dysentery occurred in two individuals, but there was nothing of interest in connection with them.

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Station.

Class VIII.

There were two cases of dysentery and twenty-five of diarrhœa on the Thalia, and with reference to the former disease the medical officer observes, "Two cases are returned; one terminated fatally. In this case the disease occurred at Nagasaki, and ran a rapid course proving very intractable. The patient, a stoker, had been repeatedly under treatment for rheumatism and was of a gouty diathesis; it does not seem that he had exposed himself on shore being a steady man of long service. This disease showing itself in a single instance was one of those sporadic cases met with in ships' companies, commencing with diarrhœa, which was prevalent on board at the time. The patient's health was undermined and he was predisposed to receive any malarious influence in existence at the time at Nagasaki, where many fatal cases of dysentery had occurred amongst Europeans. Ipecacuanha was administered in this case, but produced much depression and induced distressing hiccough; various other agents were had recourse to, but none had the least effect in lessening the steady and rapidly downward course of the disease. The second case was sent to hospital at Hong Kong. It appeared urgent at first, but was only one day on the sick-list on board. The man's own statement, together with the high febrile condition of the patient, led to the diagnosis of dysentery. He was relieved of the bowel affection and subsequently operated on for fissure of the anus, returning to the ship cured.

"Twenty-five cases of diarrhœa were entered on the sick-list, of which six were discharged to hospital for treatment. Ten cases occurred in the first quarter of the year, during the period of service in the Straits of Malacca, and were concomitant with an outbreak of catarrh, a state of the mucous membrane of the smaller bowels existing similar to that of the bronchial mucous membrane. The purging was relieved by antacids and grey powder in frequently repeated doses, and the patients were soon restored to health. Those attacked while at Hong Kong and subsequently, were less tractable; the stools became in some instances lienteric, and of a light drab colour, accompanied with pain and tormina; the stomach and intestines appeared to lose their vital energy, and it was found even at the sick quarters, where every attention to dieting could be observed, and the patient kept at rest in bed, that there was always a tendency to relapses taking place. The great aim in these forms of diarrhœa is to restore the digestive powers. The number of cases placed on the sick-list represent those that were of a serious nature, or threatened to be so. They were on an average 9·4 days under treatment. At Hong Kong the disease was due in all probability to the variable state of the climate, to the alternations of heat and cold, and the damp weather. At Nagasaki these attacks may in great measure be attributed to miasmatic causes, as well as irregularities of diet. Undoubtedly the whole of the China Station predisposes the European to bowel affection. The direct cause may be said to be; 1st. Malaria which gives rise to the more severe forms, especially dysentery which has its own
380. poison.

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Station.

Class VIII.

poison. 2nd. Sudden changes of temperature producing 'chills' and congestion of the mucous coat of the intestines. 3rd. Unwholesome food, which from irritation produces the disease in constitutions predisposed to these attacks. The two last causes can be avoided, and undoubtedly they have of late years, through the use of better food and condensed water, been a much smaller source of bowel affection. The rigid examination of the bumboat by the medical officer, and the prohibition of cooked fish of all kinds being sold to the men, as also effervescing drinks is a great preventive. The warning given to those going on leave to avoid spurious spirits from the Chinese, and above all frequent leave to the ship's company where the ports are free from disease tends to reduce the sick-list and to keep the health of the crew at a high standard."

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

**Classes IX.
and X.**

Under this head appear 267 cases of various forms of disease, of which six were invalided. Gonorrhœa contributed 154; epididymitis thirty-eight, and orchitis forty-four, to the total number of cases. Each case of gonorrhœa was on an average about nineteen days under treatment; each case of epididymitis nearly sixteen days, and each case of orchitis about twenty-four days.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI.

Seven cases of various forms of disease of the bones, joints, and bursæ appear under this head, but there was no loss to the public service either by invaliding or death from them. One case of disease of the bones was thirty-seven days under treatment; of three cases of disease of the joints, each was on an average between fifty-four and fifty-five days under treatment; and of three cases of diseases of the bursæ, the average duration of each was a little over five days.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

**Classes XII
and XIII.**

Under this head appear 880 cases of various forms of disease, of which one, a case of ulcer, was invalided. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 603 to the total number of cases; ulcer, 231; and various forms of skin disease, forty-six. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was, on an average, about seven days under treatment; each case of ulcer, twenty-six days; and each case of skin disease, between twenty-four and twenty-five days.

Unclassed Diseases.

**Unclassed
Diseases.**

Under this head appear sixty cases of debility, and two of headache. Of these, seven cases of debility were invalided. The average duration of each case of debility was between twenty-two and twenty-three days, and of each case of headache eighteen days.

Poisoning.

Delirium Tremens.—There were nine cases of delirium tremens in the Squadron during the year, one of which occurred in the person of an officer, one in a petty officer, and seven in men belonging to the Marine Battalion. **Poisoning.**

Various.—Of various forms of poisoning, there were seven cases, viz.: two by lead, four by alcohol, and one by arsenical soap, which latter proved fatal. In this instance the poisoning occurred in the person of a private of the Royal Marine Artillery serving with the battalion in Japan. It was caused by his drinking water which contained in solution some arsenical soap. He died two hours after taking the poison. He was an officer's servant. The poison had been kept in his master's room for making preparations of birds.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Under this head appear 597 cases of various kinds of wound and injury, thirty-eight of burns and scalds, thirteen of submersion and drowning, and one of suicide; and of these, three of wounds and injuries were invalided; and one of wounds and injuries, fourteen of drowning, and the case of suicide, proved fatal. **Wounds and Injuries.**

Wound, &c.—The fatal case of injury was one of gunshot wound sustained in action.

Drowning.—Of the cases of drowning, two men fell overboard, three were found drowned, one was drowned while swimming in a race, seven were drowned during a typhoon while trying to save property from a wrecked British ship, and one man missing was supposed to be drowned, thus accounting for the discrepancy between the number of cases and the number of deaths from drowning.

Suicide.—A private marine of the battalion serving in Japan committed suicide by shooting himself through the brain.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section B., thirty-six persons were invalided, viz.: eight for rheumatism; two for primary syphilis; fourteen for secondary syphilis; eleven for phthisis pulmonalis; and one for scrofula. Eleven persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; six for diseases of the circulatory system; one for diseases of the absorbent system and ductless glands; six for diseases of the respiratory system; eight for diseases of the digestive system; six for diseases of the urinary and generative systems: one for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; seven for unclassified diseases; and three for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number invalided was eighty-five, which is in the ratio of 31·8 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding year, equal to 14·8 per 1,000. **Invaliding.**

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was thirty-three, which is in the ratio of 12·3 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 3·7 per 1,000. **Mortality.**

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.						
Small-pox - - - -	4	1·4	—	—	1	·3
Varicella - - - -	8	2·9	—	—	—	—
Dengue - - - -	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever - - - -	4	1·4	—	—	1	·3
Simple Continued Fever - -	108	40·4	—	—	—	—
Ague - - - -	88	32·9	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever - - - -	19	7·1	—	—	1	·3
Cholera - - - -	6	2·2	—	—	1	·3
Cholera Simplex - - - -	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Mumps - - - -	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Influenza - - - -	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia - - - -	2	·7	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism - - - -	216	80·8	8	2·9	—	—
Syphilis { Primary - - - -	284	106·3	2	·7	—	—
{ Secondary - - - -	170	63·6	14	5·2	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	19	7·1	11	4·1	3	1·1
Gout - - - -	4	1·4	—	—	—	—
Scrofula - - - -	3	1·1	1	·3	—	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. - - -	2	·7	—	—	—	—
Dropsy - - - -	2	·7	—	—	—	—
Tumour - - - -	3	1·1	—	—	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Sunstroke - - - -	9	3·3	—	—	1	·3
Paralysis - - - -	1	·3	1	·3	—	—
Vertigo - - - -	9	3·3	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy - - - -	5	1·8	1	·3	—	—
Neuralgia - - - -	21	7·8	—	—	—	—
Insanity - - - -	5	1·8	4	1·4	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain -	3	1·1	—	—	1	·3
Other Diseases of the Nervous System - - - -	2	·7	1	·3	—	—
Diseases of the Eye - - -	26	9·7	4	1·4	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - - -	14	5·2	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System :						
Diseases of the { Functional -	3	1·1	—	—	—	—
Heart { Organic -	10	3·7	5	1·8	3	1·1
Varicose Veins -	3	1·1	1	·3	—	—
Other Diseases -	3	1·1	—	—	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands :						
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) -	89	33·3	1	·3	—	—
Adenitis -	1	·3	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System :						
Aphonia -	1	·3	1	·3	—	—
Catarrh -	298	111·6	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis -	19	7·1	2	·7	1	·3
Asthma -	5	1·8	1	·3	—	—
Pneumonia -	4	1·4	—	—	1	·3
Pleurisy -	7	2·6	1	·3	—	—
Hæmoptysis -	3	1·1	—	—	—	—
Emphysema -	1	·3	1	·3	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System :						
Cynanche -	56	20·9	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c. -	3	1·1	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia -	145	54·3	—	—	—	—
Dysentery -	18	6·7	4	1·4	2	·7
Diarrhœa -	340	127·3	3	1·1	—	—
Colic and Constipation -	39	14·6	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids -	11	4·1	—	—	—	—
Hernia -	3	1·1	—	—	—	—
Worms -	14	5·2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. -	10	3·7	1	·3	—	—
Hepatitis -	7	2·6	—	—	—	—
Jaundice -	9	3·3	—	—	—	—
Congestion of Liver -	1	·3	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys -	4	1·4	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder -	6	2·2	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa -	154	57·6	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis -	38	14·2	—	—	—	—
Stricture -	17	6·3	3	1·1	—	—
Varicocele -	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Orchitis -	44	16·4	3	1·1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation -	3	1·1	—	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones -	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints -	3	1·1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ -	3	1·1	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess -	603	225·8	—	—	—	—
Ulcer -	231	86·5	1	·3	—	—
Erythema -	2	·7	—	—	—	—
Scabies -	2	·7	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	42	15·7	—	—	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility -	60	22·4	7	2·6	—	—
Headache -	2	·7	—	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens -	9	3·3	—	—	—	—
Various -	7	2·6	—	—	1	·3
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c. -	597	223·5	3	1·1	1	·3
Burns and Scalds -	38	14·2	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning -	13	4·8	—	—	14	5·2
Suicide -	1	·3	—	—	1	·3
TOTALS -	4,026	1507·8	85	31·8	33	12·3

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS' SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small Pox - - - -	6	64	70	·1	—
Varicella - - - -	40	-	40	·1	—
Dengue - - - -	3	-	3	—	—
Enteric Fever - - -	22	160	182	·4	·1
Simple Continued Fever -	1,057	-	1,057	2·8	1·
Ague - - - -	569	5	574	1·5	·5
Remittent Fever - - -	252	279	531	1·4	·5
Cholera - - - -	21	62	83	·2	—
Cholera Simplex - - -	7	-	7	—	—
Mumps - - - -	6	-	6	—	—
Influenza - - - -	14	-	14	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	5	98	103	·2	—
Pyæmia - - - -	51	-	51	·1	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - -	2,630	993	3,623	9·9	3·7
Gout - - - -	27	-	27	—	—
Syphilis - { Primary -	7,852	2,949	10,801	29·5	11·
- { Secondary -	4,026	1,825	5,851	16·	5·9
Scrofula - - - -	67	-	67	·1	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	540	537	1,077	2·9	1·
Anæmia - - - -	22	-	22	—	—
Dropsy - - - -	42	-	42	·1	—
Tumour - - - -	30	-	30	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Sunstroke - - - -	77	5	82	·2	—
Paralysis - - - -	-	22	22	—	—
Vertigo - - - -	59	-	59	·1	—
Epilepsy - - - -	17	19	36	—	—
Neuralgia - - - -	136	59	195	·5	·1
Insanity - - - -	174	25	199	·5	·1
Other Diseases of the Brain -	5	27	32	—	—
Other Diseases of the Nerves -	13	-	13	—	—
Diseases of the Eye - - -	191	118	309	·8	·2
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus - - - -	-	68	68	·1	—
Diseases of the Ear - - -	124	52	176	·4	1

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System :					
Disease of the Heart	8	48	56	·1	—
{ Functional - - -	269	-	269	·7	·2
{ Organic - - -	11	-	11	—	—
Varicose Veins - - -	19	-	19	—	—
Other Diseases - - -	-	-	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands :					
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	1,964	694	2,658	7·2	2·6
Other Glandular Diseases - -	-	26	26	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System :					
Aphonia - - - -	112	-	112	·3	·1
Catarrh - - - -	1,741	41	1,782	4·8	1·7
Bronchitis - - - -	381	188	569	1·5	·5
Asthma - - - -	46	-	46	·1	—
Pneumonia - - - -	102	143	245	·6	·2
Pleurisy - - - -	57	169	226	·6	·2
Hæmoptysis - - - -	19	31	50	·1	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System :					
Cynanche - - - -	385	129	514	1·4	·5
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c. - - - -	7	-	7	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	796	56	852	2·3	·8
Dysentery - - - -	360	143	503	1·3	·4
Diarrhoea - - - -	2,001	676	2,677	7·3	2·7
Colic and Constipation - -	136	-	136	·3	·1
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	78	87	165	·4	·1
Hernia - - - -	16	-	16	—	—
Worms - - - -	71	-	71	·1	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach	54	57	111	3	·1
Hepatitis - - - -	74	76	150	·4	·1
Jaundice - - - -	178	-	178	·4	·1
Other Diseases of the Liver -	15	-	15	—	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
X. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems :					
Diseases of the Kidneys -	20	92	112	·3	·1
Diseases of the Bladder -	71	29	100	·2	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	2,734	299	3,033	8·3	3·1
Epididymitis - - - -	480	124	604	1·6	·5
Stricture - - - -	131	503	634	1·7	·6
Varicocele - - - -	4	1	5	—	—
Orchitis - - - -	608	446	1,054	2·8	1·
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - -	24	-	24	—	—
I. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion :					
Diseases of the Bones - -	22	15	37	·1	—
Diseases of the Joints - -	57	107	164	·4	·
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	16	-	16	—	—
II. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous Systems :					
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	4,116	100	4,216	11·5	·3
Ulcer - - - -	4,896	1,113	6,009	16·4	·
Erythema - - - -	5	21	26	—	—
Scabies - - - -	4	-	4	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	609	408	1,017	2·7	1·
Unclassed :					
Debility - - - -	879	470	1,349	3·6	1·3
Headache - - - -	5	31	36	—	—
Poisoning :					
Delirium Tremens - - -	66	11	77	·2	—
Various - - - -	69	-	69	·1	—
Wounds and Injuries :					
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	5,917	1,082	6,999	19·1	7·1
Burns and Scalds - - -	376	41	417	1·1	·4
Submersion and Drowning -	1	-	1	—	—
Suicide - - - -	2	-	2	—	—
TOTALS - - -	48,097	14,824	62,921	172·3	64·5

TABLE, No. 3. - - - - -

SHOWING the Number INVALIDED from each Ship - - - - -

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Avon.	Cadmus.	Charybdis.	Curler.	Elk.	Frolic.	Growler.	Hart (2nd Commission).	Hornet.
II. General Diseases, Section B.:									
Rheumatism - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis {	Primary	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	1	2	-	-	1	-	2
Phthisis - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1
Scrofula - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:									
Paralysis - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insanity - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of the Nerves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Eye - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:									
Diseases of the Heart, Organic	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varicose Veins - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:									
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

- TABLE, No. 3.

- employed on the CHINA STATION.

Iron Duke.	Kestrel.	Midge.	Modeste.	Mosquito.	Princess Charlotte.	Ringdove.	Swinger.	Sylvia.	Teazer.	Thalia.	Thistle.	Marine Detachment, Japan.	TOTAL.
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	14
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE, No. 3.—Showing the Number Invalided from each

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Avon.	Cadmus.	Charybdis.	Curlew.	Elk.	Frolic.	Growler.	Hart (2nd Commission).	Hornet.
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System :									
Aphonia - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asthma - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Emphysema - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System :									
Dysentery - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diarrhœa - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Fistula in Ano - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems :									
Stricture - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Orchitis - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System :									
Ulcer - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassed :									
Debility - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Wounds and Injuries :									
Wounds - - - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - - -	4	4	9	4	1	6	4	3	4

Ship employed on the China Station—*continued*.

Iron Duke.	Kestrel.	Midge.	Modeste.	Mosquito.	Princess Charlotte.	Ringdove.	Swinger.	Sylvia.	Teazer.	Thalia.	Thistle.	Marine Detachment, Japan.	TOTAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
7	2	5	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	7	1	10	85

TABLE, No. 4. - - - - -
 SHOWING the Number of DEATHS in each - - - - -

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Cadmus.	Charybdis.	Curlew.	Dwarf.	Hart (2nd Commission).
I. General Diseases, Section A. :					
Small-pox - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Remittent Fever - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
Cholera - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B. :					
Phthisis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses :					
Sunstroke - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Abscess of Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System :					
Disease of the Heart, Organic - -	1	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System :					
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System :					
Dysentery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassed :					
Poisoning by Arsenical Soap - -	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries :					
Wound - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Drowned - - - - -	1	-	-	1	1
Suicide by Gunshot Wound - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - -	2	2	1	1	1

- TABLE, No. 4.

Ship employed on the CHINA STATION.

Hornet.	Iron Duke.	Kestrel.	Midge.	Ringdove.	Thalia.	Thistle.	Marine Detachment, Japan.	TOTAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a 1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	7	1	1	-	-	1	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	5		2	1	2	2	6	33

a Accidental.

TABLE, No. 5.
SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Avon.	Cadmus.	Charybdis.	Curlew.	Dwarf.	Elk.	Frolic.	Growler.
I. General Diseases, Section A:								
Small-pox - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varicella - - - - -	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Dengue - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Continued Fever - - - - -	1	-	4	14	6	3	5	5
Ague - - - - -	7	-	3	36	4	1	-	-
Remittent Fever - - - - -	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
Cholera - - - - -	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera Simplex - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mumps - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyæmia - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B:								
Rheumatism - - - - -	9	15	6	3	11	16	14	7
Syphilis { Primary - - - - -	18	11	26	1	9	2	5	7
{ Secondary - - - - -	3	6	8	-	8	1	-	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	2	2	2	-	1	-	2	1
Gout - - - - -	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Scrofula - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dropsy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumour - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:								
Sunstroke - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Paralysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo - - - - -	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Neuralgia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insanity - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Diseases of the Nervous System - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Eye - - - - -	1	-	2	1	-	-	3	-
Diseases of the Ear - - - - -	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:								
Diseases of the { Functional - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
{ Organic - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-
Varicose Veins - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases - - - - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:								
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - - -	6	2	15	3	5	1	2	3
Adenitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:								
Aphonia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catarrh - - - - -	8	10	6	5	5	8	7	12
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
Asthma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy - - - - -	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Emphysema - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE, No. 5.

INJURIES in the Ships employed on the CHINA STATION.

Hart (2nd Commission).	Hornet.	Iron Duke.	Kestrel.	Midge.	Modeste.	Mosquito.	Princess Charlotte.	Rinaldo.	Ringdove.	Salamis.	Swinger.	Sylvia.	Teazer.	Thalia.	Thistle.	Marine Detachment, Japan.	Total.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
-	5	-	-	1	9	5	14	-	4	1	3	5	-	1	7	15	4
-	7	8	2	-	-	6	1	-	3	-	-	4	1	2	1	2	108
-	5	1	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	4	25	2	7	7	4	5	6	14	3	3	9	1	18	3	21	216
5	9	39	8	10	1	7	1	5	21	-	6	12	-	8	16	57	284
2	2	49	1	6	1	2	9	2	5	-	1	4	-	16	3	40	170
-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	19
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	4	1	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	21
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	26
-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
6	3	8	4	3	3	-	2	1	2	1	3	-	-	4	6	6	89
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	3	48	10	20	6	3	13	9	28	4	10	13	1	40	6	17	298
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Avon.	Cadmus.	Charybdis.	Curlew.	Dwarf.	Elk.	Frolic.	Growler.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:								
Cynanche - - - - -	-	4	4	-	2	1	2	-
Diseases of the Mouth, Teeth, &c. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Dyspepsia - - - - -	5	3	5	1	10	1	9	2
Dysentery - - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	-
Diarrhœa - - - - -	4	19	38	9	19	10	54	6
Colic and Constipation - - - - -	-	2	4	3	1	5	2	-
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Hernia - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Worms - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Hepatitis - - - - -	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
Jaundice - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:								
Diseases of the Kidneys - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bladder - - - - -	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	2	5	18	4	7	4	4	3
Epididymitis - - - - -	-	4	2	3	1	4	-	-
Stricture - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-
Varicocele - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchitis - - - - -	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:								
Diseases of the Bones - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Joints - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bursæ - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:								
Phlegmon and Abscess - - - - -	9	5	131	13	8	19	24	10
Ulcer - - - - -	16	13	58	3	2	2	4	6
Erythema - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Skin - - - - -	-	3	7	-	1	3	-	2
Unclassed:								
Debility - - - - -	4	1	1	4	-	2	5	1
Headache - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Poisoning:								
Delirium Tremens - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Various - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries:								
Wounds, &c. - - - - -	28	22	54	10	14	16	12	12
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	2	2	5	1	2	-	-	1
Submersion and Drowning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Suicide by Gunshot Wound - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - -	135	142	459	127	127	106	169	82

Injuries in the Ships employed on the China Station—*continued*.

part (2nd Commission).	Hornet.	Iron Duke.	Kestrel.	Midge.	Modeste.	Mosquito.	Princess Charlotte.	Rinaldo.	Ringdove.	Salamis.	Swinger.	Sylvia.	Teazer.	Thalia.	Thistle.	Marine Detach- ment, Japan.	Total.
1	2	14	2	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	1	8	56
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
-	1	20	-	7	3	6	2	7	8	-	7	1	4	23	13	7	145
-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	13
3	7	55	8	15	4	10	10	2	9	1	9	11	-	25	10	2	340
1	-	3	-	5	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	39
-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14
-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	9
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
4	2	12	3	5	10	9	1	3	23	-	7	1	1	11	7	3	154
-	-	7	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	7	38
1	-	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	2	2	3	1	3	2	4	3	5	-	-	2	2	1	4	5	44
-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
12	5	112	3	27	29	17	8	8	20	2	9	37	3	48	20	24	603
4	3	13	1	5	29	7	9	2	5	1	-	4	-	13	11	20	231
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	6	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	2	1	8	42
1	2	8	2	6	2	-	3	-	2	-	4	-	-	5	3	4	60
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	9
-	-	a2	-	-	-	-	-	-	b1	-	-	-	-	-	-	c4	7
20	6	167	8	12	23	15	14	12	34	2	4	14	2	48	15	33	597
1	-	7	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	-	2	-	3	38
1	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
80	71	655	80	143	143	106	118	64	212	19	77	128	22	304	143	314	4,026

a By Lead.

b By Alcohol.

c One by Arsenical Soap and three by Alcohol.

TABLE, No. 6.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 1,150.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 1,100.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers - - - -	10	8·6	-	-	1	·8	6	5·4	-	-	-	-
Continued Fevers - - - -	43	41·7	-	-	-	-	42	38·1	-	-	-	-
Periodic Fevers - - - -	55	47·8	-	-	-	-	38	34·5	-	-	1	·9
Other Diseases - - - -	5	4·3	-	-	-	-	2	1·8	-	-	1	·9
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism - - - -	68	59·1	2	1·7	-	-	94	85·4	5	4·5	-	-
Syphilis, Primary - - - -	165	143·4	-	-	-	-	105	95·1	2	1·8	-	-
Syphilis, Secondary - - - -	79	68·6	6	5·2	-	-	81	73·6	7	6·3	-	-
Phthisis - - - -	7	6·	2	1·7	-	-	8	7·2	7	6·3	2	1·8
Other Diseases - - - -	4	3·4	-	-	-	-	7	6·3	1	·9	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses - -	40	34·7	1	·8	1	·8	37	33·6	6	5·4	1	·9
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	3	2·6	1	·8	1	·8	7	6·3	3	2·7	1	·9
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands - -	58	50·4	1	·8	-	-	29	26·3	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	147	127·8	1	·8	-	-	134	121·8	4	3·6	1	·9
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	297	258·2	3	2·6	-	-	254	230·9	3	2·7	1	·9
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - -	179	155·6	1	·8	-	-	67	60·9	3	2·7	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	2	1·7	-	-	-	-	4	3·6	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - - -	557	484·3	-	-	-	-	255	231·8	1	·9	-	-
Unclassed - - - -	18	15·6	1	·8	-	-	28	25·4	3	2·7	-	-
Poisoning - - - -	1	·8	-	-	-	-	8	7·2	-	-	1	·9
Wounds and Injuries - - - -	338	293·9	3	2·6	3	2·6	248	225·4	-	-	12	10·9
TOTALS - - -	2,081	1809·5	22	19·1	6	5·2	1,454	1321·8	45	40·9	21	19·

TABLE, No. 6.

and Dead, on the CHINA STATION, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 370.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 50.)						TOTALS. (Mean Force, 2,670.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	1	20	17	6.3	-	-	2	.7
17	45.9	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	108	40.4	-	-	-	-
9	24.3	-	-	-	-	5	100	-	-	-	-	107	40	-	-	1	.3
4	10.8	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	12	4.4	-	-	1	.3
50	135.1	1	2.7	-	-	4	80	-	-	-	-	216	80.8	8	2.9	-	-
14	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	106.3	2	.7	-	-
10	27	1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	63.6	14	5.2	-	-
4	10.8	2	5.4	1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	7.1	11	4.1	3	1.1
3	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5.2	1	.3	-	-
16	43.2	3	8.1	-	-	2	40	1	20	-	-	95	35.5	11	4.1	2	.7
5	13.5	2	5.4	1	2.7	4	80	-	-	-	-	19	7.1	6	2.2	3	1.1
3	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	33.7	1	.3	-	-
54	145.9	1	2.7	1	2.7	3	60	-	-	-	-	338	126.5	6	2.2	2	.7
91	245.9	2	5.4	1	2.7	14	280	-	-	-	-	656	245.6	8	2.9	2	.7
19	51.3	2	5.4	-	-	2	40	-	-	-	-	267	100	6	2.2	-	-
1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2.6	-	-	-	-
66	178.3	-	-	-	-	2	40	-	-	-	-	880	329.5	1	.3	-	-
11	29.7	1	2.7	-	-	5	100	2	40	-	-	62	23.2	7	2.6	-	-
6	16.2	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	16	5.9	-	-	1	.3
57	154	-	-	1	2.7	6	120	-	-	-	-	649	243	3	1.1	16	5.9
440	1189.1	15	40.5	5	13.5	51	1020	3	60	1	20	4,026	1507.8	85	31.8	33	12.3

TABLE, No. 7 - - - - -

SHOWING the Names of the SHIPS; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Men Sick Daily, in each Ship;

P. O. Paid off. R. C. Recommissioned.

Rate, &c.	NAMES of SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
Iron-clad - -	Iron Duke - - -	Devonport -	1 April 1871	15	3,774	S. 800
Sixth Rate - -	Cadmus - - -	Devonport -	1 Dec. 1870	17	1,466	S. 400
	Charybdis - - -	Sheerness -	24 Sept. 1873	17	1,506	S. 400
	Modeste - - -	Devonport -	1 Jan. 1874	14	1,405	S. 350
	Thalia - - -	Devonport -	26 Mar. 1872	6	1,459	S. 400
Sloop - - -	Rinaldo - - -	Hong Kong	10 May 1870	7	951	S. 200
Gun Vessel -	Avon - - -	Hong Kong	18 July 1871	4	467	SS. 120
	Curlew, P. O. and R. C.	Sheerness -	28 Mar. 1871	3	665	S. 160
	Dwarf - - -	Hong Kong	18 July 1871	4	465	SS. 120
	Elk - - -	Hong Kong	8 Nov. 1871	4	465	SS. 120
	Frolic - - D.	Sheerness -	8 Jan. 1873	4	462	SS. 100
	Growler - - -	Malta -	10 Sept. 1873	4	464	SS. 120
	Hart (2nd Commission)	Malta -	12 Feb. 1874	4	464	SS. 120
	Hornet, P. O. and R. C.	Hong Kong	8 Nov. 1871	4	464	SS. 120
	Kestrel - - -	Sheerness -	8 Jan. 1873	4	462	SS. 100
	Midge - - -	Hong Kong	1 Feb. 1873	4	464	SS. 120
	Ringdove - - -	Hong Kong	1 Feb. 1873	3	666	S. 160
	Thistle - - P.O.	Sheerness -	25 Oct. 1870	4	465	SS. 120
	Teazer - - D.	Sheerness -	23 Nov. 1869	4	464	SS. 120
Gunboat - - -	Mosquito - - -	Devonport -	30 Oct. 1872	4	295	S. 60
	Swinger - - -	Devonport -	29 Sept. 1873	4	295	S. 60
Steam Vessel -	Salamis - - -	Hong Kong	1 Jan. 1873	2	835	P. 250
Surveying Ship -	Sylvia - - -	Sheerness -	13 Nov. 1873	3	695	S. 150
Receiving Ship -	Princess Charlotte, P.O.	Hong Kong	8 May. 1870	14	2,443	-
Marine Detachment, Japan	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-

TABLE, No. 7.

Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

D. Returns defective.

PERIOD.	Average Com- plements.	Average Com- plements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days' Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily for Twelve Months.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Year - -	480	480	655	7,735	21.1	43.9	40
1 Jan. to 30 June	270	135	142	1,844	5.	37.	11
1 April to 31 Dec.	260	195	459	4,645	12.7	65.1	20
1 July to 31 Dec.	240	120	143	1,804	4.9	40.8	26
Year - -	225	225	304	3,207	8.7	38.6	38
1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	180	45	64	682	1.8	40.	—
Year - -	70	70	135	2,045	5.6	80.	12
Year - -	80	80	127	1,208	3.3	41.2	6
Year - -	75	75	127	1,608	4.4	58.6	15
Year - -	70	70	106	542	1.4	20.	9
Year - -	80	70	169	1,444	3.9	55.7	11
Year - -	70	70	82	1,122	3.	42.8	3
1 July to 31 Dec.	75	35	80	887	2.4	68.5	6
Year - -	75	75	71	925	2.5	33.3	1
Year - -	70	70	80	1,084	2.9	41.4	7
Year - -	70	70	143	1,766	4.8	68.5	11
Year - -	85	85	212	2,320	6.3	74.1	22
1 Jan. to 30 Nov.	75	70	143	1,583	4.3	61.4	20
1 Jan. to 30 June	70	20	22	211	.5	25.	1
Year - -	55	55	106	1,211	3.3	60.	1
1 April to 31 Dec.	55	40	77	618	1.6	40.	7
1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	80	20	19	208	.5	25.	1
1 April to 31 Dec.	105	75	128	1,876	5.1	68.	6
1 Jan. to 30 Nov.	125	115	118	1,193	3.2	27.8	10
Year - -	305	305	314	6,326	17.3	56.7	—

AUSTRALIAN STATION.

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THE Squadron on the Australian station in 1874 comprised five vessels; viz., four of the sixth rate, and one sloop. The Returns from four of these vessels were for the whole year, and from the remaining vessel for six months. The mean force corrected for time was 820, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 1,099, which is in the ratio of 1340·2 per 1,000, being a reduction compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 152· per 1,000. Of these, seventeen were invalided, and six proved fatal; the former being in the ratio of 20·7, and the latter of 7·3 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of invaliding to the extent of 7·2 per 1,000, and in the death-rate of 3·5 per 1,000.

The average daily loss of service from General Diseases, Section A., or Febrile Group, was in the ratio of 1·1 per 1,000; and from Section B., or Constitutional Group, 9·; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, 7·; of the circulatory system, 4·; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 1·4; of the respiratory system, 1·4; of the digestive system, 2·3; of the urinary and generative systems, 1·7; of the organs of locomotion, 2·; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 19·; from unclassified diseases, 4·; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 7·3. The average number of men sick daily was 40·3, which is in the ratio of 49·1 per 1,000, being an increase compared with the preceding year to the extent of 8 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases. Section A., or Febrile Group.

Class I. Sect. A.

Under this head appear forty-five cases of various forms of disease; viz., two of enteric fever; thirty-six of simple continued fever; five of ague; one of remittent fever; and one of erysipelas; and of these the case of remittent fever proved fatal.

Enteric Fever.—Both cases of enteric fever occurred in the Dido. No information whatever is given in connection with them, the Returns from this ship being in many respects very defective.

Simple Continued Fever.—Of the thirty-six cases of this form of fever which appear in the Returns, thirty occurred in the Basilisk, and

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and in connection with them the medical officer* has the following observations:—"These cases occurred while on the Coast of New Guinea, and were attributable to exposure while wooding, and in boats away surveying. The wooding was carried on in low marshy localities, at the embouchures of rivers—palludal malarious spots. The men employed included all the ship's company (except servants), who were exposed to a burning sun, and a temperature of over 90°, and carried on their work stripped to their flannel shirts and trousers. The boats that were being loaded had to be anchored some distance from the shore on account of the surf, and the men thus employed were frequently obliged to wade in up to their armpits. In these localities the natives themselves live on the spurs of the mountain at a height of about 1,000 feet above the sea level, which in some cases may be resorted to for safety, but principally on account of the malarious influences of the low swampy lands. After the wood was stacked on the upper deck and below, the emanations from it in its green state, which were at times overpowering, also contributed to the prevalence of fever, and, in a minor degree, the deteriorated quality of some of the provisions, acted as debilitating and predisposing causes, the biscuits especially being weevily and full of maggots, and the lime juice in a state of fermentation, owing to having been badly put up without proper spirit or any layers of oil.

"The invasion was generally abrupt and unattended by any premonitory chill or rigors, a sudden accession of giddiness being first experienced, followed by headache, pains in the back and limbs, the headache being frontal, and the pulse accelerated; urine scanty; tongue white and coated. In some cases there were irregular chilly sensations preceding the attack, and the headache was accompanied by throbbing of the temporal arteries, nausea, and irritability of stomach, great restlessness, and slight wandering and delirium at night. The most prominent sign was an elevation of temperature of from 3° to 6°, the clinical thermometer ranging between 103° and 105°, while the pulse ranged from 85 to 130. In all cases, as the disease progressed, there was great bodily languor, feeling of fatigue, and depression of spirits. The de-fervescence was generally rapid, accompanied by perspiration, occasionally by diarrhœa, and leaving no sequelæ beyond loss of weight and a feeling of great muscular debility quite out of proportion to the symptoms or duration of the disease. In other cases it was of a more wave-like, gradual character, while, in a small proportion, the supervention of pneumonia or pleurisy occurred at this stage. As a rule, a sudden lowering of the temperature to 99° heralded convalescence, and relapses were rare. In the cases attended by supervention of pneumonia or pleurisy there was no complaint of pain, the respiration was not oppressed, there was little or no cough or expectoration, and it was only by careful examination that the physical signs were detected. A great aid towards their recognition, more valuable perhaps on board ship than anywhere else, is the physical sign first enunciated by Skoda when the lower lobe of a lung is entirely

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Peter Comrie.

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entirely compressed by any pleuritic effusion, and its upper portion reduced in volume, the percussion sound at the upper part of the thorax is distinctly tympanitic. ('Skoda on Auscultation and Percussion,' translated by Markham.) I have found this sign equally valuable in pneumonia, where perhaps it is not so well marked, but as recourse can always be had to this examination under circumstances where a more complete one is impossible, it is a valuable indication.

"One-half of the cases were treated by the administration of quinine in scruple doses, repeated at intervals until the temperature fell to 99°, after which a mixture composed of quinine, chlorate of potass, and acid. hydrochloric dil. was given. To the remainder was administered the liquor eucalypti in two-drachm doses every four hours while the temperature remained above 99°. This preparation was obtained from Bosisto, of Melbourne, by whom it was manufactured from the leaves of the eucalyptus globulus. A tincture was also used made from the leaves of the eucalyptus brachiopodus, four ounces of leaves to a pint of rectified spirits, and given in the same doses as the other. Both forms of treatment were preceded by the administration of a saline purgative compounded of sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of quinine, and acid. sulph. dil., and in both beef tea, nourishing soups, &c. were given. As regards the comparative merit of the two plans of treatment, I am inclined to give it in favour of quinine, convalescence being quicker, and relapses less frequent under this plan. In reference to reduction of temperature, the eucalyptus certainly possesses this property in a marked degree, but is not so certainly to be depended on as quinine in large doses. The more I see of fever the more convinced I become that the reduction of temperature is what ought to be attended to in the treatment of the disease, and that to effect this you must give quinine in large doses; its antiperiodic and prophylactic properties being a myth, and the diagnosis of the remittent and intermittent forms of fever, in a large majority of cases, a delusion, continued being the prevailing type. The use of the clinical thermometer has done much in clearing up the natural history of fever, but we have yet to learn what the internal temperatures are, and how far the temperature of the skin is a levelling up of a much higher temperature affecting the internal organs."

The history of these cases of fever is interesting, but the medical officer's observations with regard to the antiperiodic and prophylactic properties of quinine in malarious fevers are contrary to all experience.

There was a single case of simple continued fever in the *Blanche*. The medical officer* of the ship says, in speaking of the various diseases which presented themselves among the ship's company: "The most notably striking circumstance is the immunity from fever of any type, especially from that of malarial origin, though the vessel was seven months in the previous year amongst the Fiji, New Hebrides (notably unhealthy from malarious disease), and the Navigators

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, W. H. Adam.

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Navigators Islands, and it might have been expected that, even after leaving these latitudes, the effect of the malarious poison might have shown itself. This, however, was not the case, and it was only on return to the more civilised community and temperate climate of Sydney that a case of continued fever appeared, three days before the year closed."

Of four cases of simple continued fever that occurred in the Dido, no information whatever is given.

A single case of simple continued fever appears in the Returns from the Pearl. The fever itself was unimportant, but pleuritis supervened at the close of the year, and was very severe. The history of the case belongs to 1875.

Ague and Remittent Fever.—Five cases of ague and one of remittent fever appear in the Returns from the squadron.

There were single cases of ague in the Basilisk and Pearl. One was the result of exposure to malarious influences at New Guinea, and the other originally contracted the fever at the New Hebrides. Neither of the cases were of any importance.

In the Dido there were three cases of ague, but no information is given in connection with them.

There was a single and fatal case of remittent fever in the Rosario. It occurred in the person of a petty officer, a coloured man, who was employed with a wood-cutting party on shore at Cockatoo Island, Solomon's Islands. The medical officer* says:—"During previous visits to this place in this ship it was not considered unhealthy, but on the contrary, rather a desirable locality, on account of its general healthiness, the supply of native productions, and also from the abundance of pigeons that can be obtained here at all times. Out of the party of ten employed wood-cutting, not one, with this single exception, felt the least indisposed. It was not until a little before the arrival of the ship at Port Carteret, that the premonitory symptoms manifested themselves, the period of incubation being about three weeks. Why the disease should have taken such firm hold of a dark man, and left all the others, who were white men, untouched, is a difficult matter to say."

Erysipelas.—There was a single case of this disease in the Rosario. The subject of it was on the sick-list at the end of the year, having then been twenty-six days under treatment.

II. General Diseases. Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Under this head appear 113 cases of various forms of disease, viz.: fifty-four of rheumatism, thirty-three of primary syphilis, twenty of secondary syphilis, and six of phthisis pulmonalis; and
of

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Sect. B.

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, J. L. Whitney.

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of these, four of phthisis pulmonalis were invalided, and two proved fatal.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of rheumatism to the extent of 19·6 per 1,000, and there was no loss to the public service either by invaliding or death from this disease, whereas in 1873 the invaliding rate from rheumatism was 1·9 per 1,000.

In the Basilisk there were five cases of rheumatism. The staff surgeon says:—"The most common seat of this affection was in the loins, the patient complaining of being unable to stand erect or stoop on account of the pain caused by the muscles being called into action. There was no constitutional disturbance in these cases of what the patients themselves called 'weak back,' but marked weakness of muscle, and hyperæsthesia of the cutaneous surface existed, which were in some instances attributed to sprains and former injuries. Indeed, some of those cases classed under the head of sprains were in reality forms of this affection, being thus attributed to an imaginary, but, to the mind of the seaman, a more satisfactory cause. My own impression is, that to the wearing of jumpers instead of frocks, the former being the compulsory uniform of this ship, may be ascribed the origin of this affection, owing to the exposure of the loins in stooping and working. The treatment consisted in the application of belladonna plasters to the loins, iodide of potassium and quinine internally, and in recommending the subsequent wearing of a flannel belt."

In the Pearl, in which there were twenty-eight cases of rheumatism, the medical officer* says:—"They were with two exceptions of a chronic or subacute nature. Three of them occurred in the first quarter of the year at Fiji, in the month of March, when the weather was damp, and so hot that many of the crew were compelled to sleep on deck, the exposure no doubt causing the disease. Of these cases which occurred in the second quarter, one was of gonorrhœal origin, and was eleven days on the list; another returned as rheumatism ultimately developed into acute phthisis. In the third quarter thirteen cases occurred which, with one exception, were of a mild subacute character. The exception, however, was of the acute form, and attended by much swelling of the chief joints, of syphilitic origin. After fifty-four days' treatment the subject of it ultimately made a good recovery under the use of iodide of potassium. During this quarter the ship remained mostly at Sydney, visiting Melbourne for ten days, and then proceeding to Fiji. A wide range of temperature was consequently experienced, the thermometer reaching as low as 36° at Melbourne, and as high as 82° at Fiji. These variations in temperature had doubtless much to do with the production of so many cases. During the Christmas quarter nine cases were added to the list of which two were important, one of them being characterised by the symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis, occurred in an

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, A. B. Messer, M.D.

an officer, affecting the shoulder joint only and leaving it materially impaired in function and structure. The other was a severe attack of acute rheumatism in a lad, but which fortunately was not attended by any cardiac influence. He remained under treatment at the end of the year, doing well."

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Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—Compared with the preceding twelve months there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of primary syphilis to the extent of 13·1 per 1,000, but an increase in that of secondary syphilis equal to 5·9 per 1,000. Each case of primary syphilis was on an average between twenty-six and twenty-seven days under treatment, and each case of secondary syphilis nearly forty-four days. The ship in which these diseases existed in greater numbers were the Basilisk, the Dido, and the Pearl. They were not, however, numerous in any ship of the Squadron.

In the Basilisk there were eight cases of primary and five of secondary syphilis. In remarking upon them the staff surgeon observes:—" There is another point of interest that I will allude to, and that is the severity and infecting nature of the disease contracted at Amboyna and Singapore compared with that received in our Australian Colonies and in Europe. Does this increased virulence arise from congress between races so widely divided, or does the general syphilization of the civilised countries account for it? It is a problem most interesting both as regards ethno-pathology and miscegenation, the discussion of which leads us back to the history of the virulence of this disease when first introduced into Europe. One fact I was informed of negatives the idea that the severe nature of the disease contracted at Singapore is owing to climate, or the constitution of the recipient being impaired, as it is asserted that while disease contracted from Chinese and Malay women, even belonging to the upper grade of prostitutes, is almost always infecting and severe, that got from intercourse with European prostitutes (of whom there are about twenty composed of French and Germans) resident in Singapore, is comparatively mild, the majority of sores being non-infecting. The sloughing forms of chancre were quickly followed by rupia, nodes, osteoscopic pain and other symptoms, which as regards their regular chronicity belonged to a much later period in the usual evolution of the disease. The more common forms were secondary eruptions commencing with roseola, followed by some form of papular eruption, graduating into the squamous. Previous to the manifestation of any skin affection the constitutional poisoning can always be recognised by the enlargement of the epitrocheal glands in the arm, a delicate sign, and one that may be used without raising any suspicion, and may be looked for about the fifth or sixth week after the appearance of the primary sore; indeed I consider this sign only next in importance to the enlargement of the inguinal glands, and more to be depended on than any change in the post cervical, which latter in the majority of cases will be found to have its origin in some eruption about the scalp.

"In the mild cases the frequent use of warm baths, the administration of iodide of potass in ten grain doses, combined

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Class II.
Sect. B.

with iron, quinine, and ammonia, was had recourse to, while, in the more chronic, small doses ($\frac{1}{16}$ th to $\frac{1}{32}$ th of a grain) of bichloride of mercury were given, and the mercurial vapour bath made use of, extemporised by placing a heated fire-brick in a basin into which about a table spoonful of water had been poured. Ten grains of calomel were then thrown on the brick, the patient placed seated naked on a cane-bottomed chair over it, wrapped in a blanket, secured round his neck. About fifteen minutes was allowed as the time thus to remain. In the treatment of rupia the use of an ointment composed of oxide of zinc, carbolic acid, and lard, was found most useful in preventing the fresh growth of crusts after their removal by the use of glycerine."

Very little information is given in connection with eleven cases of primary and eight of secondary syphilis, which appear in the Returns from the Dido.

Little or no interest attaches to eight cases of primary and three of secondary syphilis, which occurred in the Pearl.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Class III.

Under this head appear twenty-two cases of various forms of disease, of which four were invalided and one proved fatal.

Paralysis.—This disease proved fatal in the person of a petty officer of the *Blanche*. The case is interesting, but unfortunately the man having died in the General Provincial Hospital at Wellington, New Zealand, its concluding history has not been obtained. The medical officer of the *Blanche*, in his summary of the case, says of the man that "During the massacre at Tientsin he was riding on horseback, and on nearing the town he was set upon and chased by a mob of Chinamen; the horse ran away with him, and threw him over a cliff forty feet in depth. The horse was killed, and he remained insensible for four hours, and was a considerable time under treatment for fracture of the right side of the skull. He returned to his ship, continuing at duty for a few weeks; but sensations of giddiness, headache, loss of memory, and pain on the site of fracture compelled his return to hospital, the *Melville*, at Hong Kong. Eventually he was compelled to leave the China station from the effects of the accident. For some time previously to entering the sick-list he had been suffering more or less from the sequelæ of syphilis, contracted in Japan just previous to the above accident, eight years ago.

"In the harbour of Levuka, Fiji, whilst going on shore in a market boat the sprit of the boat (a dingy) struck him on the head, causing it to ache much, but not rendering him insensible; for this headache he was entered on the sick-list (though after the blow he performed his marketing). On examination no evidence was to be found of the recent injury; but on the right side of the head, at the junction of the temporal and parietal bones, there existed traces of a previous extensive fracture. He said the sensations he now suffered from

were

were those for which he had previously been treated on board the *Melville* at Hong Kong; viz., vertigo, numbness in the head, a sensation of losing his balance, and deficiency of memory, with tinglings in the legs and arms. Two days after being placed on the list paralysis of the left arm took place, and on the third day complete hemiplegia of the left side set in, whilst the vessel was cruising among the Navigator Islands. He was nearly six weeks under treatment on board, and eventually, in an improving condition, removed to the General Provincial Hospital at Wellington, New Zealand."

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Station.

Class III.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Under this head appear six cases of various forms of diseases; viz., two of functional disease of the heart, three of organic disease of the heart, and one of pericarditis; and of these, the three of organic disease of the heart were invalided. The ships in which these cases of organic disease occurred were the *Blanche*, the *Dido*, and the *Pearl*.

Class IV.

In the *Blanche*, the disease appeared in a man who had completed his time for a pension. He had suffered for some time from dyspepsia, cold feet, and occasional attacks of vertigo, with a sensation of faintness in the cardiac region. He was found to be labouring under hypertrophy, with dilatation of the heart, and eventually oedema of the lower extremities, with commencing effusion into the peritoneal cavity, rendered invaliding a necessity.

The case of organic disease of the heart in the *Dido* occurred in the person of an officer who was placed on the sick-list at Levuka, Fiji, on the 7th of August. He was suffering from severe dyspnoea at the time, having just come out of the engine-room. On examination, the heart's action was found to be quick and weak, and a loud organic bruit was heard over the apex. His general health was much impaired. He had been suffering from dyspnoea for some time past, but had made no complaint of it more than that he was getting short-winded, and he attributed this to the hot weather. No satisfactory account could be obtained as to the duration of the disease; but it appears to have come on very gradually since the time of his arrival in Sydney, in November 1873. An opportunity having offered, he was surveyed and invalided at Kandavau, on the 8th of August.

In the *Pearl*, the case of organic disease of the heart occurred in a seaman, who was entered on the sick-list, from which he had only been discharged ten days previously, when he was under treatment for pneumonia. The report by the Staff Surgeon of the ship is as follows:—"This man was sent to duty on the 4th of September, but, getting daily worse from palpitation and cardiac distress, he was again placed on the sick-list, at Sydney, on the 15th of September, when the following history was elicited: He has been twelve years in the service, mostly on the Mediterranean Station, and never had any illness of any importance. In June 1874 he took part in three pulling races, following very quickly upon each other. On the morning after the second race, he states, he felt pain over the heart, and much fatigued; and after the third one, which was double the distance

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Station.
Class IV.

distance of the preceding, and followed quickly on it, he felt 'queer,' and as if he had a severe catarrh, and noticed a puffy swelling under the eyelids in the morning for about nine days, when it disappeared. He, however, did not complain at this time, but continued to do his duty till he was attacked by pneumonia on the 11th of August 1874.

"On examination the heart's action is found to be tumultuous, easily aggravated by exertion or excitement, the pulsation being visibly communicated to the most distant arteries, and accompanied in the vessels of the neck by a strong vibrating thrill. The apex beats about three inches below, and a little to the outside of the nipple, while the cardiac dulness is slightly increased in extent. The pulse in the erect position is rarely below 100 per minute, being also somewhat jerky, but neither irregular nor intermitting, nor characteristic of aortic disease. After lying down for some time the pulse falls to 80, and the palpitation sensibly decreases. A loud bruit with the second sound is audible over the greater part of the chest, being most intense along the right side of the sternum, and opposite the third interspace on that side, suddenly diminishing on nearing the apex, and being very loud in the vessels of the neck, especially on the right side. The bruit is of a rough sawing character; and after excitement it entirely masks the second sound, and fills the interval between that and the first sound, giving it to some ears a double character. There is no actual dyspnœa, but a quickness of breathing which gives him relief from the cardiac distress. He suffers occasionally from sharp pain in the chest in one part or other, but most frequently over the apex of the heart. There is no pain in swallowing or any numbness in the arms, or dulness on percussion about the upper part of chest, indicative of aneurism.

"His sleep is disturbed, and he is unable to lie on the left side. With the exception of some puffiness of the eyelids in the morning, there is no œdema of any part of the body. The urine is normal, and of average quantity, the general health fair, and the appetite moderate.

"The above symptoms gradually increased in severity, spite of various sedative and anti-spasmodic remedies used both internally and externally, till about the end of October, when they somewhat improved under perfect rest in bed, and freedom from all excitement. The history and symptoms in this case clearly pointed to rupture of the aortic valves, and perhaps injury to the coats of the aorta; the valve lesion evidently permitting regurgitation to a serious extent, while there are also signs of some amount of obstruction to the current of blood. As yet there are no clear signs of any aneurism, and hypertrophy, although evidently going on, has not far advanced. The cause of the affection is clearly traceable to over exertion in pulling in boat-races of too long a distance, and following too rapidly on each other.

"As there was no probability of his ever being fit for duty on board, he was invalided at Sydney on the 7th of November 1874."

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

This class of disease is represented by sixteen cases of sympathetic bubo, and two of other forms of glandular diseases. The average duration of each case of bubo was between twenty-three and twenty-four days, and of each case of the other forms of glandular disease, forty-one days.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Under this head appear seventy-three cases of various forms of disease, of which, one was invalided. Catarrh contributed sixty-four to the total number of cases, each case being, on an average, between four and five days under treatment. The case invalided was one of bronchitis.

Class VII.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Under this head appear 130 cases of various forms of disease, of which, two were invalided, and one proved fatal. There was also an invaliding for hepatitis, without a corresponding case, it having been brought forward from the preceding year. Cynanche contributed twenty-two, dyspepsia thirty-one, dysentery one, and diarrhœa fifty-nine to the total number of cases. Each case of cynanche was, on an average, between six and seven days under treatment; each case of dyspepsia between four and five days; the case of dysentery, twenty-eight days; and each case of diarrhœa, seven days.

Class VIII.

Dysentery.—There was a single case of dysentery, which proved fatal, in the Pearl. It occurred in the person of a petty officer, who was placed on the sick-list at Mbau, Fiji, on the 21st of January 1874, complaining of looseness of the bowels, occasional pain in the belly, and straining at stool. The stools, which at first numbered three or four in the twenty-four hours, were dark, feculent, watery, copious, and containing slight traces of blood and a little mucus. Under the influence of the treatment to which he was subjected, his symptoms improved in some respects for a short time, only to recur, however, with failing strength, and the stools became frothy and offensive, giving off a decided dysenteric odour. In this condition, on the ship's arrival at Levuka, he was sent on shore to the Civil Hospital there on the 11th of February, where he died on the 19th of the same month. No notes of his case while there appear to have been taken by the medical officer of that establishment, but the staff surgeon of the Pearl, having been present at the post-mortem examination of the body, gives the following report of it:—"Small intestines distended with gas; large not so; cæcum, and adjoining part of colon, slightly adherent by recent peritonitis; interior of stomach pale, except at smaller curve and about both openings, where it was red, congested, and ecchymosed in star-shaped spots; upper part of duodenum also congested; the remainder

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Class VIII.

remainder of small intestines pale but healthy. From the cæcum to the lower part of the rectum, the gut was mostly thickened by soft submucous exudation, with here and there spots so thinned by ulceration and sloughing as to be easily torn and with difficulty examined. The interior was a mass of soft, sloughing, and ulcerated mucous membrane, hanging in shreds, with here and there patches of yellow jelly-like exudation. Towards the upper end of the rectum this state changed into isolated ulcers of various sizes and shapes, with well-defined edges. The gut contained a quantity of dirty brown fluid, mixed with shreds of sloughing membrane, decomposed blood, and thin fæces. The liver was slightly enlarged, soft, pale, and waxy, but contained no abscess. This organ, as well as the spleen and kidneys, were unusually pale, as if drained of blood. No other part of the body was examined."

The same medical officer observes:—"This man had not been exposed to the exciting causes of disease more than any others in the ship, and he had previously been a healthy and sober man. The occurrence of dysentery and diarrhœa in Fiji being a subject of great importance, I have more fully remarked upon their nature and causes under the latter head, and in the Report on Fiji* appended to this Journal."

Of the cases of diarrhœa, twenty-two in number, which were entered on the sick-list of the Pearl, he observes:—" They occurred almost entirely during the first four months of the year, while the ship was stationed at Fiji, disappearing as soon as we got out of the tropics, into the cool weather at Sydney. Bowel diseases prevail to a considerable extent among the Fiji Islands, especially towards the end of their summer, and are generally to be traced to the use of bad water, food, &c. On the arrival of this ship among these islands in November 1873, very few bowel affections had occurred among the ship's company; but gradually diarrhœa in a mild form began to appear, four or five cases requiring to be put on the list before the end of the year. The temperature at this period ranged from 78° to 84°. The supply of fresh meat and vegetables at the time was intermitting, owing to the ship visiting many of the more distant islands of the group, it being only at Levuka that a steady supply of these articles could be obtained. Most of the tropical fruits and vegetables grow to perfection and in great abundance among the islands, and our men partook freely of them; but as they were to be had very cheaply, the men soon became fastidious and careful not to eat unripe or decayed articles, so that on the whole little blame can be attached in this instance to their use as producing diarrhœa. The frequent use of salt and preserved meats was probably as much to be blamed. The water used by the crew was mostly condensed on board; but while lying at Levuka, that from the shore was tried on several occasions, though owing to its frequent contamination from sources I have described in the Report on Fiji, it was always looked upon with extreme suspicion, and frequently condemned when brought off to the ship. The

* Vide Appendix, p. 156 et seq.

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Class VIII.

The filter (Crease's) supplied to this ship, although most useful, was, partly through want of care, altogether too small for the requirements of so many men, employed at pretty constant work in a hot tropical summer. Under these circumstances of employment, temperature, food, and water supply, diarrhœa became somewhat prevalent, viz., one case in January, five in February, six in March, and five in April, being put on the list, besides a considerable number of slighter cases, which were not laid up. Only two of the whole number were at all severe, presenting symptoms of a somewhat dysenteric character; and by omitting them, we find that the remaining fifteen cases were only on an average four days each on the list. In hardly any was there any appreciable fever present, and in none was there any trace of periodicity evincing a malarious origin of the disease. Simple astringents and farinaceous diet were sufficient to effect a speedy cure in most cases."

IX. and X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs.

Classes IX.
and X.

Forty-seven cases of various forms of disease appear under this head, of which one was invalided. Gonorrhœa contributed thirty-three to the total number of cases, epididymitis six, and orchitis three. Each case of gonorrhœa was, on an average, between twelve and thirteen days under treatment; each case of epididymitis a little over nine days; and each case of orchitis nearly twelve days.

Pyelitis and Cystitis.—Single cases of these diseases occurred in the Pearl. The Staff Surgeon observes:—"One case each of these associated diseases occurred in the same man, and began with symptoms of colic, of a nephritic character, in July 1873, followed in November of the same year by an attack of pyelitis, when suspicions existed of a urinary calculus having passed through, although none was detected. A second and more severe attack of pyelitis occurred in January 1874, followed in March by the additional symptoms of cystitis, leading to the suspicion of stone in the bladder; but owing to the intense pain and spasms produced on any attempt to pass an instrument into the bladder, this was not verified on board. The disease recurring so frequently rendered him utterly unfit for service in the ship, and he was accordingly invalided."

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI.

This class of diseases is represented by two cases of disease of the bursæ, each of which was, on an average, eight days under treatment. On Table IV., however, a death from disease of the bones appears in connection with the Pearl, without any corresponding case. It occurred in the person of a leading seaman, who was entered on the sick-list in the previous year, while the ship was cruising among the Fiji Islands, suffering from a severe abscess of the right thumb, attended by much unhealthy inflammation and sloughing of the soft part. On the 6th of January 1874, when the resulting ulcer had nearly healed, and the general health was good,

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Class XI.

he began to suffer from pain in the upper part of the left thigh, in the region of Scarpa's triangle. It was deep seated, and increased on pressure or movement of the limb, but was unattended at first by any swelling or redness of the surface, or by any constitutional disturbance. Various applications were employed with only temporary relief, and on the 14th of January the pain had increased, being most intense at night, when it was accompanied by starting of the limb, which prevented sleep, except under strong opiates. Little benefit was derived from any form of treatment, and on the 30th of January a good deal of emaciation of the muscles of the thigh having taken place, a distinct thickening of the upper third of the shaft of the femur was detected. This part was tender on pressure and uniformly enlarged, no fluctuation being present. It gradually increased and became more defined, the pain more superficial and limited, being most intense about the centre of Scarpa's triangle, over the head of the femur. The thigh was kept semiflexed, and the slightest attempt to move it caused acute pain in the joint. Opiates were necessary every night to procure sleep, while opium fomentations and poultices gave a little relief. The appetite was very poor, and his strength was kept up with wine and the most nutritious diet procurable. The Staff Surgeon, from whose notes the above history is taken, continues:—"The pulse, however, rose to 100, and the temperature kept up to 99°·5; the tongue became red and dry, and bed sores began to threaten over the sacrum. The swelling of the femur remained unabated, but no fluctuation became evident. On the 11th of February he was sent to the Civil Hospital at Levuka, as the ship was about to proceed on a lengthened cruise among the Fiji Islands.

"Between the 11th of February and the 14th of April he was under the care of the medical officer of the hospital at Levuka, from whom no notes of the case were received; but it was ascertained that about a fortnight after admission fluctuation was detected in the swelling, and a small opening was made in the front of the thigh, which gave vent to a large quantity of brownish coloured pus, but without affording much relief to the pain. He, however, improved somewhat in general health up to the first week in April, when diarrhœa set in, at first somewhat of a dysenteric character.

"On the 14th of April he came under the care of Dr. Cruickshank, to whom I am indebted for the following notes of the termination of the case:—

"The above patient came under my care on the 14th of April; at that time he was in a very weak state, extremely emaciated, and suffering from obstinate diarrhœa. In the middle of the front of the thigh, and about three inches below Poupert's ligament, there was a small opening which had been made to give vent to a large collection of pus. At the time I saw him, there was a very copious discharge from the opening, of offensive purulent matter. On the 15th of April I made a counter-opening in the lowest depending part of the collection in the outer side of the thigh, through which the matter drained as it formed, but there was evidently disease of the bone, and in spite of every attention and support he gradually sank, and died of exhaustion on the 4th of May.

"On

"On examination after death, there was found caries of the neck and head of the femur. On pressing the head of the bone in the acetabulum, pus oozed out from a small opening in the capsule of the joint. This, on being laid open, gave vent to a good deal of matter, and the articular surfaces were found to be extensively diseased. There was no caries of the shaft or great trochanter, but great thickening of the periosteum over the upper third of the bone."

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Class XI.

The staff surgeon, in remarking on this case, says:—"It will be noticed that he was put on the list in November 1873 for severe abscess of the left thumb, attended by considerable unhealthy inflammation and sloughing of the soft parts, followed when the thumb was almost well by acute inflammation of the periosteum of the upper half of the left femur, with formation of a large abscess in the thigh, and terminating in disease of the hip-joint. Whether this was the exact sequence of these affections is doubtful, and I think it not improbable that it was a case of metastatic abscess in the hip-joint, from the original disease in the thumb, producing the subsequent disease of the femur."

XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Under this head appear 438 cases of various forms of disease, to which phlegmon and abscess contributed 293, ulcer 120, and skin diseases fifteen. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was, on an average, between ten and eleven days under treatment; each case of ulcer, between twenty-one and twenty-two days; and each case of skin disease, between eleven and twelve days. There was no loss to the public service, either by invaliding or death, from these affections.

Classes XII.
and XIII.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear fourteen cases of debility, each case being on an average between eleven and twelve days under treatment.

Unclassed
Diseases.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Under this head appear 193 cases of wounds and injuries of various kinds; seven of burns and scalds; and one of submersion and drowning; and of these, one case of injury was invalided. There was no loss to the public service by death from these casualties.

Wounds,
Injuries, and
Drowning.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section B, four persons were invalided for phthisis pulmonalis. Four persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; three for diseases of the circulatory system; one for diseases of the respira-

Invaliding.

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tory system; three for diseases of the digestive system; one for diseases of the urinary and generative systems, and one for wounds and injuries. The total number invalided was seventeen, which is in the ratio of 20·7 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, to the extent of 5·2 per 1,000.

Mortality.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was six, which is in the ratio of 7·3 per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, equal to 3·5 per 1,000.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number
INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Enteric Fever - - -	2	2.4	—	—	—	—
Simple Continued Fever -	36	43.9	—	—	—	—
Ague - - - - -	5	6.	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever - - -	1	1.2	—	—	1	1.2
Erysipelas - - - -	1	1.2	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism - - - -	54	65.8	—	—	—	—
Syphilis { Primary - - -	33	40.2	—	—	—	—
{ Secondary - - -	20	24.3	—	—	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	6	7.3	4	4.8	2	2.4
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Paralysis - - - - -	2	2.4	2	2.4	1	1.2
Epilepsy - - - - -	2	2.4	1	1.2	—	—
Neuralgia - - - - -	4	4.8	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System - - - - -	—	—	1	1.2	—	—
Congestion of Brain - -	1	1.2	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Eye - -	9	10.9	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - -	4	4.8	—	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the { Functional -	2	2.4	—	—	—	—
Heart - { Organic - -	3	3.6	3	3.6	—	—
Pericarditis - - - - -	1	1.2	—	—	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	16	19.5	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases - - - -	2	2.4	—	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the Larynx - -	1	1.2	—	—	—	—
Catarrh - - - - -	64	78.	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis - - - - -	3	3.6	1	1.2	—	—
Asthma - - - - -	1	1.2	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia - - - - -	4	4.8	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche - - - -	22	26·8	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	31	37·8	—	—	—	—
Dysentery - - - -	1	1·2	—	—	1	1·2
Diarrhoea - - - -	59	71·9	—	—	—	—
Colic and Constipation - -	7	8·5	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	3	3·6	—	—	—	—
Hernia - - - -	6	7·3	2	2·4	—	—
Worms - - - -	1	1·2	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis - - - -	—	—	1	1·2	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Pyelitis - - - -	1	1·2	—	—	—	—
Cystitis - - - -	1	1·2	1	1·2	—	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	33	40·2	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis - - - -	6	7·3	—	—	—	—
Stricture - - - -	3	3·6	—	—	—	—
Orchitis - - - -	3	3·6	—	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones - -	—	—	—	—	1	1·2
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	2	2·4	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	293	357·3	—	—	—	—
Ulcer - - - -	120	146·3	—	—	—	—
Erythema - - - -	1	1·2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	14	17·	—	—	—	—
Unclassed:						
Debility - - - -	14	17·	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	193	235·3	1	1·2	—	—
Burns and Scalds - - -	7	8·5	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning -	1	1·2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS - - -	1,099	1340·2	17	20·7	6	7·3

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS' SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Enteric Fever - - -	21	30	51	·1	·1
Simple Continued Fever - - -	336	1	337	·9	1·
Ague - - - - -	29	-	29	—	—
Remittent Fever - - -	27	-	27	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	26	-	26	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - -	561	-	561	1·5	1·8
Syphilis { Primary - - -	875	-	875	2·3	2·8
{ Secondary - - -	879	-	879	2·4	2·9
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	238	260	498	1·3	1·5
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Paralysis - - - - -	52	64	116	·3	·3
Epilepsy - - - - -	53	-	53	·1	·1
Neuralgia - - - - -	16	-	16	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain - - -	7	15	22	—	—
Diseases of the Eye - - -	133	-	133	·3	·3
Diseases of the Ear - - -	28	-	28	—	—
Diseases of the Nose - - -	10	-	10	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the { Functional - -	10	-	10	—	—
Heart - { Organic - - -	105	11	116	·3	·3
Pericarditis - - - - -	9	34	43	·1	·1
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	373	-	373	1·	1·2
Other Glandular Diseases - - -	82	-	82	·2	·2
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Catarrh - - - - -	304	-	304	·8	·9
Bronchitis - - - - -	65	-	65	·1	·1
Asthma - - - - -	74	-	74	·2	·2
Pneumonia - - - - -	63	26	89	·2	·2

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche - - - -	140	- -	140	·3	·3
Dyspepsia - - - -	146	- -	146	·4	·4
Dysentery - - - -	21	7	28	—	—
Diarrhœa - - - -	413	- -	413	1·1	1·3
Colic and Constipation - -	27	- -	27	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	36	- -	36	—	—
Hernia - - - -	133	10	143	·3	·3
Worms - - - -	1	- -	1	—	—
Hepatitis - - - -	18	- -	18	—	—
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	15	- -	15	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder - -	18	- -	18	—	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	406	- -	406	1·1	1·3
Epididymitis - - - -	56	- -	56	·1	·1
Stricture - - - -	120	- -	120	·3	·3
Orchitis - - - -	35	- -	35	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones - -	- -	82	82	·2	·2
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	16	- -	16	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:					
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	3,047	- -	3,047	8·3	10·1
Ulcer - - - -	2,583	- -	2,583	7·	8·5
Erythema - - - -	3	- -	3	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	165	- -	165	·4	·4
Unclassed:					
Debility - - - -	157	- -	157	·4	·4
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	2,042	160	2,202	6·	7·3
Burns and Scalds - - -	35	- -	35	—	—
Submersion and Drowning -	4	- -	4	—	—
TOTALS - - -	14,013	700	14,713	40·3	49·1

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING the Number of DEATHS in each Ship employed on the AUSTRALIAN STATION.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Blanche.	Dido.	Pearl.	Reario.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Remittent Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Phthisis - - - - -	1	1	-	-	2
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Paralysis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive Sys- tem:					
Dysentery - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomo- tion:					
Osteitis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS - - -	2	1	2	1	6

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Number INVALIDED in each Ship employed on the AUSTRALIAN STATION.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Blanche.	Dido.	Pearl.	Rosario.	TOTAL.
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Phthisis - - - - -	2	1	1	-	4
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Paralysis - - - - -	1	1	-	-	2
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1
Other Diseases of the Nerves - - -	-	-	-	1	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Organic Disease of the Heart - -	1	1	1	-	3
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Hernia - - - - -	-	-	2	-	2
Hepatitis - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Cystitis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS - - -	5	5	6	1	17

TABLE, No. 5.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES in the Ships
employed on the AUSTRALIAN STATION.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Basilisk.	Blanche.	Dido.	Pearl.	Rosario.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Enteric Fever - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	2
Simple Continued Fever - - - - -	30	1	4	1	-	36
Ague - - - - -	1	-	3	1	-	5
Remittent Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism - - - - -	5	6	11	28	4	54
Syphilis { Primary - - - - -	8	3	11	8	3	33
{ Secondary - - - - -	5	-	8	3	4	20
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	1	2	1	2	-	6
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Paralysis - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	2
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2
Neuralgia - - - - -	-	-	2	1	1	4
Congestion of the Brain - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diseases of the Eye - - - - -	-	1	6	1	1	9
Diseases of the Ear - - - - -	1	1	-	2	-	4
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of { Functional - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	2
the Heart { Organic - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	3
Pericarditis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Basilisk.	Blanche.	Dido.	Pearl.	Rosario.	TOTAL.
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - - -	4	1	6	4	1	16
Other Diseases - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	2
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the Larynx - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Catarrh - - - - -	1	18	8	26	11	64
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	3
Asthma - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	2	-	2	-	4
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche - - - - -	2	1	7	11	1	22
Dyspepsia - - - - -	8	5	16	2	-	31
Dysentery - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diarrhœa - - - - -	4	11	15	22	7	59
Colic and Constipation - - - - -	1	-	2	1	3	7
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	1	1	-	1	-	3
Hernia - - - - -	1	2	-	3	-	6
Worms - - - - -	^a 1	-	-	-	-	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Pyelitis - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cystitis - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	10	11	9	3	-	33
Epididymitis - - - - -	-	-	3	3	-	6
Stricture - - - - -	-	1	2	-	-	3
Orchitis - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	3

^a Tania.

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*contd.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Basilisk.	Blanche.	Dido.	Pearl.	Rosario.	TOTAL.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion :						
Diseases of the Bursæ - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	2
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System :						
Phlegmon and Abscess - - - -	95	63	34	91	10	293
Ulcer - - - - -	12	18	15	73	2	120
Erythema - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Diseases of the Skin - - -	1	1	2	10	-	14
Unclassed :						
Debility - - - - -	-	-	4	8	2	14
Wounds and Injuries :						
Wounds, &c. - - - - -	20	55	37	67	14	193
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	2	3	-	2	-	7
Submersion and Drowning - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -	218	216	216	382	67	1,099

TABLE, No. 6. - - - - -

SHOWING the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided and

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 400.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 260.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers - - - - -	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	1	3.8	-	-	-	-
Continued Fevers - - - - -	12	30.	-	-	-	-	21	80.7	-	-	-	-
Periodic Fevers - - - - -	2	5.	-	-	-	-	3	11.5	-	-	1	3.8
Other Diseases - - - - -	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism - - - - -	28	70.	-	-	-	-	16	61.5	-	-	-	-
Primary Syphilis - - - - -	21	52.5	-	-	-	-	9	34.6	-	-	-	-
Secondary Syphilis - - - - -	6	15.	-	-	-	-	12	46.1	-	-	-	-
Phthisis - - - - -	3	7.5	2	5.	1	2.5	2	7.6	1	3.8	1	3.8
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses - -	9	22.5	1	2.5	-	-	11	42.3	1	3.8	1	3.8
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	2	7.6	1	3.8	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands - - -	11	27.5	-	-	-	-	7	26.9	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	39	97.5	-	-	-	-	29	111.5	1	3.8	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	62	155.	1	2.5	-	-	47	180.7	2	7.6	1	3.8
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - -	35	87.5	-	-	-	-	8	30.7	1	3.8	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion -	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	1	3.8	-	-	1	3.8
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System -	280	700.	-	-	-	-	123	473.	-	-	-	-
Unclassed - - - - -	7	17.5	-	-	-	-	6	23.	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries - - - - -	125	312.5	-	-	-	-	62	238.4	1	3.8	-	-
TOTALS - - -	644	1610.	4	10.	1	2.5	360	1384.6	8	30.7	5	19.2

TABLE, No. 6.

Dead, on the AUSTRALIAN STATION, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 130.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 30.)						TOTALS. (Mean Force, 820.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	-	-	-
3	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	43.9	-	-	-	-
1	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7.3	-	-	1	1.2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
9	69.2	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	54	65.8	-	-	-	-
2	15.3	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	33	40.2	-	-	-	-
2	15.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	24.3	-	-	-	-
1	7.6	1	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7.3	4	4.8	2	2.4
1	7.6	1	7.6	-	-	1	33.3	1	33.3	-	-	22	26.8	4	4.8	1	1.2
1	7.6	1	7.6	-	-	2	66.6	1	33.3	-	-	6	7.3	3	3.6	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	21.9	-	-	-	-
5	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	89	1	1.2	-	-
20	153.8	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	130	158.5	3	3.6	1	1.2
3	23	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	47	57.3	1	1.2	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.4	-	-	1	1.2
22	169.2	-	-	-	-	3	100	-	-	-	-	428	521.9	-	-	-	-
1	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17	-	-	-	-
13	100	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	201	245.1	1	1.2	-	-
84	616.1	3	23	-	-	11	366.6	2	66.6	-	-	1,099	1340.2	17	20.7	6	7.3

TABLE, No. 7.

SHOWING the Names of the Ships; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of Men Sick Daily in each Ship; and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

Rate, &c.	NAMES of S H I P S.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Period.	Average Complements.	Average Complements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days' Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily for Twelve Months.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Sixth Rate -	Basilisk -	Sheerness -	23 Jan. 1871	5	1,031	P. 400	1 Jan. to 30 June	150	75	218	2,094	5.7	76.	4
	Blanche -	Sydney -	12 Oct. 1871	6	1,268	S. 350	Year -	175	175	216	2,455	6.7	38.2	5
	Dido -	Portsmouth	20 April 1871	8	1,277	S. 350	Year -	175	175	218	2,742	7.5	42.8	-
	Pearl -	Portsmouth	22 May 1873	17	1,469	S. 400	Year -	275	275	382	5,367	14.7	53.4	6
Shoop -	Rosario -	Sydney -	12 Oct. 1871	3	673	S. 501	Year -	120	120	67	1,302	3.5	29.1	-

IRREGULAR FORCE.

THE Irregular Force, in 1874, comprised sixty-two vessels: one iron-clad; eight ships of the fourth-rate; one of the fifth-rate; twelve of the sixth-rate; nine sloops; seven gun-vessels; one steam-vessel; one surveying vessel; eleven troop ships; one troop store-ship; one receiving-ship; one store-ship and floating factory; four gun-boats; one despatch vessel, and three transports. Besides these there were four vessels employed taking out relief crews for ships put out of commission and re-commissioned on foreign stations, and four vessels bringing home the relieved crews of those ships. The Returns from eleven of the ships were for the whole twelve months, and from the remainder for periods varying from three weeks to eleven months. The mean force, corrected for time, was 7,300, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list, 10,801, which is in the ratio of 1479·5 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 9·6 per 1,000. Of these, 236 were invalided, and seventy-three proved fatal, the former being in the ratio of 32·3, and the latter of 10· per 1,000. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the invaliding rate to the extent of 1·5 per 1,000, and in the ratio of mortality of 1·6 per 1,000.

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The average number of men sick daily from General Diseases, Section A., was in the ratio of 2·1 per 1,000; and from Section B., 10·7; from diseases of the nervous system, and organs of the special senses, 1·4; of the circulatory system, ·8; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, ·6; of the respiratory system, 3·; of the digestive system, 3·2; of the urinary and generative systems, 4·5; of the organs of locomotion, ·2; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 13·3; from unclassified diseases, 1·1, and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 9·6. The total average number of men sick daily was 400, which is in the ratio of 54·7 per 1,000 of force, being a reduction compared with the preceding twelve months equal to 6·4 per 1,000.

I. General Diseases.—Section A., or Febrile Group.

Under this head appear 502 cases of various forms of febrile disease; viz., six of varicella; two of measles; seven of enteric fever; 255 of simple continued fever; eighty-eight of ague; twenty-five of remittent fever; two of cholera; seven of mumps; forty-four of influenza, and sixty-six of erysipelas; and of these, two of simple

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simple continued fever, four of ague, eight of remittent fever, and four of erysipelas, were invalided; and three of enteric fever, one of ague, three of remittent fever, and one of erysipelas, proved fatal.

Varicella.—All the cases of varicella occurred in the Rattlesnake at Simon's Bay, and they were of little importance. The Staff Surgeon* of the ship says :—"Chicken-pox makes its appearance at times amongst the kroomen and other coloured persons, as also amongst some of the white children. It assumes at times the appearance of the abortive or variceloid variety of modified small-pox. Towards the end of 1873 one case of it occurred in a krooman belonging to this ship, and six cases appeared on board this year, all in the persons of kroomen. Small-pox made its appearance a few miles from Simon's Town during the year 1873, but appears to have been arrested by the measures taken to prevent its spread, by means of isolation, disinfection, &c."

Measles.—Two cases of this form of eruptive fever, of a mild type, occurred in the Force, one in the Adventure, the other in the Raleigh. In the former vessel the disease appeared in the person of a fine healthy young officer who must, it is thought, have contracted it at Sydney. He had no bad symptoms.

Enteric Fever.—Seven cases of this dangerous and insidious form of fever appear in the Returns from the force, single cases occurring in the Challenger, Crocodile, and Malabar, and two cases each in the London and Narcissus. Three deaths from enteric fever appear in Table IV., one in the Jumna, one in the London, and one in the Tamar.

There was a single case of enteric fever in the Challenger. It occurred at Sydney, Australia, in the person of a wardroom servant, aged 18. The medical officer† says :—"He had returned from leave of twenty-four hours' duration, on the 24th, and he came under treatment on the 26th of April. For the first six days the fever simulated acute rheumatism; the symptoms being fever, with pain, redness and swelling of the ankle joints; pain in the right shoulder, with acid sour smelling sweats. The temperature in the axilla on admission was 103°, and it never rose more than two degrees higher than this while he was under observation. These symptoms were succeeded by the more definite signs of the greater disorder, by delirium, a scanty and re-appearing eruption of rose-coloured papules over the lower thorax and abdomen, looseness of the bowels, peculiar tongue, prostration and increase of evening temperature. Once only was there tenderness over the right iliac region, but without gurgling, and this was on the seventh day of the disease. The further progress of the disease was in no way peculiar. The patient was sent to the infirmary at Sydney, where he made a good recovery, and returned to the

* Staff Surgeon Thomas Colan, M.D.

† Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Alexander Crosbie, M.D.

the ship convalescent on the 6th of June, after thirty-three days' absence."

With reference to the insanitary condition of Sydney Harbour he observes:—"Enteric fever and bowel complaints are as a rule endemic in Sydney in the autumn, though the former usually lingers through the whole year, but there was no excess of either of these diseases in the city or suburbs at the time. The water supply is derived from the swamps in the vicinity of Botany Bay, and heavy rains render the water muddy and impure, and the supply is also liable to be contaminated by sewage. The anchorage of men-of-war in Farm Cove is only a short distance from the outlet of the main sewer into the harbour, and the outflow contaminates the water of the harbour far and near, and appeals at low water powerfully to the sense of smell. Febrile diseases have diminished in ships which had been at anchor here when they have been removed from the noisome neighbourhood to other parts of the harbour not liable to sewage contamination. That water contaminated by sewage will produce fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa may be freely conceded; and, as we know, dysentery in China has been thought to be propagated by the liquid sewage so abundantly applied to succulent vegetables; but that the water so carefully used in this ship did so communicate disease there is but little, if any, evidence to show. The probabilities are all in favour of the extraneous causes, and not those especially pertaining to the ship. The enteric fever was probably contracted on shore, and so the fevers of the simple continued type may have been, while the bowel complaints arose from irregularities in regimen under peculiar atmospheric conditions. The weather was generally wet and hot, oppressive in a confined space, or in the sun, chilly and cool in the breeze or in a draught, but the temperature fell greatly at night."

In the Crocodile there was a single case of enteric fever. It occurred at Portsmouth in the person of a signal man who had been on three weeks' leave, spending the chief part of his time in dissipation in a low part of Portsea. Two days after his return he came to the Sick Bay. He was then tremulous and greatly depressed. He complained of abdominal pain with tenderness on pressure; the bowels were relaxed, the stools being pale, watery, and of offensive smell. He was sent to Haslar Hospital, where he had a severe attack of enteric fever, from which however he made a good recovery.

There were two cases of enteric fever in the London, one of which proved fatal. In this instance the patient, a scaman, was entered on the sick-list with diarrhœa and colic, and considerable febrile disturbance, and on the following day there being no improvement and the temperature in the axilla being $102^{\circ}5$, he was discharged on the 8th of June to Plymouth Hospital, where he complained of pain in the back and abdomen, headache, thirst, and diarrhœa, which he said had come on five or six days previously. On the 10th it was reported that the bowels had been moved three times since 5h. of the previous evening; he had some headache, the tongue was brownish, and there was some tenderness in the abdomen, and tympanitic distension in the left iliac fossa. The temperature was 101° , and the pulse,

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88. From that time to the 15th he complained of very little pain, and his temperature gradually came down to 99°·8, and his appetite improved, but on the evening of the 15th he complained of severe pain in the abdomen and testicles. Turpentine stupes were applied, and on the following day he was much easier. The bowels still continued loose, being moved about four times daily. On the 19th his temperature was normal, and there was very little abdominal pain, but the bowels continued loose, with nausea and vomiting occasionally. He continued to improve from this time till 4 p.m. of the 22nd, when he complained of severe pain in the abdomen, the pulse was 120 and small, and the surface was cold. He stated that he had passed very little water during the day. The report continues as follows: "8 h. p.m. there is considerable pain in abdomen, tympanitis and tenderness on pressure. He thinks there is urine in the bladder. Elastic, and metallic catheter passed, but only a few drops of bloody urine were drawn off. No dulness over the pubis, pulse very small, weak and quick; surface cold. Has vomited several times since 5 h. p.m.; vomited matter of a dirty green colour, bowels moved three times since morning visit 9 h. 30 p.m. has just been out of bed and made an indifferent effort at stool. Surface cold, and pulse at wrist small and almost imperceptible; pain in abdomen still persistent, and described as extending upwards to the cardiac region; complains of thirst with a sense of oppressive nausea; 11 h. 30, pulseless, surface cold, face pinched and pallid, does not feel so much abdominal pain; is lying a little on right side; retches occasionally; has desire to go to stool; has not passed any urine 12.15 a.m. a sudden change for the worse took place about midnight, and on the medical officer's arrival he was found moribund, and expired in about five minutes.

Post-mortem Examination, thirty-five hours after death. Body very much decomposed, lungs healthy. On opening the abdomen some of the contents of the bowels escaped. All the anterior surface of the intestines looked inflamed; mesentery glued to the intestines; transverse colon greatly distended, small intestines looked gangrenous, and covered with lymph. Mesenteric glands as large as cherries and contained gas. All the intestines glued together with recent lymph. Two perforations were found in the last nine inches of the ileum, and on opening the ileum the mucous membrane looked pale and bloodless, and numerous cicatrices of old ulcers were seen. Also small cicatrices in cœcum. Pericardium contained three ounces of fluid. Heart pale and flabby, otherwise healthy. Spleen a dark slate colour and healthy. Kidneys healthy. Liver of a dark slate colour both on the surface and on section, and fatty. Part of right lobe softened and broken down. Walls of bladder softened by inflammation, inner surface looked healthy; contained no urine."

The other case of enteric fever, which occurred in the London, was one of very great severity. All the characteristic symptoms were present to an aggravated extent. It was complicated with pneumonia, and ultimately with bed sores, bronchitis, alarming prostration,

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tration, and a recurrent attack of pneumonia. The medical officer* of the ship, in remarking on this case, observes:—"In the treatment of this case the very greatest care was taken to husband the strength of the patient, the bed pan was used from an early to a late date, and under constant medical supervision. The lad was nursed most assiduously, nourishment and stimulants were administered in small and oft repeated quantities by night and day. On the 26th of August and four following days, the case seemed hopeless; and to a liberal administration of champagne the successful issue seemed due. The critical days in this case all occurred in very low southern latitudes.

"No little anxiety was caused by the occurrence of this severe case of enteric fever in a densely crowded ship; and the most unremitting attention was paid to the thorough disinfection, by scalding water and strong solution of carbolic acid, of all the soiled linen, as well as the excreta of the patient. No other case of enteric fever occurred."

On the 30th of December this lad was examined prior to being drafted into another ship, when the report was, "lungs found to be restored to normal state; respiration normal throughout; lad in perfect health."

There was a single case of enteric fever in the Malabar. It occurred in the person of a young stoker, who was admitted to the sick-list on the 11th of December, on the Suez Canal, on the homeward passage from India. When first admitted, he complained of malaise and debility. The medical officer† says:—"After a few days' confinement to bed, and careful thermometrical observations, the disease was seen to be enteric fever; and on arrival at Malta he was sent to hospital on the 17th of December. It appears to me that this disease originated in the ship, for the following reasons:—1st. We left Bombay on the 25th of November, and had no further communication with the shore. 2ndly. The water used for drinking purposes was condensed on board, and was of excellent quality. 3rdly. This man had been last on shore at Bombay on the 22nd of November, for about two hours, returning to the ship by sunset. 4thly. The latrines used by the troops and seamen became, during the passage from Aden to Suez, exceeding foul and offensive, owing to some defects in the pipes, which prevented their being flushed sufficiently often, and allowed a fœcal accumulation to decompose and generate gases under the influence of a hot sun with exceeding rapidity, and thus became dangerous to life, when it would be harmless in a cold climate. 5thly. Two men of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery became infected with the same disease subsequently to the stoker; and it appears also that the men, both troops and seamen, were in the habit of congregating in the latrines to talk, and read newspapers and books, thus prolonging their exposure to the poisonous effluvia. 6thly. There was no further spread of the disease after a thorough rectification of pipes took place, followed by frequent flushings and disinfection of latrines."

There

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Alexander Turnbull, M.D.

† Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, W. Roche.

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There were two cases of enteric fever in the *Narcissus*. The first which was very obscure, occurred in May, at Cagliari, in the person of a seaman. He was placed on the sick-list on the 20th of May, with slight febrile symptoms, and diarrhœa of one day's duration. The medical officer* says:—"He had slept on shore for two nights at Malta just before we left that port on the 7th of May. There was no eruption, and the abdominal and cerebral symptoms were, for the first thirty days very slight and obscure, the patient making no complaint, except of debility; yet the evening temperature kept up persistently to 103° and 104°, and during the period the pulse seldom exceeded 96. Muscular pains about the thighs and chest frequently came on at night. During the fifth week abdominal tenderness presented itself, the bowels being slightly deranged, with an increased rise of temperature. The patient still continued to sleep fairly, and the tongue kept clean. In this state he remained, complaining of debility, and on the forty-fourth day of treatment he was sent to Plymouth Hospital, the evening temperature having risen to 104°6. During this time he had taken a fair amount of simple nourishment, with wine.

"This patient came out of Malta prison on the 3rd of March, after six weeks' confinement, and he had ten days' cells on board, from the 26th of March to the 6th of April, but made no complaint of feeling unwell before the 20th of May, when he was placed on the sick-list.

"The other case of enteric fever occurred in the person of a petty officer, at Gibraltar, on the 11th of June. A fortnight previously, he had landed on short leave at Port Mahon. The place was then healthy; he did not sleep on shore, and he had no recollection of drinking any water there. His symptoms were well marked; on the seventh day of the fever rose spots appeared; diarrhœa and abdominal tenderness were slight; on the fourteenth day of the fever the evening temperature commenced to fall, and the tongue to clean. He made a good recovery."

There was a fatal case of enteric fever in the *Jumna*. The patient, a seaman, was sent into Haslar Hospital as a case of diarrhœa, from his home, where he was at the time on long leave. When visited, he stated that he had been ill for a week with pain in the abdomen and diarrhœa, and that during the two previous days he had vomited occasionally. When seen, there were frequent retching, pain in the epigastrium with tenderness on pressure, the tongue was coated and moist, there was much thirst, and the pulse 110. The temperature of the skin was below normal, and there was much weakness and depression. No spots were to be observed on the abdomen. He had not taken any medicine. In this condition he was at once removed to hospital, where he was placed in the observation ward on suspicion of the case being one of enteric fever; but the disease progressed as diarrhœa, with pain and tympanitic distension of the abdomen, &c. After ten days he died, when the liver was found to have formed adhesions with the neighbouring parts, diaphragm, stomach,

* Staff Surgeon F. W. Blake, M.D.

stomach, and abdominal parietes, and in its right lobe there existed a large abscess, the remaining tissue of that lobe being infiltrated with pus.

The above outline of the case is taken from the Report of the medical officer* of the Jumna. The disease is classed as enteric fever in the hospital return.

There was a fatal case of enteric fever in connection with the Tamar. The subject of it, an officer, was sent into Plymouth Hospital under the following circumstances, as reported by the medical officer† under whose care he came:—" was admitted from the Tamar on the 26th of May, with a sloughing sore on the prepuce, and a suppurating bubo in the right groin. His general health also was impaired. After a few days the sore took on a favourable appearance; the bubo was opened antiseptically, and he was in a good way of recovery, but at the end of July he became unwell, though with no defined symptoms. After a day or two the temperature was found to rise, and again, in a few days after, some rose-coloured spots made their appearance on the abdomen, indicating the presence of enteric fever. He had then been in hospital for more than two months. After having passed through a most dangerous condition, he seemed, on the fourth week, to be in a convalescent state, the little diarrhœa that had existed was no longer present, and the temperature had subsided to a range between 99° and 100°. This favourable state lasted for a few days only, when the temperature again rose, and diarrhœa set in with tympanitis, and for ten days the patient was hovering between life and death; but another period of apparent convalescence commenced, and lasted for twelve days, when the temperature again became high, but without any accompanying diarrhœa, and he died on the 2nd of October. The following were the post-mortem appearances:—*Lungs*, general congestion, of a hypostatic nature, of both. *Heart*, the substance pale and flabby, but otherwise healthy; no valvular disease. *Liver*, normal in size, pale in colour. *Kidneys*, left weighing eight ounces and a half; right, seven and a half; both enlarged and congested, but firm. *Spleen*, enlarged, highly congested, and soft. *Large Intestines*, patches of congestion, about the size of a florin, scattered about; the solitary glands enlarged. *Small Intestines*, congested in various parts. *Peyer's Patches*, some still contained the morbid secretion, and were in a sloughing state, while others presented a clear but congested base, the morbid matter having been thrown off, and the only coats of the intestines being the muscular and peritoneal, no perforation could be found. *Stomach*, distended and livid.

"The death at last was very sudden, and not preceded by any signs of perforation of the intestines."

Simple Continued Fever.—There were 255 cases of this form of fever in the Force, of which two were invalided. The Columbine,
Endymion,

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* Staff Surgeon Alexander Fisher. M.D.

† Staff Surgeon C. McShane.

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Endymion, the Immortalité, London, Tamar, and Topaze were the vessels in which they appeared in largest numbers. There was nothing of particular importance, however, in connection with the fever in any of the vessels. For the most part the cases were very slight.

Ague.—There were eighty-eight cases of this form of fever, of which thirty occurred in the Columbine, and in connection with them the medical officer* of the ship observes:—"The ague cases were, with one exception, contracted at Gwadur, on the Neckran coast. These were recurrent attacks in men who had suffered from the disease in 1873. The seizures occurred at various intervals, the shortest being nine days and the longest thirty-three; the average was about eighteen days. The exceptional case was that of a lad, who contracted the disease in the Gulf of Oman. The weather experienced on the passage home was most unfavourable, and the cold was much felt. That a mere chill will originate an attack of ague I do not believe, but when a patient has recently had a distinctly paludal fever, a chill seems to produce at once a well-marked paroxysm of ague, and I have not found quinine successful in stopping these paroxysms. Its value in preventing a recurrence of seizures of ague is undoubted, and was largely made use of in the treatment of the cases, but I have not found it act, as I have on other occasions, sufficiently to cut short an approaching paroxysm. The time of attack has been very variable, and has followed no fixed law. At first the seizure occurred in the afternoon, generally about 3 h. p.m., but recently the attacks have been in the forenoons, and often so early that the paroxysm has passed off by 11 o'clock. All the attacks were not of equal severity, and some were treated without any necessity for placing the sufferer on the sick-list. The use of quinine in four-grain doses was continued for a week after discharge from the sick-list, and it was found necessary to give wine, beer, &c., a good deal of debility accompanying the attacks and lasting for a few days. In April and May we continued to get attacks, and ten entries were made on the sick-list, but many more attacks occurred; it was only necessary to place the more severe ones on the sick-list, but they were all excused from night watches. These cases, with one exception, were in the same people who had suffered before. The exceptional case is a little remarkable. It occurred in the person of a young officer who had slept on shore on leave at Gwadur, and did not take any quinine as a prophylactic. He just escaped until our arrival at Sheerness where he had a sharp attack of ague. It certainly seems a long way to look back to Gwadur, and Sheerness itself is quite sufficient to produce ague. It is said that attacks of ague occurred months after exposure at Lahej and its neighbourhood. It is undoubtedly strange that the only attack of ague experienced at Sheerness should have occurred to one who was exposed at Gwadur. The subject of it had not slept on shore at Aden, Malta, Gibraltar, or Sheerness. Ague is said

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, Gordon Jackson.

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said to be much more prevalent than usual this year; and people who have escaped for many years have had attacks this year. Nausea and vomiting ushered in the attacks from first to last and were the symptoms most complained of. In the treatment I found nothing better than a ten-grain dose of calomel at night followed by quinine with or without sulphate of magnesia according to circumstances the following morning. Effervescing draughts generally checked the nausea."

Remittent Fever.—There were twenty-five cases of remittent fever in the Force during the year, of which eight were invalided, and three proved fatal. Of the fatal cases, one occurred in the Crocodile and two in the Simoom.

The fatal case in the Crocodile occurred in the person of one of the carpenter's crew, and is thus reported by the medical officer* of the ship:—"The deceased had syphilis in the West Indies in 1866, and had for several years laboured under secondary symptoms of various kinds; two years ago he had ulceration of the larynx, resulting in almost total loss of voice, and in November and December last he was under treatment for ulcers on the legs, and orchitis. His constitution, therefore, was greatly weakened. On the 26th of February, when in Bombay harbour, he applied, complaining of pain in his back and loins, with frontal headache. He had no distinct rigor, only frequent chills, followed by flushes of heat, pain in the epigastrium, and bilious vomiting. The pulse was frequent and weak, the tongue, with a brownish fur, soon becoming dry. There was no great prostration from the commencement. The remissions were imperfect, the fever being almost continued, and the temperature steadily increasing from 99° to 105°. Vomiting was an urgent symptom throughout, and his throat again became sore, with small deep painful ulcers, rendering swallowing almost impossible. He was given ipecacuan with quinine, saline diaphoretics, and as much nourishment as possible; but the difficulty in swallowing almost prevented treatment. There was not a favourable symptom from the commencement of the disease, and he sank and died on the morning of the 5th of March."

The fatal cases in the Simoom occurred on the Coast of Africa, in the persons of a Krooman and a petty officer. In the latter instance the fatal event occurred at Adda Foah, on the River Volta, where the man was employed in a steam launch under Captain Glover. He had been so employed, since the 8th of November 1873; he was admitted into the Hospital Department at Adda Foah on the 8th of January, 1874; and he died on the 15th of the same month, of bilious malignant fever, according to the certificate of the medical officer of the hospital.

The case of the Krooman is thus reported by the medical officer† of the Simoom:—"This Krooman was placed on the sick-list on the 29th
December

* Staff Surgeon Seaton Wade.

† Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, J. F. Mitchell.

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December 1873, while lying off Cape Coast Castle, suffering from a severe attack of fever, with the temperature of the body at 105° , and the head very painful; in the evening he became delirious. Mustard was applied to the soles of the feet, and a cold lotion to the head. The next day the head symptoms were much relieved; he became sensible, and the skin seemed cool; but on applying the thermometer under the tongue it showed a height of 103° . The tongue, which at first was whitish and pasty, became, after the second day, brown and dry, with a small, feeble, and frequent pulse, and until the 8th of January the temperature of the blood rose in the evening and fell in the morning, the range being between 104° and 102° ; slight muttering delirium (from which the patient could be roused) occurred with the rise of the temperature. On the 8th, feverish symptoms disappeared; but he remained in a very low state, the pulse being weaker and sometimes imperceptible to the touch, or nearly so. Brandy and beef tea were given, and wine, essence of beef and corn-flour, which he took greedily, were administered frequently each day with no effect on the pulse. He had no bowel complication, and only once, when a little constipated, was it necessary to use an enema. A saline mixture of tartrate of soda, with spiritus ætheris nit., was given a few days previous to the 8th, and subsequently quinine, in six-grain doses, added for one day, when it was found that it produced headache, and was then omitted. On the 12th fever returned, and he continued to sink from that day, and expired on the morning of the 14th."

Cholera Simplex.—Under this head, two cases appear in the Returns for the Malabar. They are thus reported by the medical officer of the ship:—"Several cases of severe purging and vomiting, accompanied by prostration and cramps in the limbs, occurred suddenly in the Suez Canal on the night of the 26th of October, the men rolling about on the deck in agony. Two of these men required admission to the sick-list; but the remainder were enabled to resume their duties next day; and the cause appeared to be the use of partly tainted meat."

Influenza.—All the cases of influenza in the Force, forty-four in number, occurred in the Adventure. They were entered on the sick-list between the 8th of July and 25th of August, but the medical officer* says:—"I believe that the number does not represent those really attacked, as nearly every one in the ship suffered more or less from catarrhal symptoms during the above-mentioned period."

"The only way I can account for this epidemic, is that it was due to atmospheric influences. The disease at first was entirely confined to the supernumeraries on the troop deck, but subsequently several of the ship's company, and one officer and his servant, suffered severely from it. The first four cases that were attacked I entered

* Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, H. N. M. Sedgwick.

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entered as catarrh, and considered them due to the dampness of the troop deck. Every thing was then done to keep the deck dry, it was wetted as seldom as possible, stoves were placed on it, the scuttles were kept open as long as it was safe to do so, and carbolic acid was exposed freely with the view of destroying any poison that might exist. These precautions had but little effect; cases presented themselves almost daily, though after the first fortnight they became of a milder type.

"The patients all came with the same story; they had been feeling unwell for a day or two, but could not account for their sickness in any way. The majority had fever, with quick pulse, and creamy tongue. They all complained of great weakness (two of the boys were in fact brought to me, one having fainted on the upper deck, the other in his mess), rigors, coryza, sore throat, frontal headache (in some cases very severe and lasting for weeks after the acute symptoms had subsided, and giving the patient a dull heavy appearance), pain in the epigastrium, extending after a day or two to the sides as the lungs became affected; general pains in the back and limbs lasting during the fever, but in one case continuing as sub-acute articular rheumatism. The fever, as a rule, lasted for four or five days (the highest temperature registered being $104^{\circ}4$), with an exacerbation every evening, and passed off in profuse sweats, followed by copious discharge of mucus from the lungs. A few cases had diarrhœa.

"Of the forty-four cases put on the list, twenty suffered from chest complications, seven being severe.

"All the patients did well, with the exception of four boys, whom I was obliged to leave in hospital at the Cape. They were suffering from chronic pneumonia and bronchitis, with copious thin bloody expectoration, which had latterly become very offensive.

"The treatment consisted at the outset in an aperient, followed by a saline diaphoretic mixture, rest in bed, and low diet, and, subsequently, in tonics (quinine and iron, bark and ammonia), sub-diet, wine and beer. For the headache, I tried blisters, quinine alone and combined with iodide of potassium, hot and cold applications, with morphia at bed-time, but with little success."

Erysipelas.—Sixty-six cases of erysipelas occurred in the Squadron, of which thirty appear in the returns from the *Narcissus*. The disease appears to have been epidemic in that ship in the months of March, April, and May, which were cold and wet, when twenty-three cases occurred. The staff surgeon of the ship says:—"Of these, four were idiopathic in patients whose appearance indicated an impaired state of health, and who complained of previous debility. In two of these cases the disease appeared on the face and head, but no matter formed, although the constitutional disturbance was great. In the third case the arm and hand were affected; and in the fourth inflammation appeared in the leg. The predisposing causes in these cases may, I think, be attributed to a hyper-carbonised state of the blood, induced by the impure air of the lower deck, which will equally apply to the other nineteen cases; but as there was no abrasion of the skin detected, the external or exciting cause is more difficult to assign.

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"In the other nineteen cases the local inflammation commenced at a point where the skin was broken by a boil, ulcer, or wound, the first being the most frequent. These local disintegrations of cellular tissue had been very prevalent during the commission, with a tendency to decline into indolent ulcerations. The constitutional symptoms were the same in all the cases, but varied in their duration and degree. A feeling of malaise was soon followed by pyrexia, recurrent chills, and in some cases by rigors; the temperature rapidly rose, and was succeeded by free perspiration, or even profuse sweating, as the erythema extended to the lymphatic system, and involved the glands.

"In all the cases where matter ultimately formed as a result of the inflammation, it was quite superficial and free; in other cases only a brawny infiltration of serum occurred which was slowly absorbed as the disease subsided, leaving the subcutaneous tissue indurated for a considerable time, and frequently obstructing the action of tendons about a joint. In one case, that of a boy, the fever continued for twenty-seven days, when he was sent to Malta Hospital; during this period several collections of matter were opened. The inflammation was confined to the right lower extremity. The patient suffered much from debility, and was the only case in which slight head symptoms appeared.

"The symptoms and previous feelings of these patients indicated the necessity of a tonic and stimulating treatment. Iron and quinine, and the latter, when ordered in five grain doses every four, seemed to act most beneficially. The local application, when the disease was confined to the face and head, was the use of carbolic oil, with cotton wool and oil-silk. When phlegmons and ulcers existed the oil was inserted in the wound, and large poultices covered with oil-silk applied to the limb. The solution of nitrate of silver, and tinct. of iron were painted on the affected limb above the inflamed part, but without much result.

"The appearance of a small vesicle on the lower extremity, containing a thin clear serous fluid immediately beneath the cuticle has in this ship often been attended with a considerable amount of erythema, and of late I have successfully treated them with the application of carbolic oil and poultices, even when the lymphatics were affected, and have found that considerable suppuration was sure to occur unless this treatment was early adopted, with complete rest of the limb.

"All the cases of erysipelas but one recovered after suffering great debility as a sequence of the fever. The local induration of the cellular tissue of the affected limb required rest for a considerable time after the constitutional symptoms had quite disappeared. Several of these cases were re-admitted on the list for treatment a second time."

II. General Diseases. Section B., or Constitutional Group.

Class II.
Sect. B.

Under this head appear 1,089 cases of various forms of disease; viz, 599 of rheumatism; 281 of primary syphilis; 122 of secondary syphilis; two of anæmia, purpura, &c.; four of scrofula; forty-four of

of phthisis pulmonalis; twenty-six of gout; two of dropsy; six of tumour; and three of other forms of constitutional disease; and of these, seventeen of rheumatism, three of primary syphilis, seven of secondary syphilis, one of scrofula, twenty-seven of phthisis pulmonalis, one of dropsy, and one of other forms of disease, were invalided; and eighteen of phthisis pulmonalis proved fatal.

Irregular
Force.

Class II.
Sect. B.

Rheumatism.—Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was an increase in the ratio of cases of rheumatism to the extent of 16·9 per 1,000, but a reduction in the invaliding rate equal to ·7 per 1,000.

Primary and Secondary Syphilis.—Two hundred and eighty-one cases of primary syphilis, and 122 of secondary syphilis, were entered on the sick-list of the Force, of which three of the primary form of the disease, and seven of the secondary, were invalided. Compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of primary disease to the extent of 7·5 per 1,000, and of secondary disease, of 2· per 1,000.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Under this head appear 292 cases of various forms of disease, of which thirty-four were invalided, and one proved fatal. Epilepsy was the disease which caused the greatest amount of invaliding, and the fatal case was one of paralysis.

Class III.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Seventy-four cases of various kinds of disease appear under this head, of which twenty-one were invalided, and three proved fatal. The chief causes of invaliding were functional and organic disease of the heart, and varicose veins, and the fatal cases were, one of pericarditis, and two of aneurism.

Class IV.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

Under this head appear seventy-two cases of various forms of disease, of which sixty-four were cases of sympathetic bubo. One case of bubo was invalided.

Classes V.
and VI.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Under this head appear 907 cases of various forms of disease, of which twelve were invalided, and six proved fatal. Catarrh contributed 803 to the total number of cases. The fatal cases were one of bronchitis and five of pneumonia. Each case of catarrh was on an average between five and six days under treatment.

Class VII.

Irregular
Force.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII.

Under this head appear 1,690 cases of various forms of disease, of which twenty-two were invalidated, and nine proved fatal. Cyananche contributed 459 to the total number of cases, dyspepsia 327, diarrhœa 626, and colic and constipation 125. Each case of cyananche was, on an average, between six and seven days under treatment, each case of dyspepsia between six and seven days, each case of diarrhœa between four and five days, and each case of colic and constipation about four days.

IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Classes IX.
and X.

Under this head appear 566 cases of various forms of disease, of which nine were invalidated, and three proved fatal. Gonorrhœa contributed 361 to the total number of cases, epididymitis fifty-six, and orchitis sixty-three. Each case of gonorrhœa was, on an average, about twenty-five days under treatment, each case of epididymitis between nineteen and twenty days, and each case of orchitis between sixteen and seventeen days.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI.

Under this head appear five cases of diseases of the bones, seventeen of diseases of the joints, and twenty-two of diseases of the bursæ. One case of disease of the bones, and one of disease of the joints were invalidated.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes XII.
& XIII.

Under this head appear 2,909 cases of various forms of diseases, of which ten were invalidated. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 2,120 to the total number of cases, ulcer 567, and various forms of skin disease 222. Each case of phlegmon and abscess was between eight and nine days under treatment, each case of ulcer between eighteen and nineteen days, and each case of skin disease between thirty-three and thirty-four days.

Unclassed Diseases.

Unclassed
Diseases.

Under this head appear 169 cases of debility, thirty-nine of headache, and four of sea sickness; of which twenty-eight of debility, and one of sea-sickness were invalidated. Each case of debility was on an average between eighteen and nineteen days under treatment, each case of headache between three and four days, and each case of sea-sickness about five days.

Poisoning.

Poisoning.

Delirium Tremens.—Thirteen cases of delirium tremens appear in the Returns from the Force, of which one was invalidated, and one proved fatal.

Three

Three cases occurred in the persons of officers, five in seamen, three in marines, and two in stokers.

Irregular
Force.

Various.—Under this head five cases appear; viz., three by lead, and two by alcohol. One case of alcoholic poisoning proved fatal.

Poisoning.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.

Under this head appear 2,269 cases of wounds and injuries; 145 of burns and scalds; one of suicidal drowning; and eleven of submersion and drowning; and of these twenty cases of wounds and injuries were invalided, and ten of wounds and injuries proved fatal. There were twelve deaths from accidental drowning, and one from suicidal drowning.

Wounds,
Injuries, and
Drowning.

Fatal Wounds and Injuries.—Two men sustained various fractures and other injuries by falling from aloft; three men who fell from aloft sustained fracture of the skull; one man's skull was fractured by a blow with a heavy moulding; one man sustained fracture of the spine by falling into a coal bunker; one man who fell from aloft sustained rupture of the liver; a man who fell from his hammock sustained rupture of the bladder, and a man died from rupture of a vessel in the brain caused by a fall down a flight of stairs.

Drowning.—Ten men were drowned by falling overboard; and two men were drowned, but no information is given as to how the casualties occurred.

Suicide.—A man committed suicide by jumping overboard.

Invaliding.

Under General Diseases, Section A., eighteen persons were invalided, and under Section B., fifty-seven. Thirty-four persons were invalided for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; twenty-one for diseases of the circulatory system; one for diseases of the absorbent system and ductless glands; twelve for diseases of the respiratory system; twenty-two for diseases of the digestive system; nine for diseases of the urinary and generative systems; two for diseases of the organs of locomotion; ten for diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; twenty-nine for unclassified diseases; one for poisoning; and twenty for wounds and injuries of various kinds. The total number invalided was 236, which is in the ratio of 32·3 per 1,000, being an increase compared with the preceding year equal to 1·5 per 1,000.

Invaliding.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths was seventy-three, which is in the ratio of 10· per 1,000, being an increase compared with the preceding year equal to 1·6 per 1,000.

Mortality.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:						
Varicella - - - -	6	·8	—	—	—	—
Measles - - - -	2	·2	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever - - -	7	·9	—	—	3	·4
Simple Continued Fever -	255	34·9	2	·2	—	—
Ague - - - -	88	12·	4	·5	1	·1
Remittent Fever - - -	25	3·4	8	1·	3	·4
Cholera, Simplex - - -	2	·2	—	—	—	—
Mumps - - - -	7	·9	—	—	—	—
Influenza - - - -	44	6·	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	66	9·	4	·5	1	·1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:						
Rheumatism - - - -	599	82·	17	2·3	—	—
Syphilis - {Primary - - -	281	38·4	3	·4	—	—
{Secondary - - -	122	16·7	7	·9	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	44	6·	27	3·6	18	2·4
Gout - - - -	26	3·5	—	—	—	—
Scrofula - - - -	4	·5	1	·1	—	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. - - -	2	·2	—	—	—	—
Dropsy - - - -	2	·2	1	·1	—	—
Tumour - - - -	6	·8	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases - - - -	3	·4	1	·1	—	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy - - - -	1	·1	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke - - - -	21	2·8	3	·4	—	—
Paralysis - - - -	5	·6	2	·2	1	·1
Vertigo - - - -	23	3·1	4	·5	—	—
Epilepsy - - - -	25	3·4	14	1·9	—	—
Neuralgia - - - -	48	6·5	—	—	—	—
Insanity - - - -	10	1·3	7	·9	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain -	4	·5	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System - - - -	1	·1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Eye - - -	93	12·7	2	·2	—	—
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c. -	6	·8	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - - -	52	7·1	2	·2	—	—
Diseases of the Nose - - -	3	·4	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems :						
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	9	1·2	4	·5	2	·2
Diseases of the Bladder - -	15	2·	—	—	1	·1
Gonorrhœa - - - -	361	49·4	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis - - - -	56	7·6	—	—	—	—
Stricture - - - -	21	2·8	4	·5	—	—
Varicocele - - - -	4	·5	—	—	—	—
Orchitis - - - -	63	8·6	1	·1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - -	37	5·2	—	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion :						
Diseases of the Bones - -	5	·6	1	·1	—	—
Diseases of the Joints - -	17	2·3	1	·1	—	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	22	3·	—	—	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System :						
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	2,120	290·3	2	·2	—	—
Ulcer - - - -	567	77·6	8	1·	—	—
Erythema - - - -	7	·9	—	—	—	—
Scabies - - - -	108	14·7	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	107	14·6	—	—	—	—
Unclassed :						
Debility - - - -	169	23·1	28	3·8	—	—
Headache - - - -	39	5·3	—	—	—	—
Sea Sickness - - - -	4	·5	1	·1	—	—
Poisoning :						
Delirium Tremens - - -	13	1·7	1	·1	1	·1
Various - - - -	5	·6	—	—	1	·1
Wounds and Injuries :						
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	2,269	310·8	20	2·7	10	1·3
Burns and Scalds - - -	145	19·8	—	—	—	—
Submersion and Drowning -	11	1·5	—	—	12	1·6
Suicide (Drowning) - - -	1	·1	—	—	1	·1
TOTALS - - -	10,801	1479·5	236	32·3	73	10·

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS' SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Varicella - - - -	9	7	16	—	—
Measles - - - -	17	244	261	·7	—
Scarlet Fever - - -	-	119	119	·3	—
Enteric Fever - - -	157	232	389	1·	·1
Simple Continued Fever -	1,607	704	2,311	6·3	·8
Ague - - - -	587	127	714	1·9	·2
Remittent Fever - - -	432	183	615	1·6	·2
Cholera - - - -	3	-	3	—	—
Mumps - - - -	31	50	81	·2	—
Influenza - - - -	646	-	646	1·7	—
Erysipelas - - - -	1,470	390	1,860	5·	·6
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - -	5,743	3,435	9,178	25·1	3·4
Syphilis { Primary - - -	6,728	5,312	12,040	32·9	4·5
{ Secondary - - -	2,079	2,244	4,323	11·8	1·6
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	1,104	2,302	3,406	9·3	1·2
Gout - - - -	148	47	195	·5	—
Scrofula - - - -	97	68	165	·4	—
Diabetes - - - -	76	-	76	·2	—
Dropsy - - - -	9	43	52	·1	—
Tumour - - - -	32	-	32	—	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. - - -	15	-	15	—	—
Other Diseases - - - -	69	-	69	·1	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy - - - -	13	19	32	—	—
Sunstroke - - - -	132	3	135	·3	—
Paralysis - - - -	18	399	417	1·1	·1
Vertigo - - - -	125	169	294	·8	·1
Epilepsy - - - -	192	448	640	1·7	·2
Neuralgia - - - -	292	109	401	1·	·1
Insanity - - - -	41	420	461	1·2	·1
Other Diseases of the Brain -	87	164	251	·6	—
Other Diseases of the Nerves -	-	130	130	·3	—
Diseases of the Eye - - -	1,068	695	1,763	4·8	·6
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c. - - -	11	10	21	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - - -	276	485	761	2·	·2
Diseases of the Nose - - -	55	55	110	·3	—

TABLE, No. 2.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*contd.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems :					
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	65	206	271	·7	—
Diseases of the Bladder - -	139	148	287	·7	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	5,031	4,062	9,093	24·9	3·4
Epididymitis - - - -	887	211	1,098	3·	·4
Stricture - - - -	397	372	769	2·1	·2
Varicocele - - - -	73	14	87	·2	—
Orchitis - - - -	805	229	1,034	2·8	·3
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - -	421	349	770	2·1	·2
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion :					
Diseases of the Bones - -	118	184	302	·8	·1
Diseases of the Joints - -	274	224	498	1·3	·1
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	223	47	270	·7	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System :					
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	16,657	1,534	18,191	49·8	6·8
Ulcer - - - -	9,178	1,366	10,544	28·8	3·9
Erythema - - - -	34	20	54	·1	—
Scabies - - - -	606	5,002	5,608	15·3	2·
Other Diseases of the Skin -	1,233	482	1,720	4·7	·6
Unclassed :					
Debility - - - -	1,964	1,152	3,116	8·5	1·1
Headache - - - -	73	48	121	·3	—
Sea Sickness - - - -	21	-	21	—	—
Poisoning :					
Delirium Tremens - - -	54	61	115	·3	—
Various - - - -	21	26	47	·1	—
Wounds and Injuries :					
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	21,092	3,176	24,268	66·4	9·
Burns and Scalds - - -	1,676	87	1,763	4·8	·6
Submersion and Drowning -	2	16	18	—	—
TOTALS - - -	100,969	45,136	146,105	400·	54·7

TABLE, No. 3. - - - - -
 SHOWING the Number INVALIDED from each - - - - -

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Adventure.	Albatross.	Amethyst.	Andalous.	Barrecouta.	Cadmus.	Challenger.	Charybdis.	Clio.	Columbine.	Crocodile.	Doris.	Druid.	Dryad.	Endymion.	Euphrates.	Fantome.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:																	
Simple Continued Fever - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ague - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Remittent Fever - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:																	
Rheumatism - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis { Primary - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Secondary - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scrofula - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dropsy - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diabetes - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:																	
Sunstroke - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vertigo - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insanity - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the Eye - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the Ear - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:																	
Diseases of { Functional - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Organic - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pericarditis - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmism - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Varicose Veins - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:																	
Bubo (Symp.) - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:																	
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asthma - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pleurisy - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Emphysema - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:																	
Cynanche - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dyspepsia - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhœa - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hernia - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jaundice - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c. - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:																	
Diseases of the Kidneys - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stricture - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orchitis - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:																	
Diseases of the Bones - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the Joints - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:																	
Phlegmon and Abscess - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ulcer - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unclassed:																	
Debility - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sea-sickness - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poisoning:																	
Delirium Tremens - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wounds and Injuries:																	
Wounds, &c. - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS - - - - -	5	1	6	9	4	6	3	2	1	1	6	15	1	1	3	2	5

TABLE, No. 4.

Showing the Number of DEATHS in each

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Albatross.	Challenger.	Charybdis.	Clio.	Crocodile.	Danaë.	Daring.	Doris.	Endymion.	Euphrates.	Flying Fish.	Immortalité.	Junna.	London.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:														
Enteric Fever - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ague - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remittent Fever - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.:														
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	4	-	2
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:														
Paralysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Disease of the Circulatory System:														
Pericarditis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aneurism - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:														
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive Sys- tem:														
Dysentery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stricture of the Œsophagus -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hepatitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:														
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bladder - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Poisoning:														
Delirium Tremens - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Alcohol - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries:														
Wounds, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1
Submersion and Drowning -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Suicide by Drowning - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - - - -	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	4	1	5	2	7

- - - - - TABLE, No. 4.

- - - - Ship employed in the IRREGULAR FORCE.

Malabar.	Narcissus.	Raleigh.	Rinaldo.	Royal Alfred.	Serapis.	Sincoom.	Tamar.	Topaze.	Victor Emanuel, 1st Commis- sion.	Victor Emanuel, 2nd Commis- sion.	Volage.	Wye.	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	10
-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1	2	1	2	2	3	6	11	2	5	1	3	1	73

SHOWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES

DISEASES OR INJURY.	Adventure.	Albatross.	Amethyst.	Audacious.	Baracouta.	Basilisk.	Bullfinch.	Cadmus.	Challenger.	Charybdis.	Cherub.	Clio.	Columbine.
I. General Diseases, Section A. :													
Varicella - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Simple Continued Fever - - - - -	-	4	8	7	-	3	2	-	3	-	-	-	3
Ague - - - - -	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Remittent Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Cholera, Simplex - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mumps - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza - - - - -	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas - - - - -	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B. :													
Rheumatism - - - - -	15	10	21	14	28	10	2	10	10	1	-	2	2
Syphilis { Primary - - - - -	8	-	9	11	4	12	1	4	7	1	-	-	4
{ Secondary - - - - -	5	2	1	8	-	7	1	5	4	3	-	-	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Gout - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Scrofula - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dropsy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumour - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses :													
Apoplexy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-
Paralysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Vertigo - - - - -	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Neuralgia - - - - -	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Insanity - - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of the Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Nervous System. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Eye - - - - -	2	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diseases of the Lachrymal Ap- paratus, Eyelids, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Diseases of the Ear - - - - -	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Diseases of the Nose - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:													
Diseases of the Heart { Functional - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
{ Organic - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pericarditis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aneurism - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Varicose Veins - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent Sys- tem and Ductless Glands :													
Bubo (Symp.) - - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	8	-	-	-
Other Diseases - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

STATISTICAL RETURNS

TABLE, No. 5.

INJURIES in the Ships employed in the IRREGULAR FORCE. - - - - -

Crocodile.	Danæ.	Darling.	Doris.	Druid.	Dryad.	Egeria.	Endymion.	Euphrates.	Fantome.	Fly.	Flying Fish.	Foam.	Hart.	Himalaya (First Commission).	Himalaya (Second Commission).	Immortalité.	Jumna.	Lepwing.	London.	Malabar.	Modeste.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	6	-	-	31	8	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	26	3	-	2	1	-
1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	21	2	11
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
3	-	-	11	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	1
14	1	2	45	9	-	-	37	7	9	5	6	-	5	6	5	17	9	-	33	10	9
5	2	4	5	2	1	2	10	5	1	2	2	-	2	1	3	22	6	-	18	8	6
3	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	7	3	3
2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	4	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2	-	3	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	3	14	7	1
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	8	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-

LIEF CREWS FOR					RELIEVED CREWS OF								DISEASE OR INJURY.
Helicon, in Revenge.	Lord Warden, in Thames.	Magpie, in Euphrates.	Nimble, in Junna.	Antelope, in Revenge.	Hart, in Revenge.	Helicon, in Revenge.	Magpie, in Euphrates.	Nimble, in Junna.	Candia.	Nebraska.	TOTAL.		
											6	I. General Diseases, Section A.:	
											2	Varicella.	
											7	Measles.	
											255	Enteric Fever.	
											88	Simple Continued Fever.	
											25	Ague.	
											2	Remittent Fever.	
											7	Cholera, Simplex.	
											44	Mumps.	
											60	Influenza.	
												Erysipelas.	
												II. General Diseases, Section B. :	
											599	Rheumatism.	
											281	Syphilis { Primary.	
											122	{ Secondary.	
											44	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	
											26	Gout.	
											4	Scrofula.	
											2	Anæmia, Purpura, &c.	
											2	Dropsy.	
											6	Tumour.	
											3	Other Diseases.	
												III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:	
											1	Apoplexy.	
											21	Sunstroke.	
											5	Paralysis.	
											23	Vertigo.	
											25	Epilepsy.	
											48	Neuralgia.	
											10	Insanity.	
											4	Other Diseases of the Brain.	
											1	Other Diseases of the Nervous System.	
											93	Diseases of the Eye.	
											6	Diseases of the Lachrymal Ap- paratus, Eyelids, &c.	
											52	Diseases of the Ear.	
											3	Diseases of the Nose.	
												IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:	
											47	{ Diseases of the Heart { Functional,	
											10	{ Organic.	
											1	Pericarditis.	
											5	Aneurism.	
											11	Varicose Veins.	
												V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System, and Ductless Glands:	
											64	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>)	
											8	Other Diseases.	

TABLE, No. 5.—SHOWING the Number of Cases of all Diseases

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Adventure.	Albatross.	Amethyst.	Audacious.	Baracouta.	Basilisk.	Bullfinch.	Cadmus.	Challenger.	Charybdis.	Cherub.	Clio.	Columbine.
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:													
Diseases of the Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Catarrh	9	17	20	19	39	1	1	24	23	4	-	11	7
Bronchitis	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Asthma	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hæmoptysis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emphysema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:													
Cynanche	9	3	7	16	10	9	-	1	-	6	-	1	1
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dyspepsia	8	6	1	8	2	2	2	3	7	9	-	4	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea	21	8	15	8	6	5	5	7	15	14	-	4	7
Colic and Constipation	2	8	2	1	-	2	-	9	-	2	-	-	3
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	8	-	1	-	-	-
Hernia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Worms	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	(b) 1	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of the Stomach,	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestines, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Liver,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spleen, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:													
Diseases of the Kidneys	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bladder	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhœa	7	6	17	24	8	17	-	3	9	2	-	-	-
Epididymitis	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	1
Stricture	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varicocele	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchitis	1	-	3	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation.	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:													
Diseases of the Bones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Joints	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bursæ	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:													
Phlegmon and Abscess	38	34	50	38	38	18	8	19	53	55	-	15	10
Ulcer	29	5	11	3	2	3	-	4	15	19	-	2	4
Erythema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies	8	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Skin	9	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
Unclassed:													
Debility	3	-	3	5	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2
Headache	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea-Sickness	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning:													
Delirium Tremens	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Various	-	-	-	-	(a) 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries:													
Wounds, &c.	73	45	49	73	33	17	7	21	41	29	1	6	4
Burns and Scalds	10	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1
Submersion and Drowning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Suicide by Drowning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	347	162	253	273	194	121	33	139	215	176	2	51	86

(a) By Lead.

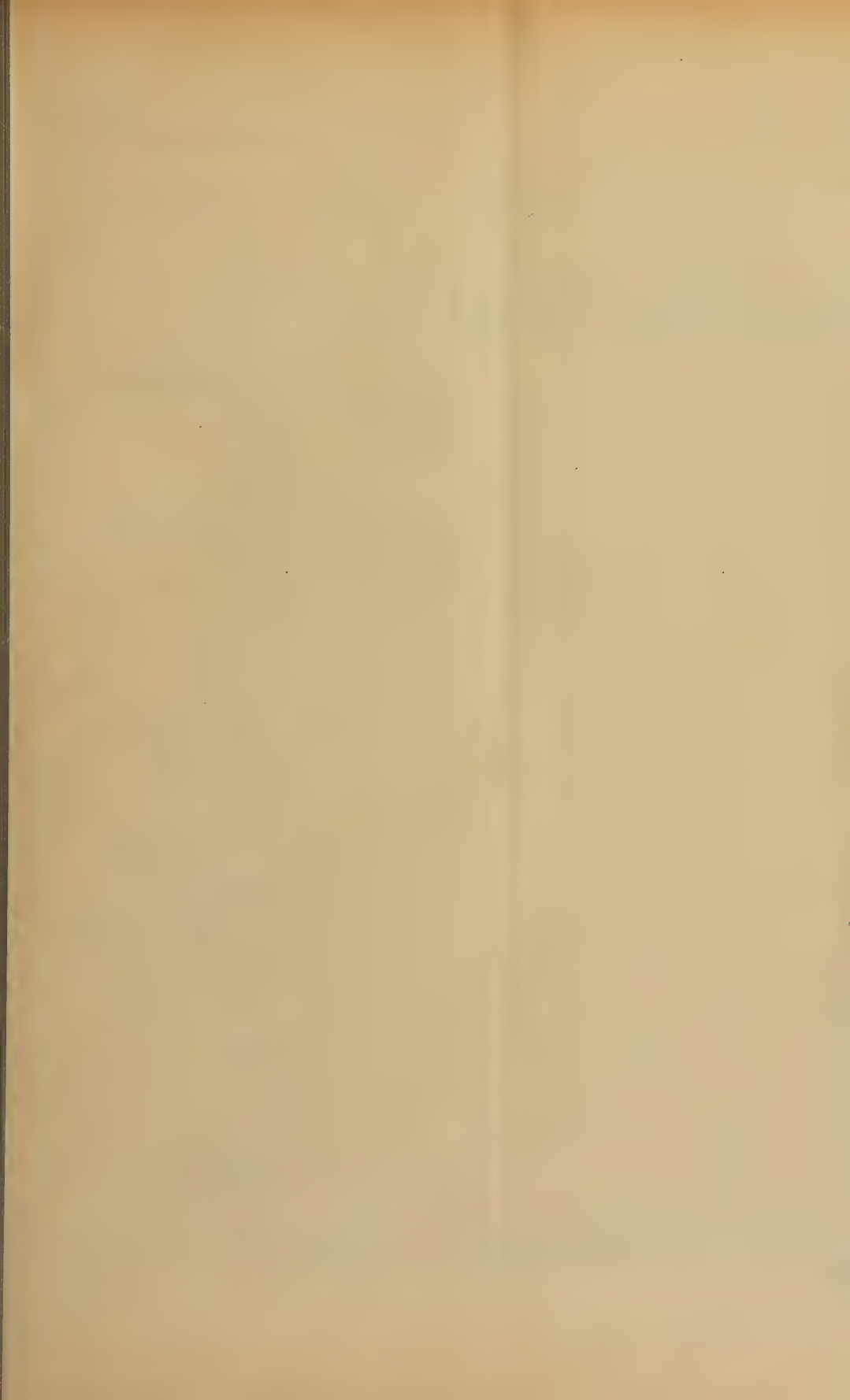
(b) *Tænia*.

TABLE, No. 5.—SHOWING the Number of Cases of all Diseases and

Narcissus.	Newcastle.	Raleigh.	Rattlesnake.	Rinaldo.	Rocket (Second Com- mission).	Royal Alfred.	Salamis.	Sappho.	Serapis.	Simoom.	Swinger.	Sylvia.	Tamar.	Teazer.	Topaze.	Victor Emanuel (First Commission).	Victor Emanuel (Second Commission).	Vigilant.	Volage.	Wolverene.
40 1 2 -	38 1 - -	12 - 1 -	2 1 1 -	12 1 - -	5 - - 1 -	2 - - -	1 - -	- - -	45 - 4 1 -	14 - 1 -	2 - -	1 - -	29 1 1 1 -	- - -	49 - 2 1 1 -	60 4 3 -	9 1 - -	- - -	28 - -	15 -
46 - 28 - 38 2 2 1 17 1 - 1 -	12 6 9 - 1 - - - - 1 -	14 - 23 18 4 2 1 - - - -	- - 1 4 - - - -	- 12 7 1 - - 1 -	- - 2 - - - -	- 1 - - -	1 - - 1 -	5 3 1 1 -	2 3 7 2 -	6 6 9 3 1 1 1 -	- 1 4 - 4 2 - 1 -	1 - - - -	30 10 27 5 - - -	- - - -	40 12 30 8 1 1 -	26 19 59 2 - 1 -	3 3 11 2 - 1 -	- - -	2 5 1 6 - 1 -	2 7 10 5 -
- 2 45 4 - 1 5 8 - 1 2 - 206 110 - 12 17 - 3 - - 2 - 223 7 1 -	- 1 13 2 - 3 - - 1 1 - 67 11 - 4 2 - 5 - - 82 1 -	- - 10 - 1 - 3 - - - - 67 7 - 2 3 - 2 - 69 - 1 -	- - - - - 3 - - - - - 12 3 - - - - 1 - 19 - -	- 2 - 1 - 1 - - - - - 10 2 - - - - 7 - - -	- 3 - - 3 1 - - - - - 10 5 - - - - 1 - 9 1 -	- - - - - - - - - - 5 1 1 - 1 - 4 - 1 -	- 1 2 - - - - - - - 19 3 - 1 - - - 1 20 - -	- 5 - - 1 - - - - - 25 5 - - - 5 - 5 - 28 1 1 -	- 8 3 1 2 3 - - - - 35 1 - 5 - 7 4 - 23 2 - -	- - - - - - - - - 2 - - - 2 - - 6 - -	- 1 - - - 1 - - - - 6 1 - - - 10 1 - 55 6 1 -	- 14 2 - - 1 2 - - 39 8 - 6 2 - 5 4 - 1 (c)2 55 6 1 -	- - - - - 1 - - - 1 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - -	- 32 3 - - 6 5 - 157 77 - 4 10 - 17 11 - 244 12 - -	- 8 1 2 - 2 1 - 130 27 4 21 2 - 7 2 - 128 9 2 -	- 4 2 - - 3 - 1 - 10 7 - - - 5 - - 17 - - -	- - 2 - - - - 1 1 - 2 - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - 42 11 - 2 1 - - - 56 1 - -	- 4 3 1 - - - - 14 10 - - - 3 4 - 27 - -	
987	312	287	70	68	44	15	13	73	171	181	35	23	337	7	868	616	110	7	203	119

Injuries in the Ships employed in the Irregular Force—continued.

RELIEF CREWS FOR					RELIEVED CREWS OF								
Antelope, in Revenge.	Helicon, in Revenge.	Lord Warden, in Thames.	Magpie, in Euphrates.	Nimble, in Junna.	Antelope, in Revenge.	Hart, in Revenge.	Helicon, in Revenge.	Magpie, in Euphrates.	Nimble, in Junna.	Candia.	Nebraska.	TOTAL.	DISEASE OR INJURY.
1		3	5			1		3	2	2		1	VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:
												803	Diseases of the Larynx.
												42	Catarrh.
												6	Bronchitis.
												30	Asthma.
												15	Pneumonia.
												9	Pleurisy.
												1	Hæmoptysis.
													Emphysema.
		2	2		1					1		459	VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:
												5	Cynanche.
												327	Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.
												16	Dyspepsia.
			1									626	Dysentery.
												125	Diarrhoea.
												40	Colic and Constipation.
												21	Hæmorrhoids.
												31	Hernia.
												18	Worms.
													Other Diseases of the Stomach,
												1	Intestines, &c.
												19	Hepatitis.
												2	Jaundice.
													Other Diseases of the Liver,
													Spleen, &c.
													IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and
												9	Generative Systems:
												15	Diseases of the Kidneys.
		3	2			1	1	1				361	Diseases of the Bladder.
												56	Gonorrhœa.
												21	Epididymitis.
												4	Stricture.
												63	Varicocele.
												37	Orchitis.
													Other Diseases of the Organs of
													Generation.
												5	XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:
												17	Diseases of the Bones.
												22	Diseases of the Joints.
													Diseases of the Bursæ.
1		1	5	1				1				2,120	XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular
												567	Tissue and Cutaneous System:
												7	Phlegmon and Abscess.
												108	Ulcer.
		1	1									107	Erythema.
													Scabies.
													Other Diseases of the Skin.
					2	1						169	Unclassed:
												39	Debility.
												4	Headache.
													Sea-Sickness.
												13	Poisoning:
												5	Delirium Tremens.
													Various.
	1	3	7			1				2	1	2,269	Wounds and Injuries:
												145	Wounds, &c.
												11	Burns and Scalds.
													Submersion and Drowning.
												1	Suicide by Drowning.
5	3	17	29	3	4	5	1	7	2	7	2	10,801	- - - TOTALS.



TABLE, No. 6. - - - - -

SHOWING the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided and

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 3,500.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 2,700.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A. :												
Eruptive Fevers - - - -	15	4.2	-	-	1	.2	-	-	-	-	2	.7
Continued Fevers - - - -	156	44.5	1	.2	-	-	71	26.2	-	-	-	-
Periodic Fevers - - - -	50	14.2	4	1.1	1	.2	50	18.5	8	2.9	3	1.1
Other Diseases - - - -	93	26.5	2	.5	1	.2	20	7.4	1	.3	-	-
II. General Diseases, Sect. B. :												
Rheumatism - - - -	233	66.5	5	1.4	-	-	236	87.4	2	.7	-	-
Primary Syphilis - - - -	206	58.8	1	.2	-	-	62	22.9	2	.7	-	-
Secondary Syphilis - - - -	73	20.8	4	1.1	-	-	44	16.2	2	.7	-	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	16	4.5	13	3.7	6	1.7	23	8.5	11	4.	8	2.9
Other Diseases - - - -	6	1.7	3	.8	-	-	16	5.9	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses -	167	47.7	20	5.7	-	-	97	35.9	11	4.	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	39	11.1	11	3.1	1	.2	26	9.6	7	2.5	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands - - -	49	14.	1	.2	-	-	17	6.2	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	420	120.	3	.8	1	.2	323	119.6	6	2.2	2	.7
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	916	261.7	9	2.5	4	1.1	580	214.8	11	4.	3	1.1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - -	420	120.	3	.8	-	-	112	41.4	1	.3	1	.3
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	26	7.4	-	-	-	-	10	3.7	1	.3	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - - -	2,076	593.1	6	1.7	-	-	679	251.4	1	.3	-	-
Unclassed - - - - -	98	28.	13	3.7	-	-	82	30.3	13	4.8	-	-
Poisoning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2.9	-	-	1	.3
Wounds and Injuries - - -	1,480	422.8	12	3.4	11	3.1	737	272.9	7	2.5	6	2.2
TOTALS - - -	6,539	1868.2	111	31.7	26	7.4	3,193	1182.5	84	31.1	26	9.6

TABLE, No. 6.

Dead on the IRREGULAR FORCE, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 920.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 180.)						TOTALS. (Mean Force, 7,300.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2'	-	-	3	'4
23	25'	1	1'	-	-	5	27.7	-	-	-	-	255	34.0	2	'2	-	-
12	13'	-	-	-	-	1	5.5	-	-	-	-	113	15.4	12	1'6	4	'5
5	5.4	1	1'	-	-	1	5.5	-	-	-	-	119	16.3	4	'5	1	'1
105	114.1	6	6.5	-	-	25	138.8	4	22.2	-	-	599	82'	17	2.3	-	-
13	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281	38.4	3	'4	-	-
4	4.3	1	1'	-	-	1	5.5	-	-	-	-	122	16.7	7	'0	-	-
4	4.3	3	3.2	3	3.2	1	5.5	-	-	1	5.5	44	6'	27	3.6	18	2.4
19	20.6	-	-	-	-	2	11.1	-	-	-	-	43	5.8	3	'4	-	-
25	27.1	2	2.1	1	1'	3	16.6	1	5.5	-	-	292	40'	34	4.6	1	'1
9	9.7	2	2.1	2	2.1	-	-	1	5.5	-	-	74	10.1	21	2.8	3	'4
6	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	9.6	1	'1	-	-
138	150'	3	3.2	1	1'	26	144.4	-	-	2	11.1	907	124.2	12	1.6	6	'8
165	179.3	2	2.1	2	2.1	29	161.1	-	-	-	-	1,690	231.5	22	3'	9	1.2
32	34.7	4	4.3	1	1'	2	11.1	1	5.5	1	5.5	566	77.5	9	1.2	3	'4
8	8.6	1	1'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	6'	2	'2	-	-
135	146.7	2	2.1	-	-	10	105.5	1	5.5	-	-	2,900	398.4	10	1.3	-	-
21	22.8	3	3.2	-	-	11	61.1	-	-	-	-	212	29'	29	3.9	-	-
8	8.6	1	1'	1	1'	2	11.1	-	-	-	-	18	2.4	1	'1	2	'2
176	191.3	1	1'	4	4.3	33	183.3	-	-	2	11.1	2,426	332.3	20	2.7	23	3.1
908	986.9	33	35.8	15	16.3	161	894.4	8	44.4	6	33.3	10,801	1479.5	236	32.3	73	10'

TABLE, No. 7.

Showing the Names of the SHIPS; the Average Complements, &c.; the Number of Cases; the Total Number of Days' Sickness on Board; the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, in each SHIP; and the Number Discharged to Hospital.

C. Commissioned.

P. O. Paid off.

S. C. Station changed.

RATE, &c.	NAMES OF SHIPS.	Where Commissioned.	When Commissioned.	Number of Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Periods.	Average Complements.	Average Complements corrected for Time.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Days' Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily for Twelve Months.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Force of each Ship.	Number Discharged to Hospital.
Iron-clad -	Royal Alfred	P. O.	1 Sept. 1869	18	4,068	S. 800	1 Jan. to 15 Jan.	630	25	15	146	4	16	10
Fourth Rate -	Andacious	-	1 Sept. 1874	14	3,774	S. 800	1 Sept. to 31 Dec.	520	170	273	2,554	6.9	40.5	20
	Doris	-	16 Oct. 1872	24	2,483	S. 800	Year -	470	470	473	3,991	10.9	23.1	41
	Endymion	-	24 April 1872	22	2,486	S. 500	1 Jan. to 31 July	455	285	410	4,031	11	41.5	28
	Immortalité	P. O.	14 Oct. 1872	28	3,059	S. 600	Year -	485	485	486	5,600	15.5	31.9	35
	Narcissus	-	9 Oct. 1872	24	2,565	S. 400	Year -	545	545	987	10,646	29.1	53.3	75
	Newcastle	-	21 Sept. 1874	31	3,035	S. 600	21 Sept. to 31 Dec.	510	145	312	2,107	5.9	40.6	13
	Raleigh	-	13 Jan. 1874	22	3,215	S. 300	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	580	145	287	2,794	7.6	52.4	1
	Topaze	-	9 Oct. 1872	31	2,659	S. 600	Year -	515	515	868	8,046	22	42.7	81
Fifth Rate -	Volage	-	6 July 1874	18	2,322	S. 600	6 July to 31 Dec.	315	150	206	1,556	4.2	28	2
Sixth Rate -	Amethyst	-	1 July 1873	14	1,405	350	1 April to 30 Sept.	240	120	253	2,882	6.5	54.1	29
	Barracouta	-	10 Mar. 1873	6	1,053	P. 300	1 April to 30 Dec.	180	135	194	1,357	3.7	27.4	4
	Basilisk	-	23 Jan. 1871	5	1,031	P. 400	1 July to 31 Dec.	150	75	121	1,857	5	66.6	8
	Chamus	-	1 Dec. 1870	17	1,466	S. 400	1 July to 28 Nov.	270	110	139	1,646	4.5	40.9	10
	Challenger	P. O.	15 Nov. 1872	4	1,462	400	Year -	245	245	215	2,854	7.8	31.8	2
	Charlydis	-	24 Sept. 1873	17	1,506	S. 400	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	260	65	176	1,217	5.3	50.7	7
	Olo	-	22 Mar. 1870	18	1,472	S. 400	1 Jan. to 31 Jan.	250	15	51	321	8	53.3	7
	Danaë	-	26 April 1871	6	1,287	S. 350	1 April to 13 July	180	50	72	682	1.8	36	4
	Druid	-	15 Feb. 1872	10	1,322	S. 350	1 July to 30 Sept.	225	55	104	829	2.2	40	4
	Modeste	-	1 Jan. 1874	17	1,322	S. 350	1 Jan. to 30 June	245	120	174	1,805	4.9	40.8	9
	Raidenake	-	16 Feb. 1871	17	1,405	S. 400	1 Jan. to 25 Mar.	280	70	70	650	1.7	24.2	6
	Wolverene	-	25 Oct. 1870	17	1,703	S. 400	1 Jan. to 15 May	255	90	119	1,199	3.2	35.5	3
Sloop -	Albatross	-	14 Feb. 1874	4	727	S. 120	14 Feb. to 31 Dec.	125	110	162	1,266	3.4	30.9	11
	Columbine	-	16 June 1870	3	672	S. 150	1 Jan. to 15 May	130	50	86	665	1.8	36	1
	Daring	-	29 Sept. 1874	4	727	S. 120	29 Sept. to 31 Dec.	115	30	48	341	9	30	1
	Dryad	-	18 Aug. 1874	9	1,086	S. 500	13 Aug. to 30 Sept.	150	20	20	94	2	10	5
	Egeria	-	2 Nov. 1874	4	727	S. 120	2 Nov. to 31 Dec.	125	20	23	207	5	25	1
	Entomoe	-	3 Dec. 1873	4	727	S. 120	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	125	30	108	676	1.8	60	3
	Flying Fish	-	18 June 1874	4	727	S. 120	14 June to 30 Sept.	120	35	71	474	1.2	34.2	8
	Rinaldo	-	10 May 1870	7	951	S. 200	1 April to 30 Sept.	160	45	68	853	4.1	51.1	5

Gun Vessel -	Bullfinch	-	-	-	19 July 1874	3	664	S. 160	13 July to 30 Sept.	90	20	33	218	5	25	-
	Fly	-	C.	Sheerness	25 June 1874	4	464	S. 120	25 June to 31 Dec.	75	35	72	540	14	40	-
	Hart	-	C.	Malta	12 Feb. 1874	4	464	S.S. 120	12 Feb. to 30 June	75	25	56	437	11	44	6
	Lapping	-	C.	Devonport	15 Sept. 1874	3	663	S.S. 160	15 Sept. to 31 Dec.	90	25	19	184	5	20	-
	Rocket	-	P. O.	Sheerness	21 Oct. 1869	4	464	S.S. 120	1 Jan. to 3 Jan.	-	-	44	-	1	50	-
	Teazer	-	C.	Sheerness	9 Sept. 1874	4	464	S.S. 120	9 Sept. to 31 Dec.	70	20	44	383	1	50	-
	-	-	P. O.	Sheerness	23 Nov. 1869	4	464	S.S. 120	1 July to 26 Aug.	70	10	7	69	1	10	-
Steam Vessel	Salamis	-	P. O.	Hong Kong	1 Jan. 1873	2	895	P. 250	1 April to 21 May	80	10	13	187	5	50	-
Surveying Vessel	Sylvia	-	-	Sheerness	13 Nov. 1873	3	695	S. 150	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	100	25	28	301	8	32	3
Troop Ship -	Adventure	-	C.	Chatham	28 May 1874	2	1794	S. 700	28 May to 31 Dec.	240	140	347	4,316	118	84	12
	Crocodile	-	-	-	1 Aug. 1873	3	4,173	S. 700	Year -	220	220	192	1,611	44	20	11
	Euphrates	-	-	-	3 June 1873	3	4,173	S. 700	Year -	225	225	275	2,325	63	28	16
	Himalaya	-	P. O.	Devonport	1 June 1872	2	3,453	S. 700	1 Jan. to 13 May	310	115	127	966	26	22	6
	Himalaya	-	C.	Devonport	22 Oct. 1874	2	3,453	S. 700	22 Oct. to 31 Dec.	225	40	82	540	14	35	7
	Jumna	-	-	-	1 July 1873	3	4,173	S. 700	Year -	220	230	140	1,188	32	13	13
	Malabar	-	-	-	8 June 1873	3	4,173	S. 700	Year -	225	255	248	2,448	67	26	13
	Seraph	-	P. O.	Devonport	1 Aug. 1873	3	4,173	S. 700	1 Jan. to 31 July	180	105	171	1,246	34	32	2
	Sunoom	-	-	Devonport	5 May 1873	4	1,980	S. 400	Year -	160	160	195	2,203	6	37	13
	Tamar	-	-	Devonport	15 Sept. 1869	2	2,812	S. 500	Year -	240	220	387	2,680	73	38	38
	Victor Emanuel	-	P. O.	Portsmouth	20 Nov. 1873	2	3,087	S. 600	1 Jan. to 30 Nov.	360	330	616	5,183	142	43	27
Troop Store Ship -	Wye	-	C. & P. O.	Victoria Docks	14 Jan. 1874	-	-	-	14 Jan. to 19 Sept.	75	50	74	485	13	25	4
Receiving Ship	Victor Emanuel	-	C.	Hong Kong	1 Dec. 1874	2	3,087	S. 600	1 Dec. to 31 Dec.	500	40	110	1,000	27	67	8
Store Ship and Floating Factory.	London	-	-	Devonport	22 April 1874	-	-	-	22 April to 31 Dec.	555	395	820	7,653	20	52	50
Gun Boat -	Cherub	-	P. O.	Jamaica	26 Jan. 1870	2	268	S. 60	1 July to 4 Aug.	40	5	2	13	-	-	-
	Coquette	-	-	Devonport	19 Jan. 1872	4	255	S. 60	16 Oct. to 31 Dec.	60	15	24	159	4	26	-
	Foam	-	C.	Sheerness	23 May 1874	4	295	S. 60	23 May to 30 June	60	5	3	11	-	-	-
	Swinger	-	-	Devonport	29 Sept. 1873	4	295	S. 60	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	55	15	35	201	5	33	-
Despatch Vessel	Vigilant	-	C.	Portsmouth	1 Sept. 1874	2	885	P. 250	1 Sept. to 31 Dec.	70	25	7	72	1	4	2
Relief Crews for Ships Paid off, and Re-commissioned Foreign Stations, on Passage out	For Antelope, in Revenge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 Jan. to 11 Feb.	46	5	5	27	-	-	-
	" Hart - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 Jan. to 11 Feb.	60	5	3	-	-	-	-
	" Helicon - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 Jan. to 11 Feb.	45	5	3	26	-	-	-
	" Lord Warden, in Thames	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 April to 23 April	245	10	17	110	3	30	3
	" Magpie, in Euphrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Feb. to 14 Mar.	85	10	29	232	6	60	-
	" Nimble, in Jumna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 Jan. to 3 Mar.	55	5	3	32	-	-	-
Relieved Crews of Ships Paid off on Foreign Stations, on Passage home -	Of Antelope, in Revenge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 Feb. to 6 Mar.	50	5	4	31	-	-	1
	" Hart - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 Feb. to 6 Mar.	55	5	2	20	-	-	-
	" Helicon - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 Feb. to 6 Mar.	40	5	1	10	-	-	-
	" Lord Warden, in Thames	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 May to 18 May	150	5	2	68	1	20	-
	" Magpie, in Euphrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 Mar. to 27 April	40	5	7	4	-	-	-
	" Nimble, in Jumna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 Mar. to 20 April	20	5	2	4	-	-	-
Transports, &c.	Candia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 Mar. to 6 May	120	20	7	53	1	5	-
	Nebuska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 Mar. to 31 Aug.	5	-	2	7	-	-	-
	Penguin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 Sept. to 19 Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL FORCE.

Total Force.

THE total Force in the service afloat in the year 1874 was 44,530, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list 53,286, which is in the ratio of 1196·6 per 1,000, being a decrease, compared with the preceding year, equal to 3·5 per 1,000. The average number of men sick daily was 2146·4, which is in the ratio of 48·2 per 1,000, being an increase compared with the previous twelve months to the extent of ·8 per 1,000. The total number of persons invalided was 1,745, and the total number of deaths 422, the former being in the ratio of 39·1, and the latter of 9·4 per 1,000. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the ratio of invaliding to the extent of 2· per 1,000, and in the death rate of 1·1 per 1,000. The death rate from disease alone was 6·7; in 1873 it was 6·.

The average number of cases of disease and injury per man on the Home Station was ·9; Mediterranean 1·4; North America and West Indies, 1·6; South East Coast of America, 1·1; Pacific 1·2; West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, 1·7; East Indies, 1·5; China, 1·5; Australia, 1·3; and in the Irregular Force, 1·4. The average number of cases per man in the Total Force was, 1·1, which is a decrease, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to ·1.

The lowest ratio of sickness was on the South East Coast of America; the highest, on the China Station. The ratio per 1,000 of men sick daily on the Home Station was 42·8; Mediterranean, 54·6; North America and West Indies, 51·; South East Coast of America, 37·; Pacific, 40·3; West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, 59·1; East Indies, 48·3; China, 64·5; Australia, 49·1; and in the Irregular Force, 54·7. The average ratio of sickness of the

the Total Force was, 48·2, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to ·8 per 1,000. Total Force.

Compared with the preceding twelve months, the greatest reduction in the ratio of invaliding was on the China Station, where it was to the extent of 14·8 per 1,000, and the greatest increase on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station, where it was equal to 73·6 per 1,000. With the exception of the Home, Mediterranean, and China, there was an increase in the invaliding rate on all the stations, and in the Irregular Force. The ratio of invaliding on the Home Station was 29·9 per 1,000; Mediterranean, 34·5; North America and West Indies, 34·5; South East Coast of America, 54; Pacific, 34·9; West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, 193·4; East Indies, 59·1; China, 31·8; Australia, 20·7; and in the Irregular Force, 32·3. The total number invalided was 1,745, which is in the ratio of 39·1 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, to the extent of 2· per 1,000.

Compared with the preceding twelve months there was an increase in the ratio of mortality on the Home, Mediterranean, South East Coast of America, China, and Australian Stations, and in the Irregular Force, and a reduction on all the other stations. The greatest increase was on the South East Coast of America Station, and the greatest reduction on the North America and West Indian Station.

The death rate on the Home Station from disease was 5·6 per 1,000: from violence, 2·1; Mediterranean, from disease, 5·7; violence, 2·6; North America and the West Indies, from disease, 6·7; violence, 2·9; South East Coast of America, from disease, 32·4; Pacific, from disease, 3·2; West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, from disease, 19·1; violence, 7·1; East Indies, from disease, 8; violence, 3·2; China, from disease, 6·3; violence, 5·9; Australia, from disease, 7·3; and on the Irregular Force, from disease, 6·8; violence, 3·1. The total death rate from disease was 6·7; from violence, 2·7. In 1873 the death rate from disease was 6; from violence, 2·2. There were no deaths from violence on the South East Coast of America, West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Stations.

The total number of deaths was 422, which is in the ratio of 9·4 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, equal to, 1·1 per 1,000. Compared with the previous twelve months there was an increase on the Home Station to the extent of 1·6 per 1,000; Mediterranean, 2·9; South East Coast of America, 26·1; China, 3·7; Australia, 3·5; and in the Irregular Force of, 1·6. There was a decrease on the North America and West Indian Station equal to 7· per 1,000; Pacific, 2; West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, 2·2; and East Indies, 2·1.

The following Table shows the ratio per 1,000 of Force of all cases of disease or injury entered on the sick-list, and of the invaliding

Total Force. validating and mortality from the various classes of disease, on the different stations during the year:—

CLASS OF DISEASE.	HOME.			MEDITER- RANEAN.			NORTH AMERICA and WEST INDIES.			SOUTH EAST COAST of AMERICA.			PACIFIC.		
	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:															
Eruptive Fevers -	5·	-	4	3·6	1·3	1·6	1·2	-	8	8·1	-	-	5	-	-
Continued Fevers -	8·9	-	-	66·1	1·6	3	32	-	2·1	121·6	-	24·3	84·6	-	-
Periodic Fevers -	5·2	-	-	37·9	1·3	-	21·9	8	-	29·7	-	-	47·5	-	-
Other Diseases -	4·7	-	2	4	-	3	32·9	-	-	-	-	-	1·6	5	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.:															
Rheumatism -	50·6	2·6	1	56·7	5	-	88·6	4·2	-	54	-	-	65·5	4·3	-
Syphilis { Primary	36·4	1	-	45·6	1	-	22·7	4	-	16·2	-	-	30·6	-	-
Secondary	12·2	1·1	-	17·7	6	-	10·1	2·9	-	13·5	2·7	-	16·3	1·6	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4·4	3·2	1·2	2·6	2·3	1·6	4·2	3·3	8	10·8	8·1	2·7	2·1	3·2	-
Other Diseases -	3·2	4	-	2·3	6	3	4	-	-	10·8	-	-	3·8	5	-
III. Diseases of the Ner- vous System, &c.	29·6	6·2	4	33·2	4·3	-	53·1	2·5	4	35·1	2·4	-	31·6	5·4	-
IV. Diseases of the Cir- culatory System	8·8	3·8	9	10·7	3	3	11·3	3·3	8	8·1	8·1	-	10·9	6·5	1
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent Sys- tem and Ductless Glands -	7·5	-	-	11	-	-	13·9	-	-	21·6	2·7	-	16·9	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Re- spiratory System	112	1·6	9	136·2	3	6	172·5	2·1	1·2	105·4	8·1	-	95·6	1·8	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	121·5	2·8	4	197·6	1·3	3	279·3	1·2	-	208·1	13·5	2·7	206·5	4·9	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Sys- tems -	72·8	1·6	2	64·4	1	-	60·3	1·6	4	24·3	2·7	-	37·7	5	-
XI. Diseases of the Or- gans of Locomo- tion -	5·2	1	-	10·4	3	-	5	8	-	8·1	-	-	5·4	5	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue, &c. -	224·2	8	2	347·9	6	-	386·9	1·2	-	197·2	-	-	297·8	1·6	-
Unclassed -	7·9	1·2	-	14·7	3·6	-	24·8	6·3	-	29·7	-	-	18·5	3·2	-
Poisoning -	9	-	-	1·3	-	-	1·2	-	-	2·7	-	2·7	5	-	-
Wounds and Injuries -	191·5	2·6	2·1	337·9	3	2·6	389	3·3	2·9	229·7	2·7	-	271·5	-	-
Total Ratios -	913·4	29·9	7·7	1402·6	34·5	8·3	1612·2	34·5	9·7	1135·1	54	32·4	1246·4	34·9	3

CLASS OF DISEASE.	WEST COAST of AFRICA and CAPE of GOOD HOPE.			EAST INDIES.			CHINA.			AUSTRALIA.			IRREGULAR.		
	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.	Cases.	Invalids.	Deaths.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:															
Eruptive Fevers -	1'	-	-	2'6	-	1'	6'3	-	7	2'4	-	-	2'	-	4
Continued Fevers -	86'8	5	-	96'7	5	-	40'4	-	-	43'9	-	-	34'9	2	-
Periodic Fevers -	210'3	66'1	5'4	70'9	3'7	1'6	40'	-	3	7'3	-	1'2	15'4	1'6	5
Other Diseases -	5'4	-	-	4'3	-	-	4'4	-	3	1'2	-	-	16'3	5	1
II. General Diseases, Section B.:															
Rheumatism -	91'8	3'8	-	66'1	5'9	-	80'8	2'9	-	65'8	-	-	82'	2'3	-
Syphilis { Primary	21'8	-	-	47'8	-	-	106'3	7	-	40'2	-	-	38'4	4	-
{ Secondary	4'3	-	-	12'9	2'1	-	63'6	5'2	-	24'3	-	-	16'7	9	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis	7'1	6'	1'	5'9	6'4	5	7'1	4'1	1'1	7'3	4'8	2'4	6'	3'6	2'4
Other Diseases -	1'	5	1'	4'3	5	-	5'2	3	-	-	-	-	5'8	4	-
III. Diseases of the Ner- vous System, &c.	43'7	9'8	1'	54'8	6'4	1'6	35'5	4'1	7	26'8	4'8	1'2	40'	4'6	1
IV. Diseases of the Cir- culatory System	9'8	2'7	1'6	13'9	5'9	1'	7'1	2'2	1'1	7'3	3'6	-	10'1	2'8	4
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent Sys- tem and Ductless Glands -	7'1	-	-	17'7	-	-	33'7	3	-	21'9	-	-	9'8	1	-
VII. Diseases of the Re- spiratory System	100'	1'6	3'8	135'4	2'1	-	126'5	2'2	7	89'	1'2	-	124'2	1'6	8
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System	294'5	22'9	4'9	267'2	11'2	1'5	245'6	2'9	7	158'5	3'6	1'2	231'5	3'	1'2
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Sys- tems -	49'7	3'2	-	61'2	5	5	100'	2'2	-	57'3	1'2	-	77'5	1'2	4
XI. Diseases of the Or- gans of Locomo- tion -	7'1	5	-	7'5	5	-	2'6	-	-	2'4	-	1'2	6'	2	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue, &c. -	401'	4'3	-	235'4	2'6	-	329'5	3	-	521'9	-	-	398'4	1'3	-
Unclassed -	88'5	57'3	-	51'6	9'1	5	23'2	2'6	-	17'	-	-	29'	3'9	-
Poisoning -	3'2	-	-	5	-	5	5'9	-	3	-	-	-	2'4	1	2
Wounds and Injuries -	354'6	13'6	7'1	263'9	1'	3'2	243'	1'1	5'9	245'1	1'2	-	332'3	2'7	3'1
Total Ratios -	1789'6	193'4	26'2	1521'5	59'1	11'2	1507'8	31'8	12'3	1340'2	20'7	7'3	1479'5	32'3	10'

Total Force.

I. General Diseases—Section A., or Febrile Group.**Class I.
Sect. A.**

Under this head appear 3,059 cases of various forms of febrile disease, of which 167 were invalided, and sixty-five proved fatal. Simple continued fever, ague, and remittent fever were, numerically, the most important diseases of this group.

Eruptive Fevers.—Cases of eruptive fever occurred on all the stations, and in the Irregular Force. They were most prevalent on the Home, Mediterranean, and China Stations, and in the Irregular Force.

Small Pox.—Of nine cases of small-pox, two occurred on the Home Station, and one each on the Mediterranean, Pacific, and West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Stations, and four on the China Station.

Vaccinia.—Ten cases of this form of eruptive fever appear in the Returns, of which eight were on the Home Station and two on the on the South East of America Stations.

Varicella.—Eighteen cases of varicella occurred during the year, principally on the China Station, and in the Irregular Force.

Measles.—Sixty-two cases of this form of eruptive fever appear in the Returns, of which fifty-nine occurred on the Home Station, one on the South East Coast of America, and two in the Irregular Force.

Dengue.—Four cases of this singular form of fever occurred in the Force during the year, three in the East Indies, and one in China.

Typhus Fever.—Only two cases of typhus fever appear in the Returns, both on the Home Station.

Enteric Fever.—Forty-six cases of this insidious and dangerous form of fever appear in the Returns. Of these, twenty occurred on the Home Station, nine on the Mediterranean, three on the North American and West Indian, one on the East Indian, four on the China, two on the Australian, and seven in the Irregular Force.

The great comparative prevalence of eruptive fevers on the Home Station is, doubtless, attributable to the number of training ships for boys in the Home Force, in which eruptive fevers are liable to occur periodically.

Simple Continued Fever.—Of this form of fever, 1,389 cases occurred in the Force, the largest number of cases being in the Irregular Force, and the smallest on the South East Coast of America Station.

Yellow Fever.—Twenty-three cases of this fatal form of fever occurred in the Force during the year; four on the North American and West Indian Station, and nineteen on the South East Coast of America Station.

Total Force.

 Class I.
Sect. A.

Ague.—Ague appeared on all the stations, and in the Irregular Force. The largest number of cases occurred on the Home and China Stations, and in the Irregular Force; the smallest number on the South East Coast of America Station.

Remittent Fever.—Of this form of periodic fever there were 636 cases, considerably more than one-half of which occurred on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station. The stations on which the next largest number of cases occurred were the East India, the Mediterranean, and the Pacific. The fever appears on every station, and in the Irregular Force; but on the Australian Station there was only one case.

Cholera.—Seven cases of the malignant form of this disease appear in the Returns; one on the East Indian Station and six in China. It did not, however, occasion much mortality.

Cholera Simplex.—Of sixty-nine cases of simple cholera which occurred in the Force, one was on the Home Station, sixty-five on the North American and West Indian Station, one on the China Station, and two in the Irregular Force.

Mumps.—Thirty-two cases of mumps occurred; twenty-four on the Home Station, one on the China Station, and seven in the Irregular Force.

Influenza.—Of this form of febrile disease, fifty-four cases occurred, viz.; eight on the North American and West Indian Station, one on the East Indian Station, one on the China Station, and forty-four in the Irregular Force.

Erysipelas.—To 183 cases of this disease which appear in the Return, the Home Station contributed seventy-nine, the Mediterranean, twelve; North America and the West Indies, five; the Pacific, three; the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, ten; East Indies, six; China and Australia, one each; and the Irregular Force, sixty-six.

Whooping Cough.—A single case of whooping cough occurred on the Home Station.

Pyæmia.—Of four cases of pyæmia, two occurred on the Home and two on the China Station.

Total Force.

Class II.
Sect. B.**II. General Diseases.—Section B., or Constitutional Group.**

Under this head appear 5,727 cases of various forms of disease, of which 392 were invalided, and seventy-one proved fatal.

Rheumatism.—Of this disease 2,818 cases were entered on the sick-list, which is in the ratio of 63·2 per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, to the extent of 2·2 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the comparative prevalence of the disease on the different stations in the years 1873 and 1874.

STATIONS.	RHEUMATISM. (Ratio of Cases per 1,000 of Force.)	
	1873.	1874.
Home - - - - -	48·9	50·6
Mediterranean - - - - -	75·	56·7
North America and West Indies - - - - -	73·	88·6
South East Coast of America - - - - -	61·9	54·
Pacific - - - - -	88·8	65·5
West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	108·5	91·8
East Indies - - - - -	57·2	66·1
China - - - - -	66·7	80·8
Australia - - - - -	85·4	65·8
Irregular - - - - -	65·1	82·
TOTAL - - - - -	61·	63·2

It will thus be observed that the greatest reduction, as compared with the preceding year, was on the Australian Station, and the greatest increase in the Irregular Force.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.—There were 1,798 cases of primary syphilis under treatment during the year, and 731 of secondary syphilis, the former being in the ratio of 40·3 per 1,000, and the latter of 16·4. Compared with the preceding year, there was a reduction in the ratio of cases of primary disease, to the extent of 3·7 per 1,000; and of secondary syphilis, of 1·1. The largest number of cases of primary syphilis occurred on the Home, Mediterranean, and China Stations, and in the Irregular Force. Much of the disease on the Home Station was contracted in unprotected ports; on the Mediterranean Station, in different ports on the coast of Spain; and the prevalence of the disease on the China Station is mainly attributable to the continued unsatisfactory state of surveillance in Japan, as referred to in the Statistical Reports of the Health of the Navy, for the years 1872 and 1873.*

Phthisis

* Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the Year 1872, p. 249, *et seq.*
Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the Year 1873, p. 281.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.—Of this disease 220 cases appear in the Returns, which is in the ratio of 4·9 per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, to the extent of ·3 per 1,000. The largest number of cases occurred on the Home Station, and in the Irregular Force.

Total Force.

Class II.
Sect. B.

III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.

Under this head appear 1,553 cases of various forms of disease, of which 250 were invalided, and twenty-one proved fatal. As formerly, epilepsy and diseases of the eye were the most fruitful causes of invaliding. The North American and West Indian Station and the East Indian Station furnished the largest ratios of cases of these diseases.

Class III.

IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.

There were 425 cases of this class of diseases in the Force, of which 164 were invalided, and thirty-seven proved fatal. Functional, or organic disease of the heart, and varicose veins were the principal causes of invaliding. There were twenty-one deaths from organic disease of the heart, and twelve from aneurism. The largest ratios of cases of these diseases appeared on the North American and West Indian, and the East Indian Stations.

Class IV.

V. and VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.

This class of diseases is represented by 466 cases of sympathetic bubo and thirty-five of other forms of glandular disease. The largest ratio of cases of these diseases were on the South East Coast of America, China, and Australian Stations.

Classes V.
& VI.

VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Under this head appear 5,304 of various forms of disease, of which eighty-three were invalided, and forty-one proved fatal. Catarrh contributed 4,589 to the total number of cases. Thirty-three of the deaths were from pneumonia. The Mediterranean, North America and the West Indies, the East Indies, and China were the stations showing the largest ratios of this class of diseases. There was a high ratio also in the Irregular Force.

Class VII.

Total Force.

VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.

Class VIII. Of this class 7,953 cases of various forms of disease were entered on the sick-list, of which 181 were invalided, and thirty-eight proved fatal. Cynanche contributed 2,101, dyspepsia 1,705, and diarrhœa 2,639 to the total number of cases. The largest ratios of cases of these diseases were on the North American and West Indian, West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, East Indian, and China Stations, and in the Irregular Force. The largest death rate from them was on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope Station, and was the result of exposure in connection with the Ashanti campaign.

IX. and X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.

Classes IX. and X. Under this head appear 3,136 cases of various forms of disease, of which seventy were invalided, and eleven proved fatal. Gonorrhœa contributed 2,117, epididymitis 262, and orchitis 357 to the total number of cases. Diseases of the bladder and of the kidneys were the most fruitful causes of invaliding. The majority of the deaths were from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The largest ratio of cases of these diseases was on the China Station.

XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.

Class XI. Under this head appear 253 cases of various forms of disease of the bones, joints, and their appendages, of which thirty-two were invalided, and two proved fatal. The largest ratios of cases of these diseases were on the Mediterranean and South East Coast of America Stations.

XII. and XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.

Classes XII. and XIII. Under this head appear 13,193 cases of various forms of disease, of which fifty-two were invalided, and five proved fatal. Phlegmon and abscess contributed 8,820, ulcers 2,819, and various forms of skin diseases 1,554 to the total number of cases. Of the cases invalided eleven were for phlegmon and abscess, twenty-six for ulcer, and fifteen for various forms of skin disease. The largest ratio of cases of these diseases was on the Australian Station.

Total Force.

Unclassed Diseases.

Under this head appear 716 cases of debility, chiefly of a climatic character; 145 of headache, dependent upon various causes; and twelve of sea sickness; and of these 214 of debility, four of headache, and one of sea sickness was invalidated; and two of debility proved fatal. The West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, and the East India Stations, showed the largest ratios of cases of these diseases.

Unclassed Diseases.**Poisoning.**

Under this head were forty-three cases of delirium tremens, and twenty-nine of various forms of poisoning, chiefly alcoholic, and from the action of lead. Three cases of delirium tremens proved fatal, and five of various forms of poisoning.

Poisoning.**Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.**

There were altogether 10,615 cases of wounds and injuries of various kinds; 526 of burns and scalds, ninety of submersion and drowning, two of asphyxia, and four of suicide in the Force during the twelve months; and of these 126 cases of wounds and injuries, and two of burns and scalds were invalidated; and thirty-six of wounds and injuries; one of burns and scalds; seventy-eight of submersion and drowning; one of asphyxia; and five of suicidal wounds proved fatal. The discrepancy between the number of suicidal cases, and of the deaths resulting from them, in all probability arises from the fact of one of the cases having occurred when the man was on leave, and the death only having been reported some time afterwards.

Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.**Average Number of Men Sick Daily.**

The average number of men sick daily from General Diseases, Section A. or Febrile Group, was 122.9; and from Section B., or Constitutional Group, 469.9; from diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, 82.8; of the circulatory system, 41.2; of the absorbent system and ductless glands, 40.8; of the respiratory system, 142.5; of the digestive system, 161.8; of the urinary and generative systems, 205.2; of the organs of locomotion, 17.5; of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, 437.2; from unclassified diseases, 49.7; from poisoning, 2.3; and from wounds and injuries of various kinds, 368. The total average number of men sick daily was, 2146.4, which is in the ratio of 48.2 per 1,000 of force, being an increase compared with preceding twelve months to the extent of .8 per 1,000.

Average Number of Men Sick Daily.**Age Table.**

The following Table based on the Age Table of the Total Force shows the proportion per cent. of the cases in the various classes of disease

Age Table.

Total Force. of disease and injury to the total cases in those classes at the different decennial periods.

CLASS OF DISEASE.	PERIODS OF AGE.				TOTAL.
	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	
I. General Diseases, Section A. :	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Eruptive Fevers - - - -	·43	·16	·08	·12	·32
Continued Fevers - - - -	2·48	2·97	2·83	2·19	2·64
Periodic Fevers - - - -	1·68	2·98	2·26	1·70	2·11
Other Diseases - - - -	·71	·56	·50	·73	·65
II. General Diseases, Section B. :					
Rheumatism - - - -	3·74	6·62	10·45	12·82	5·28
Syphilis { Primary - - - -	3·69	3·36	1·61	·61	3·37
{ Secondary - - - -	1·28	1·75	·87	·24	1·37
Phthisis - - - -	·29	·60	·63	·48	·41
Other Diseases - - - -	·08	·33	1·22	3·17	·30
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses - -	2·69	3·02	3·92	4·02	2·91
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	·73	·75	1·15	1·95	·79
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands - - - -	1·04	·93	·41	..	·94
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	8·64	11·08	14·51	15·26	9·95
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	13·37	16·82	18·96	18·55	14·92
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Gene- rative Systems - - - -	7·12	4·40	2·70	2·19	5·88
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion -	·41	·55	·65	·24	·47
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - - - -	29·19	19·09	14·22	13·06	24·75
Unclassed - - - -	1·26	2·07	2·37	4·27	1·63
Poisoning - - - -	·02	·22	·56	·48	·13
Wounds and Injuries - - - -	21·06	21·63	19·99	17·82	21·08

It will be observed that in the first decennial period out of every hundred cases 29·19 were due to diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system; 21·06 to wounds and injuries of various kinds; 13·37 to diseases of the digestive system; 8·64 to diseases of the respiratory system; 7·12 to diseases of the urinary and generative systems; 3·74 to rheumatism; 3·69 to primary syphilis; 2·69 to diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; 2·48 to continued fevers; and ·43 to eruptive fevers.

In the second decennial period rheumatism had risen to 6·62; diseases of the respiratory system to 11·08; and diseases of the digestive system to 16·82. On the other hand diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system had fallen to 19·09; primary syphilis to 3·36; and eruptive fevers to ·16.

In the third decennial period rheumatism, diseases of the respiratory system, and diseases of the digestive system continued steadily to increase; while there was a progressive diminution in diseases of the

the cellular tissue, and cutaneous system; wounds and injuries; Total Force. primary syphilis, and eruptive fevers.

In the fourth decennial period rheumatism and diseases of the respiratory system continued to increase; while wounds and injuries, diseases of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, and continued and periodic fevers diminished.

Diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, progressively increased in the different decennial periods.

The total per-centage shows that during the year the most prevalent diseases were those of the cellular tissue and cutaneous system, and after them, in order, wounds and injuries, diseases of the digestive system, respiratory system, urinary and generative systems, rheumatism, primary syphilis, diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, and continued fevers.

Of the total number of cases entered on the sick-list 61·14 per cent. were between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five; 28·71, between twenty-five and thirty-five; 8·58 between thirty-five and forty-five; and 1·53 upwards of forty-five years of age.

The following Table shows the per-centage of invalids at the different decennial periods, to total invalids, for the various classes of diseases:—

CLASS OF DISEASE.	PERIODS OF AGE.				TOTALS.
	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	
I. General Diseases, Section A. :	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Eruptive Fevers - - - - -	·23	-	·81	-	·22
Continued Fevers - - - - -	·57	·35	1·22	-	·57
Periodic Fevers - - - - -	8·21	11·30	4·08	2·85	8·42
Other Diseases - - - - -	·34	·17	·40	1·42	·34
II. General Diseases, Section B. :					
Rheumatism - - - - -	7·17	6·	11·83	15·71	7·79
Syphilis { Primary - - - - -	·69	1·06	-	-	1·68
{ Secondary - - - - -	4·05	4·06	1·63	1·42	3·61
Phthisis - - - - -	9·25	10·24	9·79	1·42	9·34
Other Diseases - - - - -	1·50	·35	·40	2·85	1·03
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses - -	16·31	10·24	14·69	21·42	14·32
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	10·06	9·01	8·16	8·57	9·39
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands - - - -	·46	·17	-	-	·28
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	5·09	3·71	5·71	5·71	4·75
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	8·44	13·07	11·42	8·57	10·37
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Gene- rative Systems - - - - -	3·93	3·71	4·89	4·28	4·01
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion -	2·43	1·76	·40	-	1·83
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - - - -	2·43	3·35	4·48	1·42	2·97
Unclassed - - - - -	11·57	12·36	14·69	18·57	12·55
Poisoning - - - - -	-	·17	·40	-	·11
Wounds and Injuries - - - - -	7·17	8·83	4·89	5·71	7·33

Total Force.

Thus it will be seen that of every hundred persons invalided 14·32 were for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; 12·55 for unclassified diseases, chiefly climatic debility; 10·37 for diseases of the digestive system; 9·39 for diseases of the circulatory system; 3·61 for secondary syphilis; 9·34 for phthisis; 8·42 for periodic fevers, chiefly remittent; 7·79 for rheumatism; and 7·33 for wounds and injuries of various kinds.

The largest per-centages for invaliding in the fourth decennial period were for rheumatism, diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, and unclassified diseases. The largest percentage of invaliding in the first decennial period was for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses; in the second decennial period, for diseases of the digestive system; and in the third decennial period, for diseases of the nervous system and organs of the special senses, and for unclassified diseases. The largest percentage of invaliding for periodic fevers, and for phthisis, was in the second decennial period.

Of the total number invalided, 49·51 per-cent. were between fifteen and twenty-five years of age; 32·43 between twenty-five and thirty-five; 14·04 between thirty-five and forty-five; and 4·01 above forty-five years of age.

The following Table shows the per-centage of deaths at the different decennial periods to the total deaths from the various classes of disease and injury:—

CLASS OF DISEASE.	PERIODS OF AGE.				TOTALS.
	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Above 45.	
I. General Diseases, Section A.:	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Eruptive Fevers - - - -	9·27	3·57	1·31	7·40	5·45
Continued Fevers - - - -	5·96	2·97	1·31	-	3·55
Periodic Fevers - - - -	5·96	4·76	2·63	-	4·50
Other Diseases - - - -	1·93	1·19	3·94	-	1·89
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - - -	1·32	-	-	3·70	·71
Phthisis - - - -	14·56	17·26	13·15	7·40	14·92
Other Diseases - - - -	1·98	1·19	-	-	1·18
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses -	3·97	5·35	5·26	7·40	4·97
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	5·29	7·14	18·42	11·11	8·76
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	7·28	10·11	9·21	22·22	9·71
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	6·62	11·90	6·57	11·11	9·
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Gene- rative Systems - - - -	1·32	2·97	3·94	3·70	2·60
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion -	-	·59	1·31	-	·47
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - - -	·66	1·19	1·31	3·70	1·18
Unclassed - - - -	·66	-	1·31	-	·47
Poisoning - - - -	-	2·38	5·26	-	1·89
Wounds and Injuries - - - -	33·22	27·38	25·	22·22	28·67

It thus appears that in every hundred deaths, 28·67 were from Total Force. wounds and injuries of various kinds, and drowning; 14·92, from phthisis pulmonalis; 9·71, from diseases of the respiratory system; 9, from diseases of the digestive system; and 8·76 from diseases of the circulatory system. The greatest mortality from wounds, injuries, and drowning was in the first decennial period. In the third decennial period, the per-centage of diseases of the circulatory system was very large.

Of the total number of deaths, 35·78 per cent. were between fifteen and twenty-five years of age; 39·81, between twenty-five and thirty-five; 18, between thirty-five and forty-five; and 6·39 above forty-five years of age.

The following Table shows the ratio per 1,000 of cases entered on the sick-list, of invalidings, and mortality on the different stations during the year, as compared with an average of eleven years :—

STATIONS.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force of Cases placed on the Sick-list.		Ratio per 1,000 of Force Invalided.		Ratio per 1,000 of Force Dead.	
	For the Year 1874.	Average Ratio for Eleven Years.	For the Year 1874.	Average Ratio for Eleven Years.	For the Year 1874.	Average Ratio for Eleven Years.
Home - - - -	913·4	945·6	29·9	28·3	7·7	9·1
Mediterranean - -	1402·6	1403·9	34·5	36·6	8·3	8
North America and West Indies - - - -	1612·2	1474·2	34·5	30·8	9·7	12·3
South East Coast of America - - - -	1135·1	1433·5	54	27·4	32·4	23·6
Pacific - - - -	1246·4	1522·1	34·9	31·1	3·2	8·4
West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope -	1789·6	1651·8	193·4	85·7	26·2	21·9
East Indies - - - -	1521·5	1730·3	59·1	54·5	11·2	13·9
China - - - -	1507·8	1616·4	31·8	54·1	12·3	18·2
Australia - - - -	1340·2	1491·9	20·7	21·1	7·3	10·8
Irregular - - - -	1479·5	1431·3	32·3	27	10	9·5
Total Force - - - -	1196·6	1260·5	39·1	34·1	9·4	10·9

Total Force. The following Table shows the increase and decrease in the ratios of cases, invalidings, and deaths on the different stations compared with the previous year:

	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
INCREASE.											
Cases - - -	-	-	183·3	182·8	4·1	-	43·8	·3	-	-	-
Invalidings - - -	-	-	4·1	38·2	12·6	73·6	24·7	-	7·2	1·5	2·
Deaths - - -	1·6	2·9	-	26·1	-	-	-	3·7	3·5	1·6	1·1
DECREASE.											
Cases - - -	·8	20·	-	-	-	174·	-	-	151·8	9·6	3·5
Invalidings - - -	5·7	1·9	-	-	-	-	-	14·8	-	-	-
Deaths - - -	-	-	7·	-	2·	2·2	2·1	-	-	-	-

The following Table shows the deaths by violence on each station, and their nature:

STATIONS.	Falls from Aloft.	Injuries from Falls.	Wounds.		Drowned.	Suicide.	Scald.	Asphyxia.	Fighting with Natives.	Exposure.
			In Action.	Accidental.						
Home - - -	10	1	-	1	34	-	-	1	-	1
Mediterranean - - -	3	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
North America and West Indies.	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	-	-	4	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
East Indies - - -	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
China - - -	-	-	1	-	14	1	-	-	-	-
Irregular - - -	6	2	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - -	20	5	5	4	79	4	1	1	1	1

Summary.

Total Force.

Summary.

The Total Force, corrected for time, was 44,530, of which 50·32 per cent. were between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five; 34·03, between twenty-five and thirty-five; 12·53, between thirty-five and forty-five; and 3·11, over forty-five years of age. The average number of men sick daily was 2146·4, which is in the ratio of 48·2 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, to the extent of ·8 per 1,000.

The total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list was 53,286, which is in the ratio of 1196·6 per 1,000, being a reduction, compared with the preceding year, equal to 3·5 per 1,000. Each case was, on an average, 14·8 days under treatment; and the total number of days' sickness gives an average of 17·5 to each man, being an increase of ·2 days, compared with the preceding twelve months.

The total number invalided was 1,745, which is in the ratio of 39·1 per 1,000 of force, being an increase, compared with the preceding twelve months, equal to 2 per 1,000.

The total number of deaths was 422, which is the ratio of 9·4 per 1,000, being an increase, compared with the preceding year, equal to 1·1 per 1,000.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES, and the Number
INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A. :						
Small-pox - - - -	9	·2	—	—	1	—
Vaccinia - - - -	10	·2	—	—	—	—
Varicella - - - -	18	·4	—	—	—	—
Measles - - - -	62	1·3	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever - - -	21	·4	—	—	1	—
Dengue - - - -	4	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever - - -	46	1·	4	—	20	·4
Simple Continued Fever -	1,389	31·1	10	·2	2	—
Yellow Fever - - -	23	·5	—	—	13	·2
Ague - - - -	489	10·9	16	·3	1	—
Remittent Fever - - -	636	14·2	131	2·9	18	·4
Cholera - - - -	7	·1	—	—	1	—
Cholera, Simplex - - -	69	1·5	—	—	—	—
Mumps - - - -	32	·7	—	—	—	—
Influenza - - - -	54	1·2	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	183	4·1	6	·1	4	—
Pyæmia - - - -	4	—	—	—	3	—
Hooping Cough - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B. :						
Rheumatism - - - -	2,818	63·2	136	3·	3	—
Syphilis { Primary - - -	1,798	40·3	12	·2	—	—
{ Secondary - - -	731	16·4	63	1·4	—	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	220	4·9	163	3·6	63	1·4
Gout - - - -	102	2·2	2	—	—	—
Dropsy - - - -	8	·1	3	—	1	—
Scrofula - - - -	18	·4	8	·1	1	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. - -	5	·1	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases - - - -	27	·6	3	—	3	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:						
Apoplexy - - - -	13	·2	1	—	3	—
Sunstroke - - - -	61	1·3	10	·2	1	—
Paralysis - - - -	41	·9	22	·4	4	—
Vertigo - - - -	118	2·6	19	·4	—	—
Epilepsy - - - -	137	3·	71	1·5	2	—
Neuralgia - - - -	234	5·2	4	—	—	—
Insanity - - - -	51	1·1	33	·7	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain -	16	·3	2	—	40	·2
Other Diseases of the Nerves -	12	·2	6	·1	1	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
II. Diseases of the Nervous System, &c.—<i>continued</i>.						
Diseases of the Eye - - -	560	12·5	53	1·1	—	—
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus, Eyelids, &c. - -	12	·2	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear - - -	283	6·4	28	·6	—	—
Diseases of the Nose - - -	10	·2	1	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the { Functional - - -	239	5·3	64	1·4	—	—
Heart { Organic - - -	108	2·4	66	1·4	21	·4
Pericarditis - - - - -	6	·1	1	—	3	—
Aneurism - - - - -	12	·2	8	·1	12	·2
Varicose Veins - - - -	56	1·2	25	·5	—	—
Other Diseases - - - -	4	—	—	—	1	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:						
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	466	10·4	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases - - - -	35	·7	2	—	—	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the Larynx - -	18	·4	8	·1	—	—
Catarrh - - - - -	4,589	103·	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis - - - - -	283	6·3	19	·4	5	·1
Asthma - - - - -	33	·7	9	·2	—	—
Pneumonia - - - - -	226	5·	29	·6	33	·7
Pleurisy - - - - -	94	2·1	8	·1	1	—
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	52	1·1	6	·1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs -	9	·2	3	—	2	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Cynanche - - - - -	2,101	47·1	3	—	—	—
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	48	1·	15	·3	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - - -	1,705	38·2	8	·1	—	—
Dysentery - - - - -	136	3·	37	·8	10	·2
Diarrhœa - - - - -	2,639	59·2	20	·4	1	—
Colic and Constipation - -	601	13·4	2	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	158	3·5	—	—	—	—
Hernia - - - - -	130	2·9	74	1·6	—	—
Worms - - - - -	117	2·6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach	115	2·5	7	·1	14	·3
Hepatitis - - - - -	68	1·5	10	·2	6	·1
Jaundice - - - - -	118	2·6	3	—	1	—
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - - -	17	·3	2	—	6	·1

TABLE, No. 1.--Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:						
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	32	·7	12	·2	9	·2
Diseases of the Bladder - -	69	1·5	17	·3	1	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	2,117	47·5	4	—	—	—
Epididymitis - - - -	262	5·8	1	—	—	—
Stricture - - - -	114	2·5	20	·4	1	—
Varicocele - - - -	20	·4	3	—	—	—
Orchitis - - - -	357	8·	11	·2	—	—
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - - -	165	3·7	2	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:						
Diseases of the Bones - -	45	1·	13	·2	1	—
Diseases of the Joints - -	59	1·3	13	·2	1	—
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	141	3·1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Muscular System	8	·1	6	·1	—	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:						
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	8,820	198·	11	·2	4	—
Ulcer - - - -	2,819	63·3	26	·5	—	—
Erythema - - - -	47	1·	—	—	—	—
Scabies - - - -	793	17·8	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	714	16·	13	·2	1	—
Unclassed:						
Debility - - - -	716	16·	214	4·8	2	—
Headache - - - -	145	3·2	4	—	—	—
Sea Sickness - - - -	12	·2	1	—	—	—
Poisoning:						
Delirium Tremens - - -	43	·9	1	—	3	—
Various - - - -	29	·6	1	—	5	·1
Wounds and Injuries:						
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	10,615	238·3	126	2·8	36	·8
Burns and Scalds - - -	526	11·8	2	—	1	—
Submersion and Drowning -	90	2·	—	—	73	1·7
Asphyxia - - - -	2	—	—	—	1	—
Suicide - - - -	4	—	—	—	5	·1
TOTALS - - -	53,286	1196·6	1,745	39·1	422	9·4

TABLE, No. 2.
SHOWING the Average Force Corrected for Time; the Number of Cases; the Number of Days' Sickness; with the Ratios on the several Stations.

STATIONS.	Average Force.	Number of Cases of Disease and Injury.	Number of Cases per Man.	Number of Days' Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily on Board.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number Discharged to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number of Days' Sickness in Hospital.	Average Number of Men Daily in Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
Home - - -	22,500	20,553	·9	184,648	505·8	22·4	3,697	164·3	167,059	457·6	20·2	351,707	963·5	42·8
Mediterranean -	2,980	4,180	1·4	38,266	104·8	35·1	279	93·6	21,182	58·	19·4	59,448	162·8	54·6
North America and West Indies -	2,370	3,821	1·6	32,692	89·5	37·7	305	128·6	11,471	31·4	13·2	44,163	120·9	51·
South East Coast of America - - -	370	420	1·1	4,360	11·9	32·1	8	21·6	670	1·8	4·8	5,030	13·7	37·
Pacific - - -	1,830	2,281	1·2	22,212	60·8	33·2	74	40·4	4,783	13·1	7·1	26,995	73·9	40·3
West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope - - -	1,830	3,275	1·7	23,791	65·1	35·5	404	220·7	15,751	43·1	23·5	39,542	108·3	59·1
East Indies - - -	1,860	2,830	1·5	31,876	87·3	46·9	68	36·5	945	2·5	1·3	32,921	89·9	48·3
China - - -	2,670	4,026	1·5	48,097	131·7	49·3	284	106·3	14,824	40·6	15·2	62,921	172·3	64·5
Australia - - -	820	1,099	1·3	14,013	38·3	46·7	15	18·2	700	1·9	2·3	14,713	40·3	49·1
Irregular - - -	7,300	10,801	1·4	100,969	276·6	37·8	673	92·1	45,136	123·6	16·9	146,105	400·	54·7
TOTALS - - -	44,530	53,286	1·1	500,924	1372·3	30·8	5,807	130·4	282,521	77·4	17·3	783,445	2146·4	48·2

TABLE, No. 3.
 SHOWING the Number of MEN INVALIDED and DEAD from DISEASE and INJURY on the several Stations, with the Ratios
 per 1,000 of Force.

STATIONS.	Number of Men Invalided for Disease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number of Men Invalided for Injury.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Total Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number of Deaths from Disease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Number of Deaths from Injury.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.	Total Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
Home - - -	615	27·3	59	2·6	674	29·9	127	5·6	48	2·1	175	7·7
Mediterranean - -	94	31·5	9	3·	103	34·5	17	5·7	8	2·6	25	8·3
North America and West Indies -	74	31·2	8	3·3	82	34·5	16	6·7	7	2·9	23	9·7
South East Coast of America -	19	51·3	1	2·7	20	54·	12	32·4	-	-	12	32·4
Pacific - - -	64	34·9	-	-	64	34·9	6	3·2	-	-	6	3·2
West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	329	179·7	25	13·6	354	193·4	35	19·1	13	7·1	48	26·2
East Indies - - -	108	58·	2	1·	110	59·1	15	8·	6	3·2	21	11·2
China - - -	82	30·7	3	1·	85	31·8	17	6·3	16	5·9	33	12·3
Australia - - -	16	19·5	1	1·2	17	20·7	6	7·3	-	-	6	7·3
Irregular - - -	216	29·5	20	2·7	236	32·3	50	6·8	23	3·1	73	10·
TOTALS - - -	1,617	36·3	128	2·8	1,745	39·1	301	6·7	121	2·7	422	9·4

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING the Number of DAYS' SICKNESS from each DISEASE and from INJURIES, the Average Number of Men Sick Daily, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:					
Small Pox - - - -	84	80	164	·4	—
Vaccinia - - - -	113	22	135	·3	—
Varicella - - - -	73	98	171	·4	—
Measles - - - -	161	1,233	1,394	3·8	—
Scarlet Fever - -	45	593	643	1·7	—
Dengue - - - -	112	-	112	·3	—
Typhus Fever - -	1	114	115	·3	—
Enteric Fever - -	518	1,999	2,517	6·8	·1
Simple Continued Fever -	10,129	4,566	14,695	40·2	·9
Yellow Fever - -	233	215	448	1·2	—
Ague - - - -	3,539	1,007	4,546	12·4	·2
Remittent Fever - -	7,353	4,991	12,344	33·8	·7
Cholera - - - -	42	62	104	·2	—
Cholera Simplex - -	244	52	296	·8	—
Pyæmia - - - -	53	76	129	·3	—
Mumps - - - -	170	301	471	1·2	—
Influenza - - - -	755	-	755	2·	—
Erysipelas - - -	2,712	3,436	6,148	16·8	·3
Hooping Cough - -	9	-	9	—	—
II. General Diseases, Section B.:					
Rheumatism - - -	28,156	22,391	50,547	138·4	3·1
Syphilis { Primary - -	34,974	35,140	70,114	192·	4·3
{ Secondary - -	13,196	15,685	28,881	79·1	1·7
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	4,290	14,988	19,278	52·8	1·1
Gout - - - -	870	252	1,122	3·	—
Scrofula - - - -	326	370	696	1·9	—
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. -	62	44	106	·2	—
Dropsy - - - -	89	323	412	1·1	—
Epithelioma - - -	22	40	62	·1	—
Other Diseases - - -	396	100	496	1·3	—
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:					
Apoplexy - - - -	175	147	322	·8	—
Sunstroke - - - -	529	75	604	1·6	—
Paralysis - - - -	568	2,273	2,841	7·7	·1
Vertigo - - - -	626	862	1,488	4·	—
Epilepsy - - - -	911	2,320	3,231	8·8	·1
Neuralgia - - - -	1,443	1,272	2,715	7·4	·1
Insanity - - - -	399	2,485	2,884	7·9	·1
Other Diseases of the Brain -	189	901	1,090	2·9	—
Other Diseases of the Nerves -	71	656	727	1·9	—
Diseases of the Eye - -	4,904	4,374	9,278	25·4	·5

TABLE, No. 4.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*cont^d*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, &c.—<i>continued</i>.					
Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus - - -	63	128	191	·5	—
Diseases of the Ear - - -	2,086	2,702	4,788	12·9	·2
Diseases of the Nose - - -	98	278	376	1·	—
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:					
Diseases of the { Functional -	2,632	6,028	8,660	23·7	·5
Heart { Organic - -	1,654	3,256	4,910	13·4	·3
Pericarditis - - - -	102	34	136	·3	—
Aneurism - - - -	107	458	565	1·5	—
Varicose Veins - - -	413	437	850	2·3	—
Other Diseases - - -	19	·	19	—	—
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:					
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	9,310	4,857	14,177	38·8	·8
Other Diseases - - -	452	284	736	2·	—
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:					
Diseases of the Larynx - -	314	716	1,030	2·8	—
Catarrh - - - -	24,135	2,790	26,925	73·7	1·6
Bronchitis - - - -	3,673	4,312	7,985	21·8	·4
Asthma - - - -	361	457	818	2·2	—
Pneumonia - - - -	2,445	7,161	9,606	26·3	·5
Pleurisy - - - -	1,063	2,747	3,810	10·4	·2
Hæmoptysis - - - -	509	1,092	1,601	4·3	—
Other Diseases - - -	48	329	377	1·	—
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:					
Cynanche - - - -	12,446	1,627	14,073	38·5	·8
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c. - - - -	211	—	211	·5	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	8,666	2,368	11,034	30·2	·6
Dysentery - - - -	2,013	1,776	3,789	10·3	·2
Diarrhoea - - - -	12,014	2,364	14,378	39·3	·8
Colic and Constipation - -	2,670	546	3,216	8·8	·1
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	1,360	746	2,106	5·7	·1
Hernia - - - -	1,334	435	1,769	4·8	·1
Worms - - - -	460	173	633	1·7	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - -	1,298	1,852	3,150	8·6	·1
Hepatitis - - - -	1,019	1,363	2,382	6·5	·1
Jaundice - - - -	1,296	1,058	2,354	6·4	·1
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - -	184	—	184	·5	—

TABLE, No. 4.—Showing the Number of Days' Sickness from each Disease, &c.—*contd.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Days' Sickness			Average Number of Men Sick Daily.	
	On Board.	In Hospital.	TOTAL.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Force.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:					
Diseases of the Kidneys -	414	1,145	1,559	4.2	—
Diseases of the Bladder -	591	831	1,422	3.8	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	30,347	22,167	52,514	143.8	3.2
Epididymitis - - - -	3,612	1,457	5,069	13.8	.3
Stricture - - - -	1,386	2,996	4,382	12.	.2
Varicocele - - - -	190	137	327	.8	—
Orchitis - - - -	4,324	1,954	6,278	17.2	.3
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - -	1,347	2,172	3,519	9.6	.2
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:					
Diseases of the Bones - -	614	1,338	1,952	5.3	.1
Diseases of the Joints - -	907	1,547	2,454	6.7	.1
Diseases of the Bursæ - -	1,489	291	1,780	4.8	.1
Diseases of the Muscular System	67	201	268	.7	—
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous Systems:					
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	70,601	9,715	80,316	220.	4.9
Ulcer - - - -	42,228	10,303	52,531	143.9	3.2
Erythema - - - -	253	167	420	1.1	—
Scabies - - - -	2,950	11,258	14,208	38.9	.8
Other Diseases of the Skin -	7,950	4,223	12,173	33.3	.7
Unclassed:					
Debility - - - -	7,506	9,805	17,311	47.4	1.
Headache - - - -	495	326	821	2.2	—
Sea Sickness - - - -	42	-	42	.1	—
Poisoning:					
Delirium Tremens - - -	177	346	523	1.4	—
Various - - - -	164	176	340	.9	—
Wounds and Injuries:					
Wounds, Injuries, &c. - -	104,265	23,349	127,614	349.6	7.8
Burns and Scalds - - -	5,953	661	6,614	18.1	.4
Suicide - - - -	3	-	3	—	—
Submersion and Drowning -	91	29	120	.3	—
Asphyxia - - - -	1	-	1	—	—
TOTALS - - -	500,924	282,521	783,445	2146.4	48.2

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases, &c. on the several Stations—*continued*.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:											
Diseases of the Functional Heart - { Organic -	111	20	18	1	9	12	16	3	2	47	239
Pericarditis - - - -	55	7	5	1	7	4	6	10	3	10	108
Aneurism - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Varicose Veins - - - -	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	5	12
Other Diseases - - - -	28	5	2	-	3	1	3	3	-	11	56
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands:											
Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	150	31	33	8	30	12	33	89	16	64	466
Other Diseases - - - -	20	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	8	35
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:											
Diseases of the Larynx - -	12	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	18
Catarrh - - - -	2,101	354	380	32	161	164	232	298	64	803	4,589
Bronchitis - - - -	154	23	15	2	5	7	13	19	3	42	283
Asthma - - - -	6	10	1	1	-	2	1	5	1	6	33
Pneumonia - - - -	161	7	5	1	3	7	4	4	4	30	226
Pleurisy - - - -	54	7	5	2	1	3	-	7	-	15	94
Hæmoptysis - - - -	28	3	3	-	4	-	2	3	-	9	52
Other Diseases of the Lungs -	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	9
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:											
Cynanche - - - -	1,133	158	116	6	41	62	48	56	22	459	2,101
Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.	22	2	-	-	16	-	-	3	-	5	48
Dyspepsia - - - -	639	120	166	13	31	131	102	145	31	327	1,705
Dysentery - - - -	16	3	3	1	14	40	24	18	1	16	136
Diarrhoea - - - -	475	215	260	37	206	220	201	340	59	626	2,639
Colic and Constipation - -	148	37	80	5	42	49	69	39	7	125	601
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	61	5	14	2	3	7	12	11	3	40	153
Hernia - - - -	64	3	5	2	10	12	4	3	6	21	130
Worms - - - -	32	13	5	-	4	6	11	14	1	31	117
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. - - - -	49	19	4	3	6	3	3	10	-	18	115
Hepatitis - - - -	23	1	4	8	2	1	21	7	-	1	68
Jaundice - - - -	64	12	5	-	1	6	2	9	-	19	113
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - - -	9	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	2	17
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:											
Diseases of the Kidneys - -	12	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	1	9	32
Diseases of the Bladder - -	39	5	1	-	-	-	2	6	1	15	69
Gonorrhoea - - - -	1,204	120	72	3	36	55	79	154	33	361	2,117
Epididymitis - - - -	96	26	12	-	12	7	9	38	6	56	262
Stricture - - - -	40	9	11	-	4	6	3	17	3	21	114
Varicocele - - - -	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	20
Orchitis - - - -	139	28	27	5	12	20	16	44	3	63	357
Other Diseases of the Organs of Generation - - - -	94	4	18	1	4	2	2	3	-	37	165

TABLE, No. 5.—Showing the Number of Cases, &c. on the several Stations—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion :											
Diseases of the Bones	29	4	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	5	45
Diseases of the Joints	22	1	7	-	2	4	3	3	-	17	59
Diseases of the Bursæ	60	26	4	3	6	8	7	3	2	22	141
Diseases of the Muscular System	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System :											
Phlegmon and Abscess	2,893	311	668	51	390	562	429	603	293	2,120	8,820
Ulcer - - -	1,162	161	184	19	93	124	158	231	120	567	2,819
Erythema - - -	18	6	2	-	4	4	3	2	1	7	47
Scabies - - -	615	14	11	2	1	7	3	2	-	108	793
Other Diseases of the Skin - - -	328	45	52	1	57	37	31	42	14	107	714
Unclassed :											
Debility - - -	150	32	49	6	33	125	78	60	14	169	716
Headache - - -	22	12	10	5	-	37	18	2	-	39	145
Sea Sickness - - -	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	12
Poisoning :											
Delirium Tremens -	14	2	3	-	1	-	1	9	-	13	43
Various - - -	8	2	-	1	-	6	-	7	-	5	29
Wounds and Injuries :											
Wounds, &c. - -	4,076	962	888	83	476	620	451	597	193	2,269	10,615
Burns and Scalds -	185	39	30	2	20	25	35	38	7	145	526
Submersion and Drowning - -	48	6	4	-	1	3	3	13	1	11	90
Asphyxia - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Suicide - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	4
TOTALS - - -	20,553	4,180	3,821	420	2,281	3,275	2,830	4,026	1,099	10,801	53,286

TABLE, No. 6.

SHOWING the Number Invalided on the several STATIONS.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:											
Enteric Fever - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Simple Continued Fever - -	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	10
Ague - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	4	16
Remittent Fever - - -	-	4	2	-	-	114	3	-	-	8	131
Erysipelas - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	6
II. General Diseases, Section B.:											
Rheumatism - - -	60	15	10	-	8	7	11	8	-	17	136
Syphilis { Primary - - -	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	12
{ Secondary - - -	25	2	7	1	3	-	4	14	-	7	63
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	74	7	8	3	6	11	12	11	4	27	163
Gout - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scrofula - - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	8
Anæmia, Purpura, &c. - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dropsy - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Other Diseases - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:											
Apoplexy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sunstroke - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	3	10
Paralysis - - - - -	9	2	-	1	2	3	-	1	2	2	22
Vertigo - - - - -	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	19
Epilepsy - - - - -	38	5	1	1	6	1	3	1	1	14	71
Neuralgia - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Insanity - - - - -	11	2	1	-	1	5	2	4	-	7	33
Other Diseases of the Brain	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases of the Nervous System - - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6
Diseases of the Eye - - -	37	2	2	-	-	5	1	4	-	2	53
Diseases of the Ear - - -	23	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	28
Diseases of the Nose - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:											
Diseases of the { Functional -	40	-	4	1	3	2	7	-	-	7	64
Heart { Organic -	31	7	3	1	4	3	2	5	3	7	66
Pericarditis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Aneurism - - - - -	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	8
Varicose Veins - - - -	13	2	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	5	25

TABLE, No. 6.—Showing the Number Invalided on the several Stations, &c.—*cont^d*.

[illegible]

TABLE, No. 6.—Showing the Number Invalided on the several Stations, &c.—*cont^d*.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion											
Diseases of the Bones - -	9	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	13
Diseases of the Joints - -	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
Diseases of the Muscular System - - - -	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:											
Phlegmon and Abscess -	6	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	11
Ulcer - - - -	4	2	1	-	3	5	2	1	-	8	26
Scabies - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases of the Skin -	8	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	13
Unclassed:											
Debility - - - -	26	11	14	-	6	105	17	7	-	23	214
Headache - - - -	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sea Sickness - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Poisoning:											
Delirium Tremens - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Various - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wounds and Injuries:											
Wounds, &c. - - -	58	8	8	1	-	25	2	3	1	20	126
Burns and Scalds - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS - - -	674	103	82	20	64	354	110	85	17	236	1,745

TABLE, No. 7.

SHOWING the Number of DEATHS on the several Stations, with the Ratio per cent. of the Deaths from Disease, from Injury, and from all Causes.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths from Disease.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths from Injury.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
I. General Diseases, Section A.:														
Small-Pox - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
Measles - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
Scarlet Fever - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
Enteric Fever - - - -	7	5	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	20	6.6	-	4.7
Simple Continued Fever -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.6	-	.4
Yellow Fever - - - -	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4.3	-	3.4
Ague - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	.3	-	.2
Remittent Fever - - -	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	1	1	3	18	5.9	-	4.2
Cholera - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
Erysipelas - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1.3	-	.9
Pyæmia - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.9	-	.7
II. General Diseases, Section B.:														
Rheumatism - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.9	-	.7
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	29	5	2	1	-	2	1	3	2	18	63	20.3	-	14.9
Scrofula - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	.9	-	.2
Dropsy - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
Other Diseases - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	.9	-	.7
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses:														
Apoplexy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	.9	-	.7
Sunstroke - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
Paralysis - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1.3	-	.9
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	.6	-	.4
Other Diseases of the Brain	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	10	3.3	-	2.3
Other Diseases of the Nervous System - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System:														
Diseases of the Heart, Organic	11	1	-	-	2	2	2	3	-	-	21	6.9	-	4.9
Pericarditis - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	.9	-	.7
Aneurism - - - - -	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
Other Diseases - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System:														
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	1.6	-	1.1
Pneumonia - - - - -	18	-	2	-	-	7	-	1	-	5	33	10.9	-	7.8
Pleurisy - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
Other Diseases of the Lungs	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.6	-	.4

TABLE, No. 7.—Showing the Number of Deaths on the several Stations, &c.—*continued*.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Home.	Mediterranean.	North America and West Indies.	South East Coast of America.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa.	East Indies.	China.	Australia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths from Disease.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths from Injury.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System:														
Dysentery - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	1	3	10	3.3	-	2.3
Diarrhœa - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
Other Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. -	6	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	14	4.6	-	3.3
Hepatitis - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	6	1.9	-	1.4
Jaundice - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - -	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	1.9	-	1.4
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems:														
Diseases of the Kidneys -	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	2.9	-	2.1
Diseases of the Bladder -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	.3	-	.2
Stricture - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion:														
Diseases of the Bones - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	.3	-	.2
Diseases of the Joints - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System:														
Phlegmon and Abscess - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.3	-	.9
Other Diseases of the Skin -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.3	-	.2
Unclassed:														
Debility - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	.6	-	.4
Poisoning:														
Delirium Tremens - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	.9	-	.7
Various - - - -	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	1.6	-	1.1
Wounds and Injuries:														
Wounds, &c. - - - -	13	4	2	-	-	4	2	1	-	10	36	-	29.7	8.5
Burns and Scalds - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.8	.2
Submersion and Drowning -	34	3	5	-	-	8	2	14	-	12	78	-	64.4	18.4
Asphyxia - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.8	.2
Suicide - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	5	-	4.1	1.1
TOTALS - - -	175	25	23	12	6	48	21	33	6	73	422	-	-	-

TABLE, No. 8.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of Disease and Injury under the various Classes, and the Numbers Invalided

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Between 15 and 25. (Mean Force, 22,410.)						Between 25 and 35. (Mean Force, 15,155.)					
	Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
I. General Diseases, Sect. A.:												
Eruptive Fevers - - - - -	141	6.2	2	-	14	.6	26	1.7	-	-	6	.3
Continued Fevers - - - - -	809	36.	5	.2	9	.4	455	30.	2	.1	5	.3
Periodic Fevers - - - - -	550	24.5	71	3.1	9	.4	457	30.	64	4.2	8	.5
Other Diseases - - - - -	334	10.4	3	.1	3	.1	87	5.7	1	-	2	.1
II. General Diseases, Sect. B.:												
Rheumatism - - - - -	1,221	54.4	62	2.7	2	-	1,013	66.8	34	2.2	-	-
Syphilis, Primary - - - - -	1,204	53.7	6	.2	-	-	515	33.9	6	.3	-	-
Syphilis, Secondary - - - - -	420	18.7	35	1.5	-	-	269	17.7	23	1.5	-	-
Phthisis - - - - -	95	4.2	80	3.5	22	.9	92	6.	58	3.8	29	1.9
Other Diseases - - - - -	27	1.2	13	.5	3	.1	51	3.3	2	.1	2	.1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses - -	877	39.1	141	6.2	6	.2	463	30.5	58	3.8	9	.5
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System -	240	10.7	87	3.8	8	.3	116	7.6	51	3.3	12	.7
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent Sys- tem and Ductless Glands - -	389	15.1	4	.1	-	-	143	9.4	1	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System -	2,818	125.7	44	1.9	11	.4	1,696	111.9	21	1.3	17	1.1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System -	4,357	194.4	73	3.2	10	.4	2,575	169.9	74	4.8	20	1.3
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems - - -	2,320	103.5	34	1.5	2	-	674	44.4	21	1.3	5	.3
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	136	6.	21	.9	-	-	85	5.6	10	.6	1	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System - - -	9,513	424.4	21	.9	1	-	2,921	192.7	19	1.2	2	.1
Unclassed - - - - -	411	18.3	100	4.4	1	-	318	20.9	70	4.6	-	-
Poisoning - - - - -		.3	-	-	-	-	35	2.3	1	-	4	.2
Wounds and Injuries - - - - -	6,865	306.3	62	2.7	50	2.2	3,310	218.4	50	3.2	46	.3
TOTALS - - -	32,584	1453.9	864	38.5	151	6.7	15,801	1009.6	568	37.3	168	11.

TABLE, No. 8.

and Dead, in the TOTAL FORCE, between certain Ages, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Force at those Ages.

Between 35 and 45. (Mean Force, 5,580.)						Above 45. (Mean Force, 1,385.)						TOTALS. (Mean Force, 44,530.)					
Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.		Cases.		Invalided.		Dead.	
Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
4	·7	2	·3	1	·1	1	·7	-	-	2	1·4	172	3·8	4	-	23	·5
130	23·2	3	·5	1	·1	18	12·9	-	-	-	-	1,412	31·7	10	·2	15	·3
104	18·6	10	1·7	2	·3	14	10·1	2	1·4	-	-	1,125	25·2	147	3·3	19	·4
23	4·1	1	·1	3	·5	6	4·3	1	·7	-	-	350	7·8	6	·1	8	·1
479	85·8	29	5·1	-	-	105	75·8	11	7·9	1	·7	2,818	63·2	136	3·	3	-
74	13·2	-	-	-	-	5	3·6	-	-	-	-	1,798	40·3	12	·2	-	-
40	7·1	4	·7	-	-	2	1·4	1	·7	-	-	731	16·4	68	1·4	-	-
29	5·1	24	4·3	10	1·7	4	2·8	1	·7	2	1·4	220	4·9	163	3·6	63	1·4
56	10·	1	·1	-	-	26	18·7	2	1·4	-	-	160	3·5	18	·4	5	·1
180	32·2	36	6·4	4	·7	33	23·8	15	10·8	2	1·4	1,553	34·8	250	5·6	21	·4
53	9·4	20	3·5	14	2·5	16	11·5	6	4·3	3	2·1	425	9·5	164	3·6	37	·8
19	3·4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	11·2	5	·1	-	-
665	119·1	14	2·5	7	1·2	125	90·2	4	2·8	6	4·3	5,304	119·1	83	1·8	41	·9
869	155·7	28	5·	5	·8	152	109·7	6	4·3	3	2·1	7,953	178·5	181	4·	38	·8
124	22·2	12	2·1	3	·5	18	12·9	3	2·1	1	·7	3,136	70·4	70	1·5	11	·2
30	5·3	1	·1	1	·1	2	1·4	-	-	-	-	253	5·6	32	·7	2	-
652	116·8	11	1·9	1	·1	107	77·2	1	·7	1	·7	13,193	296·2	52	1·1	5	·1
109	19·5	36	6·4	1	·1	35	25·2	13	9·3	-	-	873	19·6	219	4·9	2	-
26	4·6	1	·1	4	·7	4	2·8	-	-	-	-	72	1·6	2	-	8	·1
916	164·1	12	2·1	19	3·4	146	105·4	4	2·8	6	4·3	11,237	252·3	128	2·8	121	2·7
4,582	821·1	245	43·9	76	13·6	819	591·3	70	50·5	27	19·4	53,286	1196·6	1,745	39·1	422	9·4

I N D E X
TO SHIPS AND STATIONS,
WITH
LIST OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.
1874.

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N.B.—Where the Names of two or more Staff Surgeons appear in one Ship, it is to be understood that these officers were serving in the vessel during different periods of the year; or, in some instances, that a Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, was borne in lieu of a Surgeon. When Surgeons only appear, it is to be understood that they were in charge.

SHIPS.	STATIONS.	PERIOD.	NAMES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
			Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Aboukir -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	William H. Cruice (2nd Class); Arthur B. Johnson (2nd Class).	Francis R. M. Loftie; Willm. H. Boland; John Allen.
Achilles -	Home - -	Year - -	G. Mason, M.D.; J. E. Dyas.	James L. Sweetnam, M.D.
Active -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	H. Fegan, M.D., C.B. -	Wm. H. Patterson.
Adventure -	Irregular - -	28 May to 31 Dec.	Henry N. M. Sedgwick (2nd Class).	William Pearson, M.D.
Agincourt -	Home - -	Year - -	D. J. Duigan, M.D.; Geo. I. Willes, M.D.; Fyshier Negus.	James Bradley; Lewis Edwardes, M.B.; John Horrocks, M.D. Scudamore K. Powell.
Albatross -	Irregular - -	24 Feb. to 31 Dec.	Wm. Pattullo, M.D. (2nd Class).	
Amethyst -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	James Thomson (2nd Class); R. Humphreys (2nd Class).	H. T. Cox.
	Irregular - -	1 Apr. to 30 Sept.		
	South East Coast of America.	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.		
Antelope -	Mediterranean -	1 Jan. to 11 Feb. 12 Feb. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	Chas. P. D. Chittenden.
Argus -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope. North America and West Indies.	1 Jan. to 30 June 1 July to 31 Dec.	L. Lucas (2nd Class); W. D. Longfield (acting 2nd Class).	Thos. Harvey; W. D. Longfield.

SHIPS.	STATIONS.	PERIOD.	NAMES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
			Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Ariel - -	Home - - West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	1 Jan. to 30 June 1 July to 31 Dec.	- - - - .	J. Mackie.
Asia - -	Home - -	Year - -	Henry Harkan ; P. Keelan (2nd Class); T. Warden, M.D. (2nd. Class) ; J. Mulvany (2nd Class) ; J. S. Dob- byn (2nd Class).	R. W. Biddulph, M.B.; A. McKinlay.
Audacious -	Home - - Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1 Sept. to 31 Dec.	C. D. Shephard ; T. Kipling (2nd Class). F. W. Davis.	W. H. Stewart, M.B.; E. H. Saunders ; H. B. Collins.
Aurora -	Home - -	1 Jan. to 20 April 9 May to 31 Dec.	Clark A. Duckett, M.D. (2nd Class); James Long, M.D.	Geo. J. Gray ; James A. Allan, M.D.
Avon - -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	J. Dunlop, M.D.
Barracouta -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	Francis H. Moore ; E. B. Broster (2nd Class).	J. Wood ; Henry Scanlan, M.B.
Basilisk -	Irregular - - Australia - -	1 April to 31 Dec. 1 Jan. to 30 June	Peter Comrie (2nd Class).	Robt. Grant, M.B.
Beacon -	Irregular - - West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	1 July to 31 Dec. Year - -	- - - -	John R. Leech, M.D.; Henry Beaumont ; Geo. J. Gray ; Sep- timus Sexton.
Bellerophon	North America and West Indies. West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - - 1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	John Elliott - -	Wm. D. Longfield ; Chas. E. Gray, M.B.; Wm. F. Spencer, M.D.
Bittern -	Mediterranean -	1 April to 31 Dec.	- - - -	Thos. Power.
Black Prince	Home - -	1 Jan. to 8 May	James Long, M.D. -	Alex. W. Flood.
Blanche -	Australia - -	Year - -	W. H. Adam - -	W. F. Sweetnam, M.D.
Boscawen -	Home - -	Year - -	Jno. T. Gabriel (2nd Class) ; R. Nelson (2nd Class) (addi- tional).	Francis J. A. Waring.
Boxer -	Pacific - -	Year - -	- - - -	Thos. T. Riordan.
Britannia -	Home - -	Year - -	Wm. Connolly, M.D. (2nd Class) ; J. Lambert (2nd Class).	E. V. de Meric.
Briton -	East Indies -	Year - -	Chas. A. Lees, M.D. (2nd Class).	C. Harvey.
Bullfinch -	Irregular - - North America and West Indies.	13 July to 30 Sept. 1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	E. W. Doyle.

SHIPS.	STATIONS.	PERIOD.	NAMES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
			Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Cadmus -	China - - - Irregular - - -	1 Jan. to 30 June 1 July to 26 Nov.	Jas. Crawford (Act- ing, 2nd Class).	James Crawford ; Chas. Feltham.
Caledonia -	Home - - -	Year - - -	L. J. Monteith -	Richd. A. Mowll, M.D.; Donald MacIver, M.D.
Cambridge -	Home - - -	Year - - -	Henry Loney; Alex. Turnbull, M.D. (2nd Class).	James D. Smith, M.D.; James Wilson; R. W. Coppinger, M.D.
Cameleon -	Pacific - - -	Year - - -	D. Mc N. Johnston, M.D. (2nd Class).	St. L. Mullen, M.D.
Castor -	Home - - -	Year - - -	Fysher Negus; Ste- phen Bowden, M.D.	
Challenger -	Irregular - - -	Year - - -	Alex. Crosbie, M.D. (2nd Class).	Geo. Maclean, M.B.
Charybdis -	Irregular - - - China - - -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1 Apr. to 31 Dec.	T. L. Bickford (2nd Class).	G. Gibson, M.B.
Cherub -	North America and West Indies. Irregular - - -	1 Jan. to 30 June 1 July to 4 Aug.	- - - -	V. Duke, M.B.
Clio - -	Irregular - - -	1 Jan. to 21 Jan.	Thos. Seecombe -	A. Mitchell, M.D.
Clyde -	Home - - -	Year - - -	Robt. C. Scott.	
Cockatrice -	Mediterranean -	Year - - -	- - - -	J. Craw, M.D.; Joseph Wood, M.D.
Columbine	Irregular - - -	1 Jan. to 15 May	G. Jackson (2nd Class).	W. D. Isaac.
Coquette -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope. Irregular - - -	1 Jan. to 16 Oct. 17 Oct. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	Thos. Harvey; Marcus Allen; Rob. A. Ber- nal, M.D.; Alex. Flood.
Cracker -	South East Coast of America.	Year - - -	- - - -	Wm. R. White, M.B.
Crocodile -	Irregular - - -	Year - - -	Seaton Wade -	Jas. A. Allan, M.D.; John Wood.
Cruiser -	Mediterranean -	Year - - -	G. W. L. Harrison (2nd Class).	
Curlew -	China - - -	1 Jan. to 30 Nov. 1 Dec. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	F. McClement, M.D.; C. W. Magrane.
Dædalus -	Home - - -	Year - - -	John T. Caddy, M.D.	
Danaë -	North America and West Indies. Irregular - - -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1 Apr. to 13 July.	G. W. J. Sutherland (2nd Class).	A. B. Trousdell, M.D.
Daphne -	East Indies - -	Year - - -	T. S. Burnett (2nd Class).	Thos. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Daring -	Irregular - - -	29 Sept. to 31 Dec.	W. Redmond (2nd Class).	
Dart - -	South East Coast of America.	Year - - -	- - - -	Geo. E. Farr; W. R. White, M.B.; E. V. de Meric.
Dasher -	Home - - -	Year - - -	M. O. Hurlstone (2nd Class).	

SHIPS.	STATIONS.	PERIOD.	NAMES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
			Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Decoy -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	- - - -	Jno. O'Neill, M.D.
Devastation	Home - -	Year - -	Astley Cooper (2nd Class); F. A. Brice (2nd Class).	John Rogers; N. C. Ross.
Dido - -	Australia - -	Year - -	G. Goodman (2nd Class).	R. Grant, M.D.; W. H. Goode, M.B.; Jas. Donovan.
Doris - -	Irregular - -	Year - -	L. H. J. Hayne, M.D.; M. P. S. Ward.	B. H. McCurdy; H. M. Levinge, M.B.; S. Evans.
Dromedary	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	1 Jan. to 30 June	- - - -	R. Atkinson.
Druid -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	Wm. J. Baird, M.D. (2nd Class).	J. L. O'Keefe; Ch. L. Vasey.
	Home - -	1 Apr. to 30 June.		
	Irregular - -	1 July to 30 Sept.		
	North America and West Indies.	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.		
Dryad -	Irregular - -	13 Aug. to 30 Sept.	- - - -	Ed. W. Luther.
	North America and West Indies.	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	Ed. J. Butler, M.D. (2nd Class).	
Duke of Wellington.	Home - -	Year - -	Geo. F. Banks; Septimus Terry (2nd Class); Geo. Mair, M.D. (2nd Class).	J. B. Drew; John Wood; J. B. Isaac; E. R. Mulock.
Duncan -	Home - -	Year - -	C. A. Duckett, M.D. (2nd Class); D. Finucane, M.D.; Joseph Halpin (2nd Class).	
Durham -	Home - -	Year - -	W. F. McClinton; G. Mason, M.D.	
Dwarf -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	J. B. Isaac; Alfred H. Kelly, M.B.
Eagle - -	Pacific - -	Year - -	John Gray; William J. Hamilton, M.D.	
Eclipse	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	C. J. Devonshire, M.B. (2nd Class).	Wm. J. Volatti.
Egeria -	Irregular - -	2 Nov. to 31 Dec.	Thomas Kipling (2nd Class).	
Egmont -	South East Coast of America.	Year - -	Pierce Mansfield, M.D. (2nd Class).	Wm. M. Power.
Elk - -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	Wm. Galloway, M.D.
Enchantress	Home - -	2 Jan. to 31 May	H. N. M. Sedgwick (2nd Class).	
Encounter -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	R. J. McMorris (2nd Class); J. B. Nicoll, M.D. (2nd Class).	Robert Sproule.
Endymion -	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 31 July	C. D. Shephard;	J. T. Enright, M.D.
	Home - -	25 Aug. to 31 Dec.	Thos. Kipling (2nd Class); J. Buckley (2nd Class); J. L. Sands, M.D. (2nd Class); J. Coogan (2nd Class); B. H. McCurdy (2nd Class).	

SHIPS.	STATIONS.	PERIOD.	NAMES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
			Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Euphrates -	Irregular -	Year -	Thomas G. Wilson (2nd Class).	Jno. Whyte, M.D.; J. D. Smith, M.D.; Alfred W. Whitley.
Excellent -	Home -	Year -	Geo. V. McDonogh, M.D.	J. P. Courtenay; Geo. Robertson, M.D.
Fantome -	Irregular -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	Geo. B. Beale, M.D.	
Favorite -	Pacific -	1 April to 31 Dec.	(2nd Class).	
	Home -	Year -	David Wilson -	John Horrocks, M.D.; Geo. A. Campbell. B. Renshaw.
Fawn -	Pacific -	Year -	James Trimble (2nd Class).	
Fisgard -	Home -	Year -	William Ross, M.D.; J. G. T. Forbes.	
Flirt -	Home -	Year -	J. Mockridge (2nd Class).	James Robertson (in charge). Thos. Bolster.
Flora -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year -	- - -	
Crew on shore at Ascension.	Ditto -	Year -	Jno. Breakey, M.D. -	J. D'A. Harvey; G. J. Grey; A. Flood.
Fly -	Irregular -	25 June to 31 Dec.	- - -	E. T. Lloyd.
Flying Fish-	Irregular -	18 June to 30 Sept.	H. A. Close (2nd Class).	
	East Indies -	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	- - -	
Foam -	Irregular -	4 June to 30 June	- - -	Michl. Kearney.
	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	1 July to 31 Dec.	- - -	
Fox -	Home -	Year -	S. Sweetnam (2nd Class).	S. Sweetnam.
Frolic -	China -	Year -	- - -	R. G. Browne, M.B.; Chas. Feltham.
Ganges -	Home -	Year -	Wm. E. O'Brien; Thos. Cann, M.D. (2nd Class).	Wm. J. Wey.
Glasgow -	East Indies -	Year -	T. J. Haran -	R. H. More, M.D.; O. P. Browne, M.B.; D. J. Freeman; R. W. Williams; H. Thorn- hill, M.B.; R. Ben- tham.
Goshawk (see Orwell).				
Growler -	China -	Year -	- - -	A. C. Queely.
Hart -	Mediterranean -	1 Jan. to 11 Feb.	- - -	Wm. Brown; Wm H. Elmes.
	Irregular -	12 Feb. to 30 June	- - -	
Hector -	China -	1 July to 31 Dec.	Nicholas Littleton; Wm. Geo. Hill.	Thos. Redfern, M.D.; Valentine Duke, M.B.
	Home -	Year -	- - -	John Shields.
Helicon -	Mediterranean -	1 Jan. to 11 Feb. 12 Feb. to 31 Dec.	- - -	
Hercules -	Home -	1 Jan. to 5 June	Henry Slade -	S. Kellett; T. F. Spar- row, M.D.; James Robertson; T. J. Preston.
Hibernia -	Mediterranean -	Year -	S. A. Willis, M.D. -	T. H. Atkinson; E. A. Lucas.

SHIPS.	STATIONS.	PERIOD.	NAMES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
			Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Himalaya -	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 13 May 22 Oct. to 31 Dec.	Richd. Eustace; A. G. Colquhoun (2nd Class); R. Creighton.	A. G. Colquhoun; Thomas Browne, M.D.
Hornet -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	Wm. H. Colahan, M.D.; W. C. Sandys.
Immortalité -	Irregular - -	Year - -	J. C. Ingles - -	C. G. Wedsworth; I. H. Anderson, M.D.
Implacable -	Home - -	Year - -	J. C. Messer, M.D. -	Wm. Fetherstonhaugh, M.B.; E. A. Hudson.
Impregnable -	Home - -	Year - -	P. W. Rolston (2nd Class); H. F. Norbury (2nd Class).	T. L. Horner.
Indus - -	Home - -	Year - -	Saml. Clift; T. A. O'Flaherty, M.D. (2nd Class); Wm. Richardson; Wm. Inman, M.D. (2nd Class).	Robert Atkinson; Robert Turner; William Inman, M.D.; John F. Enright, M.D.
Invincible -	Mediterranean -	Year - -	F. Y. Toms - -	F. Buckle, M.D.; Wm. Brown; W. H. Elmes.
Iron Duke -	China - -	Year - -	Wm. T. Wilson; G. J. Irvine (2nd Class acting).	G. J. Irvine; G. W. Low.
Jackal -	Home - -	Year - -	- - - -	Septimus Sexton; W. J. Morier, M.D.
Jumna -	Irregular - -	Year - -	Alex. Fisher, M.D. -	M. F. Ryan; R. G. Brown, M.B.
Kestrel -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	Chas. Davidson, M.B.
Lapwing -	Irregular - -	15 Sept. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	John W. Davis, M.D.
Liberty -	Home - -	3 Apr. to 23 Dec.	- - - -	W. J. Wey.
Lively -	Home - -	Year - -	- - - -	W. D. Wodsworth.
London -	Irregular - -	22 Apr. to 31 Dec.	Alex. Turnbull, M.D. (2nd Class).	Robt. Bedford.
Lord Warden -	Mediterranean -	1 Jan. to 23 Apr. 24 Apr. to 31 Dec.	James N. Dick -	Robt. G. Bird; Rich. D. White, M.B.; E. A. Lucas; Joseph Wood, M.D.; B. Ninnis, M.D.
Magpie -	East Indies - -	1 Jan. to 13 Mar. 14 Mar. to 31 Dec.	J. Mulvany (2nd Class).	Mich. Fitzgerald (in charge).
Malabar -	Irregular - -	Year - -	Wm. Roche (2nd Class).	W. J. Rankin, M.D.; Marcus Allen.
Martin -	Home - -	2 Apr. to 17 Nov.	- - - -	J. B. Drew.
Merlin -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	- - - -	Henry Clerke.
Midge -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	James Simms.
Modeste -	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 30 June 1 July to 31 Dec.	R. R. Siccama (2nd Class).	C. C. Godding.
Monarch -	Home - -	10 June to 31 Dec.	John Rorie - -	Robt. Hay, M.D.; Geo. Cooke.
Mosquito -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	J. A. Robertson, M.B.
Myrmidon -	Pacific - -	Year - -	Wm. Yarde, M.D. (2nd Class).	

SHIPS.	STATIONS.	PERIOD.	NAMES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
			Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Marines, Falkland.	South East Coast of America.	Year - -	Maxwell Rodgers, M.D. (2nd Class).	
Marines, Japan.	China - -	Year - -	J. Caldwell - -	W. H. Putsey.
Nankin -	Home - -	Year - -	Edward H. Evans (2nd Class).	
Narcissus -	Irregular - -	Year - -	F. W. Blake, M.D.; T. B. Purchas, M.D.	Edwd. Meade; Cecil Drake; I. Han- bury.
Nassau -	East Indies - -	Year - -	- - - -	John G. Clarke.
Nebraska	Irregular - -	18 Mar. to 31 Aug.	Matthew Coates (2nd Class).	
Nereus -	Pacific - -	Year - -	- - - -	Richard Cannon.
Newcastle -	Home - -	1 April to 24 Aug.	Chas. D. Shephard; Thomas Kipling (2nd Class).	R. J. Sweetnam.
Nimble -	Irregular - -	21 Sept to 31 Dec.	John Gray - -	J. W. H. Hawton.
	East Indies - -	1 Jan. to 2 Mar.	- - - -	Geo. B. Murray.
		3 Mar. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	H. J. Madders, M.D.
Niobe -	North America and West Indies.	1 Jan. to 23 July	Wm. G. Ridings (2nd Class).	R. W. Biddulph.
Northumber- land.	Home - -	Year - -	R. W. Beaumont; J. F. Parr (2nd Class).	A. G. Bain; B. W. Wellings; F. C. C. Hewett.
Naval Brigade and Marine Detachment, Gold Coast.	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	1 Jan. to 19 Feb.	H. Fegan, M.D., C.B.; J. W. Fisher, M.D. (2nd Class).	
Orwell and Goshawk.	Home - -	Year - -	- - - -	Ed. W. Doyle; A. B. Trousdel, M.D.
Osborne -	Home - -	13 June to 31 Dec.	W. Loudon Gordon, M.D.	
Pallas -	Mediterranean -	Year - -	E. T. Mortimer (2nd Class).	F. W. Laslett.
Pearl - -	Australia - -	Year - -	A. B. Messer, M.D. (2nd Class).	A. T. Corrie.
Pembroke -	Home - -	Year - -	D. M. Shaw (2nd Class).	G. H. Madeley; W. D. Isaac.
Penelope -	Home - -	Year - -	A. McKenna, M.D. (2nd Class); E. J. Butler, (2nd Class); J. S. Levis, M.D. (2nd Class).	
Peterel -	Pacific - -	Year - -	Robt. L. Bett (2nd Class).	
Philomel -	East Indies - -	Year - -	- - - -	H. Thornhill, M.B.; D. J. Freeman; R. W. Williams.
Pigeon -	Mediterranean -	1 Jan. to 24 Nov.	- - - -	Wm. S. Sandham.
President -	Home - -	Year - -	A. Watson, M.D.; G. I. Willes, M.D.	
Princess Charlotte.	China - -	1 Jan. to 30 Nov.	W. R. Bennett, M.D. (2nd Class).	

SHIPS.	STATIONS.	PERIOD.	NAMES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
			Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Raleigh -	Home - -	13 Jan. to 30 Sept.	Wm. Patrick - -	N. T. Connolly ; Jno. Wilson, M.D.
	Irregular - -	1 Oct. to 31 Dec.		
Rapid -	Mediterranean -	Year - -	J. C. Eastcott (2nd Class).	
Rattlesnake	Irregular - - -	1 Jan. to 6 Mar.	Thos. Colan, M.D. -	Chas. F. K. Murray, M.D.
Ready -	South East Coast of America.	Year - -	- - - -	Wm. J. Inman.
Reindeer -	Pacific - -	Year - -	Wm. L. Powell (2nd Class).	Arthur V. Smyth.
Repulse -	Pacific - -	Year - -	Wm. Hoggan - -	J. A. Collett; Geo. Curtis ; W. B. Drew.
Research -	Mediterranean -	Year - -	Jas. N. J. O'Malley (2nd Class).	J. H. L. Allen, M.B.
Resistance -	Home - -	Year - -	Chas. Morton (2nd Class).	Jno. C. B. Maclean, M.B.
Revenge -	Home - -	Year - -	J. Ward; Wm. Telfer	M. A. Harte
Rifleman -	East Indies -	Year - -	- - - -	George Kell.
Rinaldo -	China - -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.		
	Irregular - -	1 Apr. to 10 July	John Buckley.	
Ringdove -	China - -	Year - -	- - - -	A. Gorham, M.D.
Rocket -	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 3 Jan. 9 Sept. to 31 Dec.	- - - -	W. J. Morier ; T. Redfern, M.D.
Rosario -	Australia - -	Year - -	Jas. L. Whitney (2nd Class).	
Royal Adelaide.	Home - -	Year - -	T. B. Purchas, M.D. ; Jno. Bernard.	A. W. Whitley ; S. Evans ; H. Beaumont ; G. H. Madeley.
Royal Alfred	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 15 Jan.	W. Loudon Gordon, M.D.	Samuel H. Browne, M.D. ; R. S. P. Griffiths.
St. Vincent -	Home - -	Year - -	Geo. F. A. Drew ; Thos. H. Knott (2nd Class).	
Salamander -	Home - -	19 Feb. to 31 Dec.	Saml. Bamfield (2nd Class).	
Salamis -	China - -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	- - - -	Scudamore K. Powell.
	Irregular - -	1 Apr. to 21 May		
Sappho -	Irregular - -	26 Aug. to 31 Dec.	P. Keelan (2nd Class).	
Scout -	Pacific - -	Year - -	R. H. Carroll (2nd Class).	John Jennings ; B. Renshaw.
Seaflower -	Home - -	1 Apr. to 11 Nov.	Rob. Nelson (2nd Class).	F. J. A. Waring (in charge).
Seagull -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	- - - -	John Stone.
Sealark -	Home - -	1 Apr. to 15 Dec.	- - - -	W. Fetherstonhaugh, M.B. ; R. Atkinson.
Serapis -	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 31 July	Rob. Creighton -	Rob. Nelson ; M. U. Greany, M.D.
Shearwater -	East Indies -	Year - -	C. Strickland (2nd Class).	

SHIPS.	STATIONS.	PERIOD.	NAMES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
			Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Sheerness Reserve.	Home - -	Year - -	J. Flanagan (2nd Class); W. Pattullo, M.D. (2nd Class); T. A. O'Flaherty, M.D. (2nd Class).	W. J. Morier, M.D.; J. L. O'Keefe.
Simoom -	Irregular - -	Year - -	J. F. Mitchell (2nd Class); A. Collins, M.D. (2nd Class).	W. Algeo; S. Browne, M.D.
Spartan -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	Alex. McBride, M.D. (2nd Class).	Thos. C. Hickey, M.B.
Sphinx -	North America and West Indies.	1 Jan. to 3 Sept.	M. W. Cowan, M.D. (2nd Class).	C. L. Ridout.
Spiteful -	Home - - West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1 April to 31 Dec.	Bradley Gregory (2nd Class).	Rob. A. Bernal, M.D.
Squirrel -	Home - -	13 April to 7 Nov.	- - - -	T. L. Horner.
Sultan -	Home - -	Year - -	G. I. Willes, M.D.; Wm. N. Brake.	W. E. Bennett; T. D'A. Bromlow, M.D.; J. W. Davis, M.D.
Supply -	West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope.	Year - -	- - - -	John N. Stone.
Swallow -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	- - - -	John Lyon, M.B.
Swiftsure -	Mediterranean -	Year - -	Geo. Moore, M.D. -	W. Graham; Alex. R. Joyce.
Swinger -	Irregular - - China - -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1 April to 31 Dec.	- - - -	R. W. Brereton.
Sylvia -	Irregular - - China - -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1 April to 31 Dec.	S. Campbell, M.D. (2nd Class).	
Tamar -	Irregular - -	Year - -	W. J. Hamilton, M.D.; Wm. Anderson (2nd Class).	J. F. Parr; H. B. Harrison; P. S. Warren.
Teazer -	China - -	1 Jan. to 30 June	- - - -	John B. Isaac.
Tenedos -	Irregular - - Pacific - -	1 July to 26 Aug. Year - -	Chas. H. Slaughter (2nd Class).	John W. Scott.
Terror -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	- - - -	R. J. Barry.
Thalia -	China - -	Year - -	Rich. L. B. Head (2nd Class).	Chas. A. Rathborne, M.D.
Thetis -	East Indies -	Year - -	Martin Magill, M.D. (2nd Class); J. L. Sands, M.D.	H. M. Nash.
Thistle -	China - -	1 Jan. to 30 Nov.	- - - -	Edward Mulcahy.
Topaze -	Irregular - -	Year - -	Thos. R. Warren (2nd Class).	D. MacIver, M.D.; R. W. Coppinger, M.D.; R. Turner; H. A. W. Richardson.
Torch -	Mediterranean -	Year - -	- - - -	John Tyndall.
Trincomalee -	Home - -	Year - -	W. H. Clarke; Henry Slade.	
Triumph -	Home - -	Year - -	Wm. Smith, M.D. -	A. Robertson, M.D.; M. Kearney, M.D.; T. J. Preston.

SHIPS.	STATIONS.	PERIOD.	NAMES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
			Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.
Unicorn -	Home - -	Year - -	James C. Walsh; Thomas Colan, M.D.	E. T. Lloyd.
Valiant -	Home - -	Year - -	John W. S. Meiklejohn, M.D. (2nd Cl.); H. Rickard (2nd Cl.).	
Vanguard -	Home - -	Year - -	C. Keenan (2nd Class); J. W. Fisher, M.D. (2nd Class).	
Victoria and Albert.	Home - -	Year - -	D. McEwan, M.D.	
Victor Emanuel.	Irregular - -	1 Jan. to 30 Nov. 1 Dec. to 31 Dec.	R. C. P. Lawrenson (2nd Class). C. J. Fennell (2nd Class).	E. Mulcahy; Jas. McCarthy, M.D.; W. J. Rankin, M.D.; M. U. Greany, M.D.; S. F. Hamilton; C. W. Magrane; N. F. Fitz Maurice; F. McClement; W. F. Cohahan.
Victory -	Home - -	Year - -	Dan. R. Alcock (2nd Class).	S. F. Hamilton; R. A. Mowll, M.D. L. Edwardes, M.B. M. Reid, M.D. W. B. Fletcher. N. F. Fitz Maurice.
Vigilant -	Home - -	1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	- - - -	
Volage -	Irregular - -	1 Sept. to 31 Dec.	P. M. Roe (2nd Class)	
Vulture -	East Indies - -	6 July to 31 Dec.	- - - -	
Wizard -	Mediterranean - -	Year - -	- - - -	A. W. Winn.
Wolverene -	Irregular - -	Year - -	- - - -	
		1 Jan. to 15 May	R. Humphreys (2nd Class).	
			- - - -	
Woodlark -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	John Lambert (2nd Class); H. Scott Lauder (2nd Class).	J. H. Penberthy, M.D. F. C. C. Hewett; Geo. Cooke.
Wye -	Irregular - -	14 Jan. to 19 Sept.	- - - -	
Zephyr -	North America and West Indies.	Year - -	- - - -	
			- - - -	
Candia (Transport).	Irregular - -	7 Mar. to 15 Apr.	E. B. Broster; J. B. Nicoll, M.D.	
Penguin (Transport).	Irregular - -	14 Sept. to 19 Oct.	Jas. Bradley (2nd Class).	
Medical Officers in Charge of Relief and Relieved Crews :				
Relief Crews for,—				
Antelope (in Revenge) -	-	22 Jan. to 11 Feb.	J. Ward - - -	Mark A. Harte.
Hart - - ditto - -	-	16 Jan. to 11 Feb.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Helicon - ditto - -	-	22 Jan. to 11 Feb.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Lord Warden (in Thames)	-	10 Apr. to 23 Apr.	J. H. Hunter, M.D.	
Magpie (in Euphrates) -	-	5 Feb. to 14 Mar.	M. Fitzgerald.	
Nimble (in Jumna) -	-	28 Jan. to 3 Mar.	Alex. Fisher.	
Relieved Crews of,—				
Antelope (in Revenge) -	-	12 Feb. to 6 Mar.	J. Ward - - -	Mark A. Harte.
Hart - - ditto - -	-	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Helicon - ditto - -	-	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Lord Warden (in Thames)	-	4 May to 18 May	J. M. Hunter, M.D.	
Magpie (in Euphrates) -	-	14 Mar. to 27 Apr.	J. Mulvany (2nd Cl.).	
Nimble (in Jumna) -	-	3 Mar. to 20 Apr.	- - - -	G. B. Murray.

A P P E N D I X.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTS

For the Year 1874,

OF THE

MARINE DIVISIONS

AT

EASTNEY BARRACKS and FORT CUMBERLAND.

PORTSMOUTH (FORTON).

PLYMOUTH.

CHATHAM.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY DIVISION

AT

EASTNEY BARRACKS AND FORT CUMBERLAND,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874,

By Staff Surgeon JOHN COCKIN.

Appendix.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.						Officers.	Men.
Total force on shore	-	1874	-	-	-	60	1,654
" afloat	-	"	-	-	-	23	1,073
Embarked during	-	"	-	-	-	18	500
Returned to Barracks	-	"	-	-	-	23	570
Retired from the Service	"	-	-	-	-	4	-
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Invalided	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
Discharged otherwise	-	"	-	-	-	-	302
Recruits joined	-	"	-	-	-	-	438
Number of Married Men	"	-	-	-	-	-	647
" Children	-	"	-	-	-	-	754

It is probable that no body of men could be placed under much more healthy conditions of existence than the Marine Artillery division at Eastney. The men are in the corps only during the middle period of their lives; their wants appear to be well looked after in the main, and being well fed and well clothed, not hardly worked and exposed, as a rule, to no danger, they should show a very small percentage of sickness. But it has to be taken into consideration that the men lead (at least the greater portion of them) an abnormal life; lodged in barracks, and, therefore crowded together in considerable numbers, exposed when they go out to all the temptations that are plentiful in a large garrison town, and having none of the home influences that surround our labouring population, many of them give way to all the allurements that are spread for them, and the spare time of a great number is passed in the lowest and worst haunts of vice and infamy. The returns constantly show a large amount of preventible disease, much of which results from the men's own excesses and bad conduct, and to check which every endeavour should be made, not only for the men's individual good, but that the corps may be better prepared to meet any calls that may be made on it for duty. Amongst the body, generally, there appears to be a large number of very slight cases of disease, much of which might be called malingering and

and which ought not to exist, but any way of getting out of their drill appears to some of the men quite correct, and, from circumstances, it is not always in the power of the medical officers to prevent this. The reason for this is, the want of proper accommodation for the reception of *all* cases put on the excused list; in point of fact, the excused list should include only those that are in the infirmary.

The neighbourhood of the barracks is by no means healthy, but it is satisfactory to note that some improvement is believed to have taken place lately in the sanitary state of this part of the town, and good water, as a rule, has been supplied (although this is not universal). Thus a commencement has been made towards a better state of things; and it is to be hoped that proper drainage, in which the streets are almost all wanting, may in time be effected.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

There have been thirteen cases of *Vaccinia* put on the list for the year, a much smaller number than in the year before; these have been of no consequence, and required but a few days for their perfect recovery; when complicated, they have generally produced enlargement of the glands in the axilla; no ill effects have ever been observed to follow the practice of vaccination. There were twelve cases of *Scarlet Fever*; one only of these was treated in the Infirmary, the patient being isolated in a separate casemate. At Fort Cumberland, during the whole period of the disease no spreading resulted from this case. Eleven other cases were sent to Haslar as soon as seen, in order that there might be less chance of spreading the infection. There was a good deal of this disease present during the year in the neighbourhood of the barracks, but it did not prevail amongst the men to any extent. No second case could be traced to infection received within the barracks. One case only of *Enteric Fever* occurred during the year, and it appears likely that the disease may become still more rare as improved methods of water supply and drainage are carried out in the borough. There were six cases of *Simple Continued Fever*, and these were all sent to Haslar; they presented no feature particularly worthy of notice. Of cases of *Intermittent Fever* there have been forty-three put on the sick-list; twenty were sent to duty after being some time under treatment, twenty-two were sent to Haslar, and one died. These cases occurred in men who had done duty on the Gold Coast, and they were principally in the first half of the year. The attacks became fewer as the time went on, and they appear to be gradually dying out. The fatal case occurred in a man who had several times been under treatment for the same complaint; after a very sharp attack he was suddenly seized with diarrhoea, vomiting, and extreme prostration, no remedies being found at all effectual in rallying him; he sank a few hours after the attack had seized him. The fever in this case appears to have gone on from bad to worse, and the patient derived but occasional alleviation from treatment. There have been five cases of *Measles* amongst the men, but they were all slight, and the patients soon returned to their duty. During the time that these cases appeared the disease was very rife amongst the children in the neighbourhood of the barracks, and many families of the married men suffered from it. The precautions taken for the isolation of these cases, both amongst the men and the children, prevented it from spreading to the extent it otherwise might have done.

It is remarkable that nine cases of *Erysipelas* should have occurred during the summer months, the first and last quarter of the year being free from this complaint; six of these cases were sent to Haslar, it being considered inadvisable to retain them in the wards of the infirmary, as that establishment does not possess the means of isolating patients; three of the cases being slighter, were cured, and returned to duty.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Amongst a body of men who are constantly exposed to the vicissitudes of temperature, and who have served both in cold and hot climates, it is not surprising to find many cases of *Rheumatism*. This disease appears to be on the decrease, as the number under treatment for it is becoming smaller apparently

380.

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from

Appendix.

from year to year, a result perhaps partly attributable to the less frequent attempts of malingerers to avoid their duty under this pretext. The disease is, however, frequently seen, and often in a severe form.

One hundred and thirty-nine cases have been under treatment during the year, of which number thirty-two were sent to Haslar; some of these were severe attacks of rheumatic fever. In certain of the patients the disease attacked the heart, often after they had been removed to Haslar, and these cases became subjects for invaliding. A good many of the "pains" that the men suffer from may, not unjustly, be attributed to disease that they have themselves only to thank for, but this cause does not appear so general as it used to be. Men exposed to cold and wet and disturbed rest, as those on guard or picket always are, not unfrequently suffer from this complaint, although seldom in its severe form; the worst cases are seen as a rule amongst the younger men whose constitutions have not probably been inured to exposure, and, as a very sharp attack frequently necessitates the invaliding of the sufferer, these persons soon leave the corps. The old soldiers only show a more lingering or slighter form of the disease. There have been seven cases of *Gout* put on the sick-list, of these five have been sent to duty, and two to Haslar; this disease shows itself principally amongst the older men, and as the Return proves is not of a very frequent occurrence, but the present year there has been a larger number of cases than usual.

The cases of *Syphilis* put on the sick-list appear to be of about the usual average, but the number of cases of *Secondary Affections* is greater than usual. Some of the primary cases are of course slight, and do not remain very long under treatment; but some very severe cases have shown themselves, and some having the worst features. The Contagious Diseases Acts, although they have done very much good, and have reduced the number of cases very materially from what they used to be, appear now to be stationary in their action, and whether the infection is introduced from without, by male or female, certain it is that at particular periods the cases present altogether new features, and the type of the disease is entirely different. It is much to be regretted that these Acts are not enforced with greater stringency, for it is probable that in such a case the disease might be reduced to a minimum. The number of cases of *Phthisis* under notice this year appears much less than that for the previous two years; only nine cases have been under treatment, the greater part of these were sent to Haslar and eventually invalided. In many of these cases the men do not complain until the disease has proceeded to a very considerable extent, and the patients have become quite unfit for further service. It is not often that the disease is seen in its earlier stages, but it has evidently been allowed to progress unchecked until complaint is necessitated, and the lungs in which it exists are found far advanced in the disease; it is not uncommon, also, to see the affection showing itself in men of some service, and who might be thought unlikely to be the subjects of it.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The only case of *Apoplexy* that occurred took place suddenly in a gunner during his practice at the rifle range, without warning or premonitory symptoms. The man who at the moment of the attack was taking aim at the target, fell back, and being removed to the infirmary, not a great distance off, was found to be dead. On examination several clots of blood were found in the ventricles and at the base of the brain, and extravasated blood had also been poured out over the entire surface of that organ. The number of cases of *Vertigo* that occur are principally amongst young soldiers, and in many cases there is reason to believe that the disease is feigned; of the number put on the sick-list by far the greater portion return to their duty after a short period of observation; when the case is more protracted the patient is generally sent to Haslar Hospital. Twenty cases of *Epilepsy* have been seen during the year, but several of them are duplicate attacks in the same individuals; fifteen men were the subjects of them; these cases for the most part occur in young men, many of whom have but recently joined the service, and it is more than probable that they make false statements on enlisting, and that they have been subject to fits long before they joined the corps.

There is nothing in the manner of the men's living, or their treatment, dress, that can in any way explain these attacks, and as when a man presents himself

himself to enlist, his word on this subject is the only guide it is not very easy to see how the entry of such men can be avoided. Appended is a Table showing the whole number of cases of this disease for the year, with their period of service, and it will be seen that in nearly all these cases these remarks are borne out, as only two of the whole number became the subjects of an attack after any length of service; and, in the case of the man of longer service, there was evidently considerable disease of the brain, he having subsequently become insane and been transferred to Yarmouth. As will be seen by the Table, with two exceptions, nearly the whole of the men who suffered were under a year's service.

Appendix.

RETURN of MEN serving on Shore put on the SICK LIST for EPILEPSY during the Year ending the 31st December 1874.

Number of Cases.	Age.	Service.	When Received.	How Disposed of.		Days under Treatment.		REMARKS.
				When.	Whither.	Infirmary.	Hospital.	
		<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>						
1	20	- 4	10 Aug. -	11 Aug. -	Hospital -	1	119	Invalided from hospital.
2	30	15 7	15 Dec. -	18 Dec. -	Ditto -	3	53	ditto - ditto.
3	29	- 7	20 Oct. -	20 Oct. -	Ditto -	1	49	ditto - ditto.
4	"	- -	15 Dec. -	16 Dec. -	Ditto -	1	-	ditto - ditto.
5	20	- 9	27 June -	30 June -	Ditto -	3	80	Duty.
6	"	- "	21 Sept. -	22 Sept. -	Ditto -	1	10	Duty.
7	"	- "	3 Dec. -	16 Dec. -	Invalided	13	-	Invalided from head-quarters.
8	20	- 8	27 Jan. -	30 Jan. -	Hospital -	3	67	Invalided from hospital.
9	21	1 6	10 July -	20 July -	Duty -	10	-	Duty.
10	19	- 4	4 Jan. -	6 Jan. -	Duty -	2	-	Duty.
11	18	- 5	10 Sept. -	15 Sept. -	Hospital -	5	119	Invalided from hospital.
12	23	6 6	15 Aug. -	17 Aug. -	Duty -	2	-	Duty.
13	24	2 9	20 Sept. -	22 Sept. -	Hospital -	2	10	Duty.
14	"	" "	13 Nov. -	13 Nov. -	Ditto -	1	25	Invalided from hospital.
15	39	18 6	16 Dec. -	18 Dec. -	Ditto -	2	26	Yarmouth Hospital.
16	19	1 1	1 May -	6 May -	Duty -	5	-	Duty.
17	23	5 -	19 July -	21 July -	Hospital -	2	35	Duty.
18	21	- 9	5 Sept. -	7 Sept. -	Duty -	2	-	Duty.
19	18	- 10	16 June -	18 June -	Duty -	2	-	Duty.
"	"	- "	9 July -	10 July -	Hospital -	1	109	Duty.

It is remarkable that seven cases of *Insanity* should have shown themselves during the year; they occurred principally in men of some service, and probably depended much on lesions of the brain; they were all sent to hospital. A case of *Meningitis* occurred, and after a very short period terminated fatally in a young man of but very short service. The post-mortem examination revealed an immense amount of congestion of the membranes of the brain, and much extravasation of serum, &c. The *Diseases of the Eye* were principally catarrhal conjunctivitis, and require no further notice. The *Diseases of the Ear* may generally be attributed to catarrhal affections, but the auditory canal not unfrequently goes on to secrete a purulent fluid, rendering the patient altogether

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unfit for any active duty, and not unfrequently terminating in perfect deafness, either from destruction of the membrana tympani by ulceration, or by such thickening of the structures that the meatus becomes closed, or so nearly so as to cause this result.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

The number of cases of *Functional Disease of the Heart* under treatment this year is much reduced from what it was before; but there is still room for very much improvement in this respect. Many of these cases appear to be very persistent when once they are established. The causes which are principally concerned in the production of this disease have been before pointed out, and time only appears to confirm what was then advanced. Very much doubtless depends on the men's bad habits. The distance of the barracks from the town is undoubtedly a cause, and debauchery and excesses form other predisposing causes. It hardly appears, under existing circumstances, possible to prevent a good deal of it from being developed as long as the men continue the same round of conduct as at present.

It is rather remarkable that five cases of *Organic Disease of the Heart* should have come under notice during the period of one quarter in the year; these cases all appeared between April and June; they were all sent to Haslar. Three of the men in whom the disease existed had made no complaint at all, and the affection was discovered on their being examined either as prisoners, or to pass into the ranks, or to embark. In one case, however, the patient complained greatly, and was unable to make any exertion.

The whole of these cases having been sent to Haslar were subsequently invalided.

Cases of *Varicose Veins* may be expected to show themselves occasionally in men who are obliged to be very much on their legs, and who have at the same time heavy drill to go through; but the number has not been so great this year as previously. When once a patient begins to complain of this affection, he is no longer fit for the service; but many of these men will go on for a long time, and the veins become enormously enlarged before the patients finally give up. It does not appear that any operation in these cases does permanent good; the disease appears always to return, and frequently in an aggravated form after such interference.

VII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

A number of cases of *Catarrh* are constantly occurring; many of these are slight, and require but little attention; some are more severe, and accompanied by slight febrile symptoms. The exposure of men on guard and picket duty at night may probably have to do with the production of some of these cases especially in the winter season; the present style of dress that prevents any covering to the throat being worn, may be answerable for some also, and the carelessness of the men themselves is another producing cause.

The more severe affections of the chest are not numerous. Cases of *Bronchitis* occur from time to time, and are sometimes severe, and occasionally become chronic, producing much prostration; but it is remarkable that few cases of acute inflammatory disease show themselves. *Pneumonia* and *Pleurisy* are by no means common, and when they happen are not generally so severe as might be expected; but one case of double *Pneumonia* occurred, which terminated fatally; and one of *Pneumonia* and one of *Pleurisy* have been sent to Haslar. The case that terminated fatally was in the person of an old gouty subject, who was only a few days ill with the present affection, the symptoms almost immediately becoming typhoid, and the patient sinking exhausted. No post-mortem was allowed by the friends in this case. There have been six cases of *Hæmoptysis* put on the sick-list; of these, three would most probably succumb to the disease eventually, as it was only a symptom of the *Phthisis* under which they laboured; one case was simply hæmorrhage from the lung in which hardly anything but *Debility* was present, no sign of other disease being found in the chest; the man had been invalided from Cape Coast Castle, and would probably not recover. He was sent to Haslar Hospital.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

The men suffer from diseases of this class to a very great extent, and although the affections are not generally serious, they are of sufficient importance to render it necessary to place the sufferers on the sick-list. Although *Cynanche* is placed in this class, it appears more properly to belong to the respiratory system, and appears to be much more generally caused by cold, and such things as affect the air passages. Of course, the throat is the common passage to the lungs and stomach; but it is much more generally affected in diseases of the former than of the latter.

One case of malignant *Sore Throat* was put on the sick-list, and terminated fatally. The patient was not very long under treatment, and no post-mortem examination was allowed to be held. The large number of cases of *Dyspepsia* and *Diarrhoea* are probably in a great degree to be attributed to the way the men's food is supplied, and also to their habits of drinking and smoking; the latter immediately after taking their meals. There is no wish to argue, that either spirituous liquors or tobacco in moderation should be abstained from altogether, but moderation and excess are two very different things. During the two or three days after the men receive their week's pay, they exceed to a great degree in this way, and for the remaining part of the week have to content themselves with what the barrack-room meals afford. Dry bread to a man who has been semi-intoxicated the night before is not a very enticing meal, and the rest of the feeding is not of a sort to cause very great enjoyment of the food, which is frequently swallowed in as great haste as possible, and resort immediately afterwards had to tobacco, which supplies for the time any deficiencies that the man may feel under these circumstances. Added to the fact of considerable exercise being necessarily taken directly after meals for drill, &c., it is not to be wondered at that *Dyspepsia* is common and all complaints of the digestive system frequent. *Hernia*.—Nine cases have been under notice; of these, two were sent to Haslar, one man having been seized with severe rheumatic pains while waiting for the survey day; six were brought forward and invalidated from head-quarters. Several of these cases occur from time to time, and are not noticed by the sufferers for some time after, when they state their utter inability to explain the cause of the swelling, or make some feeble excuse for not showing it before. It is not uncommon to find a case of this sort amongst the men sent up for examination for embarkation, when, of course, they know nothing about it. Two of the cases this year were of that sort. A large number of cases of *Jaundice* occur from time to time amongst the men, the Infirmary being seldom without a case, and not unfrequently there are several of them at the same time; the cases are not, as a rule, very severe, and the patients become perfectly well, and return to their duty after sufficient treatment. There does not appear any particular reason that I have as yet discovered why this disease should be as prevalent as it is amongst the men; probably further observation may discover some exciting cause for it.

IX. & X. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

The principal complaint in this class is of course *Gonorrhoea*, which continues to show itself to as great an extent as usual. Cases of this disease are being constantly placed under treatment, and it does not appear that there has been any diminution of contagion from it. The graver forms of this affection are not usual, but a severe case occasionally shows itself. Patients who suffer from swelled testicle, irritable bladder, and other more constitutional symptoms are not numerous. There does not appear, as yet, any royal road to the cure of this complaint; and it is sometimes obstinate, in defiance of every means of treatment. There have been a good number of cases of *Stricture* put on the list; but the number appears greater from the fact that the same patients frequently return for treatment again and again, although apparently cured before they are discharged.

Appendix.

XII. & XIII. DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE AND CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.

Phlegmon and Abscess are complaints which are very common, and although this year not quite so common as by last Report, yet they are still plentiful; a few of the severer forms of the disease occasionally show themselves, but by far the greater part are of a trifling nature, and require but little treatment. They are seen in all classes of the men, but perhaps the more severe forms are more general amongst the younger men and recruits, the change of diet and mode of life having something to do with this. There have been several cases of *Ulcer*, and nineteen of these have been sent to Haslar; in many of these cases the disease exists in the lower extremities, and is not unfrequently accompanied by enlarged veins, and, as a consequence is much longer under treatment; when varicose veins exist and are of any standing, the man becomes useless as a soldier, and it is necessary to invalid him. Sometimes a man is sent home from his ship invalided from this cause, and has again to be re-surveyed. There have been about the usual number of cases of skin diseases proper; many of these are of a trifling nature, but there have been eighty-five cases of *Scabies* put on the sick-list, showing that some of the men at any rate must frequently associate with characters dirty and debauched, from whom they receive the contamination. A separate casemate at Fort Cumberland is kept entirely for the treatment of this class of disease.

UNCLASSED.

Debility.—This disease shows itself in men who have been exposed to considerable changes of climate; and in many of these cases that are now under notice the disease was originally contracted on the Gold Coast. It is worthy of remark that during the latter half of the year, very few of these cases have occurred; and it is probable that for the future the number will be very much reduced. In some of these cases the men have been very much broken down, but time and a milder climate have gradually restored them to comparative health. Where the patient's habits are intemperate, or when he does not take care of himself, the attacks become more severe, as they follow each other; but, on the other hand, many have become slighter, and original health is restored.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES.

A large number of *Wounds* are frequently seen, but they are not generally of very much importance, a few dressings in many cases being only required for their cure; and in cases of this description carbolic acid, in some shape or other, tends to prevent much suppuration that would otherwise occur, and so promotes the more speedy healing of the parts. Very few of the cases put on the sick-list this year have been of any importance; three men only having been sent to Haslar. The exercise at great gun drill is the cause of most of them, and lacerations about the feet and hands are frequent results from it. Gun trucks will run over toes and feet, and fingers are being continually caught where they ought not to be. Amongst these cases may be included two compound fractures of toes, with much laceration of the soft parts, that were produced in this way, resulting in each case in the loss of portions of the members, and in very considerable thickening of the contused parts, as well as loss of motion; both of these cases were subsequently invalided; but although the men were incapable of performing their duty as soldiers, they would have very good feet to move about upon, and they would be able to do much towards obtaining their own living. A case of *Fracture* and partial dislocation of the ankle occurred in an officer from playing at foot-ball. This case was sent to Haslar, and would most probably result in a perfect cure. *Sprains* also are very common; the amount of injury produced in this way is considerable, and sometimes lasts a long time. It is but seldom, however, that patients suffering from an injury of this sort are altogether incapacitated, they generally become quite well after a longer or shorter period of treatment. The number of cases of *Contusion* is also very large, and of these many are received in the same way as the wounds; they are seldom of much consequence, with the greater part a few days' rest is all that is required.

Women and Children.—Number of Women and Children under treatment during 1874 :—

Appendix.

January	-	-	-	-	196 Women ;	161 Children.
February	-	-	-	-	289	186
March	-	-	-	-	325	133
April	-	-	-	-	337	221
May	-	-	-	-	348	171
June	-	-	-	-	200	174
July	-	-	-	-	169	152
August	-	-	-	-	279	261
September	-	-	-	-	271	223
October	-	-	-	-	191	212
November	-	-	-	-	185	170
December	-	-	-	-	206	169

Total - - - 2,996 Women ; 2,233 Children.

The above Table shows the number of women and children under treatment during the year. About one-third of these cases had to be visited at their own houses.

The amount of disease shown is considerable ; all children's complaints are seen in abundance. During this year there has been a small epidemic of *Scarlet Fever* amongst them ; every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and segregation in the sick-house enforced. Fifty-five cases of the disease showed themselves, some cases being amongst the children whose parents lived within the married quarters in barracks, and some amongst those who lived outside. The disease in many of these cases was severe, and unfortunately attendance was often not requested until nearly all hope of saving the life of the little patient had well nigh gone. Thirteen children died of this disease.

Measles also appeared about the same time, and was more common than usual. There were thirty-two cases of this disease, all occurring within a short period of each other ; the attacks were mild, and all the patients were discharged cured. Considerable inconvenience arose during the height of these complaints from want of room to separate the infectious cases, the sick-house not being sufficiently commodious, but these difficulties were overcome. It is satisfactory to note that the means adopted prevented very much the spreading of the disease amongst the men of the corps. The disease at one time appeared very likely to become severely epidemic in the neighbourhood ; but luckily this tendency was eventually overcome, and the infection appeared to die out. Nothing else worthy of notice has occurred.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of the ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY DIVISION at FORT CUMBERLAND and EASTNEY BARRACKS, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Hospital.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Sick List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Vaccinia - - -	-	13	13	-	-	-	-
	Scarlet Fever - - -	-	12	1	11	-	-	-
	Enteric Fever - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Simple Continued Fever - - -	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
	Intermittent Fever - - -	-	43	20	22	-	1	-
	Measles - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
	Erysipelas - - -	-	9	3	6	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	3	139	106	32	-	-	4
	Gout - - -	-	7	5	2	-	-	-
	Syphilis, Primary - - -	4	126	60	69	-	-	1
	Syphilis, Secondary - - -	3	51	16	38	-	-	-
	Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	1	9	2	8	-	-	-
	Hæmoptysis - - -	-	5	2	3	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Apoplexy - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Vertigo - - -	-	23	16	7	-	-	-
	Paralysis - - -	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
	Hemicrania - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Epilepsy - - -	-	20	7	12	1	-	-
	Neuralgia - - -	1	13	10	3	-	-	1
	Cephalalgia - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Insanity - - -	-	7	1	6	-	-	-
	Meningitis - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Ophthalmia - - -	-	28	20	8	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Ear - - -	-	10	3	7	-	-	-
V. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart { Functional - - -	-	32	9	23	-	-	-
	{ Organic - - -	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	Varicose Veins - - -	-	11	2	9	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	-	11	2	9	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh - - -	3	290	261	16	-	-	16
	Bronchitis - - -	-	20	8	12	-	-	-
	Asthma - - -	-	5	1	4	-	-	-
	Pneumonia - - -	1	3	2	1	-	1	-
	Pleurisy - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
	Aphonia - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Medical and Surgical Report of the Royal Marine Artillery, &c.--continued.

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Hospital.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Sick List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Tonsillitis - - -	-	6	2	4	-	-	-
	Cynanche - - -	1	263	240	16	-	-	8
	Malignant Sore Throat - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Stomatitis - - -	-	5	2	3	-	-	-
	Dyspepsia - - -	3	148	131	17	-	-	3
	Dyspepsia e potu - - -	-	16	16	-	-	-	-
	Dysentery - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Diarrhoea - - -	1	154	152	3	-	-	-
	Colic and Constipation - - -	-	21	18	3	-	-	-
	Hæmorrhoids - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
	Fistula in Ano - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Hernia - - -	-	9	-	2	6	-	1
	Worms - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
	Edema - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Hepatitis - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
	Splenitis - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Icterus - - -	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Hæmaturia - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Gonorrhoea - - -	5	120	105	17	-	-	3
	Incontinence of Urine - - -	-	4	3	1	-	-	-
	Balanitis - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Stricture - - -	-	22	7	15	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Orchitis - - -	-	24	19	4	-	-	1
	Diseases of the Bones - - -	-	5	3	2	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Joints - - -	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
	Tumour - - -	-	11	4	6	-	-	1
	Phlegmon and Abscess - - -	5	251	250	5	-	-	1
	Ulcer - - -	-	42	23	19	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Psoriasis - - -	-	6	2	2	-	-	2
	Eczema - - -	-	12	6	6	-	-	-
	Herpes - - -	-	21	18	3	-	-	-
	Scabies - - -	3	83	84	-	-	-	2
	Urticaria - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Unclas - - -	-	48	33	15	-	-	-
Unclas - - -	Delirium Tremens - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Wounds and Injuries - - -	3	105	99	3	-	-	6
	Fractures - - -	1	4	2	1	2	-	-
	Sprains - - -	2	127	119	8	-	-	2
	Contusions - - -	2	130	119	12	-	-	1
	Burns and Scalds - - -	-	7	6	-	-	-	1
Wounds and Injuries	Concussion of Spine - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	TOTALS - - -	44	2,597	2,070	501	9	5	56

CLASSIFICATION of DISEASES and Comparison with previous Years.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	Year ending 31 December, 1874.		Year ending 31 December 1873.	
	Mean Force, 1,454.		Mean Force, 1,597.	
	Number of Cases Admitted.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Cases Admitted.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
I. General Diseases, Section A. - - -	89	61.21	109	68.25
II. " " B. - - -	332	228.34	343	214.78
III. Diseases of Nervous System, &c. - -	109	74.96	129	80.77
IV. " Circulatory System - - -	48	33.01	79	49.47
V. & VI. " Absorbent System, &c. - -	11	7.57	12	7.51
VII. " Respiratory System - - -	326	224.75	301	188.47
VIII. " Digestive System - - -	653	449.1	571	357.54
IX. & X. " Urinary and Generative Systems, &c.	174	119.67	163	102.06
XI. " Organs of Locomotion - - -	17	11.69	7	4.38
XII. & XIII. " Cellular and Cutaneous System -	415	285.14	549	343.76
Unclassed - - - - -	49	33.7	44	27.55
Wounds and Injuries - - - - -	374	257.22	349	218.53
TOTAL - - -	2,597	1786.36	2,656	1663.07

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION
AT
FORTON BARRACKS,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874,

By Staff Surgeon GEORGE DUNCAN, M.D.

THE barracks have continued throughout this year to bear the same healthy character as reported of them in the Returns of the two preceding years, and I have no hesitation in assuming that this entire exemption from zymotic diseases is, in a great measure, attributable to the monthly inspections, and efficient weekly flushings the basement drains undergo by means of a hand-engine washing into the main sewer the débris which necessarily collects in them, arising from their low level and sluggish outfall. In addition to the drains being trapped, and the above precautions being enforced, I found it necessary that a 6-inch ventilating shaft be placed behind the field officers' quarters in conjunction with the main sewer, and run up over the tops of the houses in order to carry away into the open air the reflux gases which were frequently felt diffused throughout the dwellings at high tides, the sewage of the barracks being emptied into a creek in its rear. In two or three houses in White Slip, situated in the east of the barracks, several cases of enteric fever and protracted diarrhoea occurred this year amongst the families occupying those residences, also to the western side of the barracks in the streets adjoining Mile-lane, the natural drainage into Forton Creek having been obliterated by its being filled up with the dense impervious clay of the chalk formation, derived from the dredging of the harbour. In addition to the main sewer of the barracks emptying itself immediately in rear of the canteen, which is contiguous to the creek, the entire sewerage of the district military prison, together with that of several terraces on Forton-road, empties itself in close proximity to the former. I would suggest that the above sewers be carried out to the junction of Forton Creek with the harbour, a distance of about 150 yards, as at present the sewage from both systems is deposited on the banks of the creek close to the rear of the barracks, the tortuosity of the creek materially interfering with its free discharge into the harbour. Although a good many cases of measles and scarlet fever, and a few of enteric fever, have occurred amongst the children of the division, yet the neighbourhood around Forton Barracks has been wonderfully healthy considering its conditions, natural and artificial. The land is very low, and as there is very little drainage, cesspools abound in every direction, as well as ordinary open privies and middens, often a few feet only distant from the doors and windows of a row of houses. An open ditch or drain is the only means the inhabitants have of getting rid of the liquid portion of the house sewage and offal, and the gravity of the evil of percolation through the soil can be inferred from the fact

Appendix.

Appendix.

that the subsoil water is scarcely ever more than six feet below the surface, and in wet weather underground cellars or kitchens have to be pumped out, being regularly inundated. The drinking water for the married families is supplied by the Gosport Waterworks, and being drawn from a depth, is good in quality; this is a great point in favour of the general health, so, too, is the fresh air from the sea, by which the small streets, lanes, and courts are purified, and if it were not for those hygienic agents, the great crowding in small rooms would have a fearful effect in augmenting the sickness and mortality, which at present, having regard to the population, is very moderate. I am very happy to learn, moreover, that recently an energetic officer of health has been appointed to the adjacent towns of Gosport, Alverstoke, Forton, Brockhurst, and Hurdway, and it is much to be hoped that the municipal authorities are fully alive to the urgent necessity of exerting all their power to have his sanitary recommendations fully enforced, as any lukewarmness on their part upon so important a point might, at some season when least expected, be followed by dire evils and calamitous consequences.

The mean strength in barracks was 1,238; the established strength 3,667. The embarkations, 795; disembarkations, 806; deserted, eighty-three; discharged for service of twenty-one years, forty-one; of twelve years, fifty. Number of recruits joined from the dépôt, 486. The total number of admissions on the sick-list was 1,769, which is in the ratio of 1428·9 per 1,000 of mean strength serving at head-quarters during the year. The average number of men sick daily in barracks was 27·6; in hospital, sixty-nine. Seven deaths occurred amongst men serving at head-quarters; one from heart disease, one from drowning and five in hospital. One hundred and eleven cases were invalided during the year, this number presenting a ratio of 30·2 per 1,000 of the established strength of the division.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

The two cases of *Measles* occurred in married men residing out of barracks, who were visited at their own houses, and immediately sent to hospital.

Enteric Fever.—One case was admitted on the list with symptoms of dyspepsia, and on the fourth day after his admission he was sent to hospital complaining of severe pain across his loins, and copious epistaxis. On the afternoon of the same day the body became studded with rose-coloured spots.

Ague and Remittent Fever occurred in men who had suffered from those affections on the Gold Coast.

The three cases of *Erysipelas* sent to hospital were of a slight character.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Under this group there are 283 admissions, *Rheumatism* and *Syphilis* being the prevailing diseases. Of rheumatism, 118 have been admitted, which is in the ratio of 95·3 per 1,000 mean strength. Of primary syphilis, 125 were admitted during the year, or 100·9 per 1,000 mean force serving at head quarters, showing an increase of 13·3 per 1,000 over last year's Report. Secondary syphilis is slightly on the increase this year. Of *Phthisis*, eight were sent to hospital, three returned cured, two invalided, one died, and two remain at the end of the year. Of *Tumour*, two cases were sent to hospital; one for thickening of periosteum over tibia of right leg, and the other for an indurated tumour over the left cheek bone and under eyelid.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SPECIAL SENSES.

The number of admissions under this class amounts to fifty-five, and twenty-two were sent to hospital. One case of cerebral disease occurred in the person of the divisional butcher, who came on the list with tape-worm. He also exhibited strong symptoms of "white softening of the brain," for which he was sent to hospital, and afterwards invalided. Of the cases of *Paralysis* sent to hospital, three were partial paralysis of left forearm, and the fourth loss of power of the left levator palpebra to close over the eye. When on the Gold Coast the cover-

ings

ings of left parietal bone were affected. The case of *Paraplegia* was characterised by loss of power of lower extremities, and was invalided. The case of *Dementia* occurred in a man who was on the Gold Coast, and had suffered from remittent fever and diarrhoea. *Ophthalmia* comprises, one of imperfect vision, one of amaurosis, one gonorrhoeal, and five of conjunctivitis. Of *Diseases of the Ear*, three were sent to hospital with otorrhoea, and one invalided for deafness, who was sent to head quarters from the Agincourt, as incapable of performing his duties as senior serjeant of the detachment.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Of forty cases admitted, twenty-two were sent to hospital, one died, and one was invalided. Of the five cases sent to hospital for *Organic Disease of the Heart*, one returned cured, four were invalided, and one died. The case of death was that of a serjeant while on furlough. He was attended during his illness by a civil practitioner. The two cases of *Aneurism* were nearly similar, viz., enlargement of the popliteal arteries of the right leg; one was invalided, and the other returned cured. The case of *Varicose Veins* was invalided.

V. & VI. DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENT SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.

The eight cases under this heading were inflamed glands of the groin, which quickly subsided under rest.

VII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Two hundred and thirty were admitted; 203 sent to duty, twenty sent to hospital, and eight remain at the end of the year, catarrh and bronchitis constituting the greatest numbers. Of *Bronchitis*, twelve were sent to hospital, six returned cured, four invalided, one died, and one remains at the end of the year. The two cases of *Pneumonia* were very analogous to each other, both having dulness over lower lobe of right lung, and an absence of the respiratory murmur, with crepitation. *Pneumo-thorax* occurred in an officer, who retired from the service; he had been previously invalided from Halifax with the same affection.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

The preponderance in numbers in this section is shown under the headings *Cynanche* and *Dyspepsia*, the former prevailing to a great extent in the month of May, during which quarter thirty-six cases were admitted, and comparatively few during the rest of the year. This increase I can ascribe in this month to the vicissitudes of temperature experienced, from a strong solar heat by day, to a reduction at night reaching almost to the freezing point. The increase in dyspepsia, as well as in diarrhoea, may in a great measure be accounted for by a large number of recruits having joined the division about the beginning of the year, whose habits, as a rule, favour those diseases, and the yearly prevalence of the latter in the months of July and August in the neighbourhood around Forton. *Hæmatemesis* occurred in a shoemaker, who was of a delicate habit of body; his disease was supposed to be caused by stooping, while engaged in the pursuit of his trade.

IX. & X. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE SYSTEMS.

There is a slight increase of *Gonorrhoea* as compared with last year, but probably the number would be equal if the mean strength, which exceeds last year by eighty-six, had remained the same. Two hundred were admitted, and 177 sent to hospital. *Edema of Scrotum* occurred to a boatman while working in his boat; he strained himself by falling on the gunwale, producing infiltration throughout the scrotum. Of *Stricture*, three were sent to hospital; one for retention of urine, the second was invalided from Ascension, and the third was an officer whose affection followed gonorrhoea. The two cases of *Orchitis* were caused, one by "doubling" at drill, and the other by slipping down stairs. The cases of *Epididymitis* were of the usual character.

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XI. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Diseases of the Bones.—One man was sent to hospital with periosteal swelling over the left parietal bone.

Diseases of the Joints.—Four cases were sent to hospital; one with loose cartilage in knee-joint, one for bunion, and two for synovitis of knee-joints. The case invalided was ankylosis of the middle finger of left hand, arising from a compound fracture of the first phalanx, occurring on board the *Spiteful*.

Diseases of the Bursæ.—One case was sent to hospital for swelling and redness over patella of left knee.

XII. & XIII. DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE AND CUTANEOUS SYSTEMS.

The number of admissions under this section is, as usual, large, but no case were of sufficient importance to require particular mention. Two hundred and four were added, and thirty-five sent to hospital.

UNCLASSED.

The seventeen cases of *Debility* were principally from the Gold Coast.

POISONING.

One case occurred in a private, who swallowed, by accident, a small quantity of a solution of oxalic acid, a fluid invariably used by soldiers for cleaning scarlet cloth. The contents of his stomach were fully discharged by the administration of a small quantity of chalk, when he speedily recovered.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES.

Under this section, 118 were admitted. Of these eleven were sent to hospital, one was drowned, and one invalided. For *Wounds*, five were sent to hospital; viz., one of the right leg, caused while on the treadmill, undergoing imprisonment in gaol; two of the scalp, occasioned by falling, in a state of drunkenness; the fourth from a fragment of wood penetrating the right knee while washing the barrack-room floor; and the fifth from a knife accidentally closing upon the second joint of the middle finger of the right hand.

Dislocation and Fracture happened in the same man. According to his own statement, he was making his way about 10.30 p.m. to his barracks, and was assaulted by two soldiers, who knocked him down, and afterwards kicked him, producing dislocation of the upper extremities of radius and ulna of left arm upwards and forwards, with fracture.

Fractures.—One of the two occurred in the shaft of the right humerus, caused by falling against the side of a door whilst running.

The two cases of *Sprain* sent to hospital have returned cured.

Of *Contusions*, two were sent to hospital; one for inflammation of the left knee, the other of left hip, occasioned whilst assisting to hoist a boat on board *Zealous*. The latter was afterwards invalided.

The case of *Drowning* occurred in a man doing duty at Broundoun. He was missing for six weeks, and was supposed to have deserted. He was found in Haslar Creek, and his identity was established by the stamp of his name on the waist-band of his trousers.

**MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of the ROYAL MARINES at FORTON BARRACKS,
between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.**

D I S E A S E S.		Cases remaining from last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Morbili - - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Enteric Fever - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Simple Continued Fever - - - -	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Ague - - - -	-	10	4	6	-	-	-
	Remittent Fever - - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
	Erysipelas - - - -	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - - -	1	118	86	31	-	-	2
	Gout - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Syphilis, Primary - - - -	2	125	36	89	-	-	2
	„ Secondary - - - -	-	29	11	18	-	-	-
	Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
	Tumour - - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Cerebral Disease - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Paralysis - - - -	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
	Epilepsy - - - -	-	6	1	4	-	1	-
	Neuralgia - - - -	-	9	8	1	-	-	-
	Paraplegia - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Dementia - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Ophthalmia - - - -	-	23	13	8	-	-	2
	Diseases of the Ear - - - -	-	9	5	3	-	1	-
	Diseases of the Nose - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Disease of the { Functional -	-	31	16	15	-	-	-
	Heart - { Organic -	-	6	-	5	1	-	-
	Aneurism - - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Varicose Veins - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh - - - -	1	171	164	1	-	-	7
	Bronchitis - - - -	-	47	35	12	-	-	-
	Pneumonia - - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Pleurisy - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Hæmoptysis - - - -	-	8	3	5	-	-	-
	Pneumothorax - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche - - - -	-	107	82	24	-	-	1
	Hæmatemesis - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Dyspepsia e potu - - - -	-	37	17	20	-	-	-
	Dyspepsia - - - -	2	164	154	12	-	-	-

Medical and Surgical Report of the Royal Marines at Forton Barracks, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining from last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System— <i>continued.</i>	Dysentery - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Diarrhoea - - -	-	79	77	1	-	-	1
	Colic and Constipation - - -	-	30	27	3	-	-	-
	Hæmorrhoids - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
	Hernia - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
	Worms - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Splenitis - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Hepatitis - - -	-	11	5	6	-	-	-
	Fistula - - -	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Icterus - - -	-	4	2	2	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Hydrocele - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Incontinence of Urine - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
	Gonorrhœa - - -	-	203	26	177	-	-	-
	Œdema of Scrotum - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Stricture - - -	-	4	1	3	-	-	-
	Orchitis - - -	-	15	13	2	-	-	-
	Epididymitis - - -	-	10	3	7	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Joints - - -	-	9	4	4	-	1	-
	Diseases of the Bursæ - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess - - -	2	94	92	4	-	-	-
	Ulcer - - -	-	65	57	6	-	-	2
	Eczema - - -	1	11	12	-	-	-	-
	Herpes - - -	-	7	5	2	-	-	-
	Impetigo - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Scabies - - -	-	26	3	23	-	-	-
Unclassed . . .	Debility - - -	-	43	25	17	-	-	1
	Poisoning - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries -	Wounds - - -	1	71	67	5	-	-	-
	Fractures - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Sprains - - -	1	53	50	2	-	-	2
	Contusions - - -	-	58	52	2	-	1	3
	Burns and Scalds - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
	Submersion and Drowning - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS . . .		11	1,769	1,181	564	2	8	25

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION
AT
PLYMOUTH,
BETWEEN THE
1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874,
By Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, JOHN S. Y. ADAMS, B.A.

Appendix.

Sanitary State of the Division.—During the period comprised in this return, the men of the Division almost entirely escaped infectious diseases, there being only four cases of measles entered on the list at head-quarters. Their families, however, were not so fortunate, as the children suffered severely, many of them dying from the sequelæ of pneumonia, resulting most frequently from premature exposure. On their account, quarantine being enforced, about 150 men were excluded from barracks during the epidemic; sporadic cases occurred in the neighbourhood until the month of May. When families living in barracks were attacked, it being sometimes dangerous to remove the patients, and expose them to cold, and there being difficulty in obtaining lodgings outside, as people naturally objected to take in infected patients, a block of quarters was set apart and made into a quarantine establishment.

Only a few scattered cases of scarlatina occurred in Stonehouse.

Per-centage of Sick.—The per-centage of sick was $4\frac{1}{2}$, a decrease as compared with last year's return of seven-eighths; account must, however, be taken that the average strength of the Division is 800 less.

Invalids.—The total number of men invalided belonging to the Division was ninety-three, being as follows: twenty-six from head-quarters, forty-five in hospital from head-quarters, and twenty-two in hospital from ships.

Number of Entries on Sick-list.—The number of admissions on the list was 1,535, of whom 521 were hospital cases. There were only twenty-six entries of men from other Divisions borne on our strength.

Deaths.—There was only one death at head-quarters, resulting from organic disease of the heart; in hospital from head-quarters, five; and in hospital from afloat, four; making ten fatal cases in all.

Mean Strength.—The mean strength of the entire Division ashore and afloat was 3,056, the number on shore being 1,242.

Married Men.—The number of married men is given as 1,786.

Appendix.

The number of men who joined, or were discharged from the Division during the year, is shown by the following Table :—

Discharged.		Joined.	
Invalids (including men from ships when in hospital).	76	Disembarked - - - -	1,15
Died - - - - -	21	Joined from depôt - - - -	9
Discharged by purchase - - -	35	Joined from other divisions - -	83
Time expired - - - - -	131		
Misconduct (from) - - - - -	15		
Deserted - - - - -	52		
Embarked - - - - -	1,041		
TOTAL - - -	1,371	TOTAL - - -	2,08

Recruits.—The number of recruits examined, was not by one-third as high in last Return, being only sixty-six, fifteen of whom were rejected.

The following is a list of the causes :—

Hernia - - - - -	3	Varicocele - - - - -	2
Defective teeth - - - - -	1	Injury of left thumb - - - -	1
Excoriation of penis - - - -	2	Flat-footed - - - - -	2
Heart disease - - - - -	1		
Deformity of left elbow - - -	1		
Varicose veins - - - - -	2	TOTAL - - -	15

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Included under this head are ninety-four cases, about the same number last year, there being an increase in cases of simple continued fever, and decrease in those of vaccinia.

Vaccinia.—Of vaccinia there were only six entries. The greater facility vaccinating the men of this Division now than formerly, general vaccination in the Service being more strictly carried out, and greater care being taken marking their papers when vaccinated, decrease every year the list of men who have to be operated on, and the consequent entries on the list. The number of men vaccinated during the year was 106, there being twelve failures.

Rubeola.—Four cases of this disease were entered on list, and sent to hospital all with well-marked symptoms ; a small number, considering the violence of epidemic in the vicinity.

Simple Continued Fever.—There were seventy admissions, thirty of these being hospital cases. A few of these were the result of the Ashanti campaign. About half the number occurred in the second quarter, when there was much wet, the weather was sultry. On my recommendation, permission was given to order hot baths for the patients when necessary in barracks, and this, I think, prevented several from being sent to hospital. A graduated shower bath was allowed to be erected, and is most useful.

Remittent Fever.—There were five suffering from this disease, all hospital cases being severe relapses of the disease contracted on the West Coast of Africa expedition. One of them was complicated by a sharp attack of articular rheumatism. In reference to the men serving in the last-mentioned place, I recommended none of them on their return (especially those who had been serving on shore, who, more or less, had suffered, and looked depressed by climate) for sick leave to recruit their health. The prominent symptoms were debility and an anaemic appearance.

Varicella.—One case, which presented at first the appearance of small-pox, was sent to hospital.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Under this section there are 194 cases, about the same number as last year. There is an increase of rheumatic cases of thirty, and a decrease of thirty-seven under the head of syphilis.

Rheumatism.—Of the ninety-four cases of this disease, which embraces lumbago and pleurodynia, one-third were sent to hospital; fifteen of these were chronic, eight acute, all of the lower extremities, and the remainder sub-acute. Several of the patients were men who had joined from harbour ships, and who, when on duty afloat, had been exposed much to rain in boat service. None of the cases could be traced to a syphilitic origin.

Syphilis, Primary.—Forty-four entries under this head; a diminution of one-half the number of cases as compared with last year's return. The Division, however, was weaker in point of numbers. Thirty men contracted the disease in the district, two were complicated with condylomata and secondaries.

The number of primary syphilitic cases entered showed an average of 28.6 per 1,000.

Secondary Syphilis.—Of the seventeen cases of secondary syphilis, twelve were sent to hospital, and several were re-entries.

Phthisis.—Of the seven cases of this disease sent to hospital, three were incipient, and four chronic; one had been previously invalided.

Tumour.—Eleven cases in all were sent to hospital; they were as follows: one, doubtful as to its nature, in iliac fossa, a few inches above the abdominal ring; a second, which was re-entered, was in the left lumbar region, fluctuating, and about the size of a small orange. When in hospital it discharged without an operation, and disappeared. Some time after, the opening having healed, and his health being seemingly restored, he was allowed to be embarked. A third seemed a circumscribed inflammation of the sheath of the tibialis anticus. The fourth was situated on upper lip, and was indurated. Another was of doubtful origin, and was situated over the head of tibia; and one was an inflamed ganglion of the foot. Two cases sent to duty were encysted tumours on the head, which I extracted.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SPECIAL SENSES.

Under this division there were entered ninety-five cases, eighteen of which were slight cases of vertigo and syncope.

Paralysis.—Three cases of this occurred; one partial of the forearm and hand, apparently from pressure on the ulnar nerve; the second was that of a man who had served on the Gold Coast on shore, and who had suffered from fever; in his case there was facial paralysis; he subsequently recovered. The third case was that of a lieutenant; ten months before admission he had painful spasms of the legs; when sent to hospital, there was almost total loss of sensation of legs, from ankles to hips, with slight sensation and reflex motion of feet. He could scarcely command the movements of his legs; no pain along spine; his memory was rather bad, and his manner nervous. No cause could be assigned, except that he was frequently up to his middle in water when fishing, and he had had rheumatic attacks. He was invalided, but his case proved fatal some months after.

Insanity.—There were two cases. One had been invalided from the Hercules for dementia, and sent here for disposal. The second had also been invalided from the Pallas; both were sent to hospital.

Epilepsy.—Seven cases were entered; three, which were doubtful cases originally with ill-defined symptoms, were sent to duty; one of these had been rejected on survey. Of the hospital cases, one had been invalided and sent home from Yokohama, and two others were recruits.

Neuralgia.—All the cases were slight, and were generally sent to duty in about three days.

Appendix.

Diseases of the Eye.—There were twenty-seven cases of these, principally catarrhal ophthalmia and defective vision; of the latter, one was invalided, whose complaint was discovered at gun drill, and two were drummers rejected for the ranks.

Diseases of the Ear.—Only two cases require notice; one was invalided for chronic deafness, and a second was sent to hospital for otorrhoea, with brain complication.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Heart Disease.—Under this section are comprised twenty-two cases. Of organic disease of the heart there were nine cases. All the three cases invalided were aortic valve disease, and in two there was enlargement of the heart, while one had been previously invalided at Haulbowline. Three cases were sent to hospital; two were aortic valve disease; one had been invalided before; the third was a case of mitral valve disease. There was one death at head-quarters. The man was brought from drill, and died suddenly from fatty degeneration.

Functional.—Ten cases were entered; most of them sent to hospital for observation, as the patients were of doubtful character, some being prisoners, and others complaining that they could not go through gun drill practice or double. There are now medical examinations of men before they are sent to gun or undisciplined drill. Many men I have excused who, having long service, say fifteen years, and who when serving in harbour, and having only generally ship duties to perform, have become so stiff and unused to drill, that it was almost impossible for them to go through the extension movements, and who were unfit to double to the extent required.

Varicose Veins.—Two cases of varicose veins, of long standing, were invalided; one was a serjeant who was rejected on examination for re-engagement.

V. & VI.—DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENT SYSTEM.

There was only one admission under this head, a case of bubo, a relapse of a former attack.

VII.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

One hundred and sixty cases were admitted on the list in this class, about the same amount as last year. One of chronic bronchitis, invalided, was very severe, the symptoms resembling asthma.

Two of the pneumonic cases sent to hospital were of the right side, and two of the left, all with strong constitutional symptoms. I have entered several severe cases of bronchial and lung affections, which were contracted at Fort Stamford, where there is a party of men stationed, and which is very exposed and draughty. A monthly inspection of this fort is made.

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Two hundred and sixty-two cases are included in this division, a great proportion (102) being of *Diarrhoea*. Half of these occurred in Michaelmas quarter and were probably the result of eating fruit and exposure to damp; some cases arose from eating limpets raw.

Dysentery.—Only one case of this happened; a patient who had contracted the disease when fighting in the bush in Ashanti; his constitution had been much broken, but he ultimately recovered.

Ascites.—One case. Stated he had perceived swelling of the ankles twelve months ago, and he had been treated before in hospital for Bright's disease.

Hernia.—Nineteen admissions, nine being re-entries. One was brought forward for survey, but although he had a pension certificate, from the length of time which had elapsed, and there being little trace of the disease, probably from the pressure of the truss, he, on survey, was sent to duty. Four were invalided, two of left and two of right inguinal hernia from sudden strain while on duty.

Hæmatemesis.—This occurred in a man who had been serving on the West Coast of Africa. At Ascension he had been on the list for ague.

Hepatitis, Jaundice, and Cirrhosis of the Liver.—Ten cases of derangement of the functions of the liver were entered. Six acute cases were sent to hospital; one had been invalided before from the Swiftsure for debility, and one was complicated with ascites. All were more or less jaundiced, and there was enlargement of the gland. The case of cirrhosis of the liver was far advanced; he had been serving in China. The remaining cases under this heading comprised cynanche, colic, dyspepsia, and hæmorrhoids, not requiring mention; they amounted to 127 cases. There were thirty-seven cases in all sent to hospital.

IX. & X.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE SYSTEMS.

Included under this head are 117 cases, eighty-four of these being gonorrhœa a decrease of forty-five as compared with last year. Twenty were rather virulent cases, forty-four were contracted in the district, and three were complicated with epididymitis.

Bright's Disease.—One case, who had been on the list several times with rheumatism and œdema of the legs and ankle, was sent to hospital.

Incontinence of Urine.—Six cases; three sent to hospital. One originated from gonorrhœa, and was combined with stricture; another was chronic, and proceeded from a sprain when lifting a heavy weight.

Stricture.—Three cases of six entered were sent to hospital; two were very chronic, and the third was spasmodic.

Orchitis.—There were thirteen admissions for this, nine being hospital cases. In five no cause was assigned; one was from a blow at gun drill, for which he had been invalided from the Midge; a second was an acute supervening on a chronic attack; a third was contracted at the Autumn Manœuvres; and the fourth at gun drill.

Hydrocele.—There were three entries of this disease, all sent to hospital; one was chronic; he was operated on, but his occupation being sedentary (he was a clerk), and as it did not inconvenience him much, no radical cure was attempted; the second was an old case, resulting from a blow from a handspike; the third was also chronic.

The remaining cases included irritability of the bladder, varicocele, and epididymitis, to the number of nine. Total hospital cases, 108.

XI.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Fourteen cases were entered under this class.

Diseases of Bones.—Only one case was entered and sent to hospital, namely, caries of thumb from whitlow, contracted in the Raleigh.

Diseases of the Joints.—Three were hospital cases; one, sub-acute synovitis of knee from a fall; a second, that of an officer who, on his return from German Spas, which he had been recommended to drink for synovitis of knee, got a relapse from over-walking when nearly cured; the third was also synovitis of the knee, an acute case.

Besides the above, there were a few unimportant cases of bursitis. Total number of cases sent to hospital, six.

XII. & XIII. DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUES AND CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.

Embraced under this head there were 219 cases, one-third being entered under *Phlegmon and Ulcer*. There were thirty-three admissions for disease of the skin, thirty-three of them being cases of *Scabies*, about on a par with last year. The remaining cases were lepra, psoriasis, erythema, urticaria, tinea, herpes, corns, and warts. Total number of hospital cases, eighty-two.

Appendix.

UNCLASSED.

Under this section, which only includes two diseases, there are sixty-five cases.

Debility.—The number of cases was considerably increased as compared with last year; there were, however, only eleven hospital cases; five of these suffered from the effects of the Gold Coast. There were some cases which accrued from confinement in gaol, especially at Bodmin; about one-third were young men, some being recruits. In referring to gaols, the only admissions of prisoners for debility, when discharged, were from Bodmin and Lewes. In the former I considered the amount of food was inadequate for the work, especially on the treadmill; three cases were admitted, and one sent to hospital, with loss to the service of 121 days.

Poisoning.—Twelve cases of alcoholic poisoning were added to the list, of which eleven were sent to hospital; six of the cases were incipient, and only three were of an aggravated character. The average number of cases of drunkenness occurring in the division amounted to 128·01 per 1,000.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES.

There were 293 entries under this division, 282 of which were for more or less slight wounds, contusions, sprains, burns, and excoriations of feet.

Fractures.—There were seven cases admitted for fracture; four were hospital cases, two of which were re-entries, the remaining case being an old fracture of the left thumb was brought forward for survey, but sent to duty. The hospital cases were as follows: 1st, fracture of the distal phalanges of the second and third toes of the left foot, from a gun truck; 2nd, old fracture of right fibula, from a fall, was subsequently invalided; 3rd, old fracture of fourth metacarpal bone of right hand, had been invalided from Haulbowline; 4th, also of fourth metacarpal bone, from a fall down-stairs.

Dislocation.—Three admissions were made; one was sent to hospital, a man who dislocated the sternal end of his clavicle when wrestling at field sports. The two cases sent to duty were—first, dislocation of right thumb from a fall; and the second, dislocation of the right shoulder, the head of the humerus being displaced into the axilla. This happened to an officer, his horse having fallen with him.

Three cases were invalided: 1st, old wound of right leg; 2nd, old injury of finger from a fish-bone, on board the Decoy; 3rd, old fracture of fourth metacarpal bone. All had been formerly invalided. One case of deformity of the foot was sent to hospital, and afterwards invalided.

**MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of the MARINE DIVISION at PLYMOUTH, between
the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.**

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Vaccinia - - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
	Measles - - - -	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
	Simple Continued Fever -	-	70	36	33	-	-	1
	Ague - - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
	Remittent Fever - - -	-	8	3	5	-	-	-
	Varicella - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Erysipelas - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	1	121	83	37	-	-	2
	Gout - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Syphilis, { Primary - - -	-	44	-	44	-	-	-
	{ Secondary - - -	-	17	5	12	-	-	-
	Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	-	11	1	7	-	2	1
	Tumour - - - -	-	11	3	8	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Vertigo - - - -	-	17	17	-	-	-	-
	Paralysis - - - -	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Syncope - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Epilepsy - - - -	-	7	3	3	-	1	-
	Neuralgia - - - -	-	16	16	-	-	-	-
	Insanity - - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Ophthalmia - - - -	-	19	14	5	-	-	-
	Other Diseases of the Eye -	-	8	4	3	-	1	-
	Diseases of the Ear - -	-	6	3	2	-	1	-
	Diseases of the Nose - -	-	4	2	2	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of { Functional - -	-	10	1	7	-	2	-
	the Heart { Organic - -	-	9	2	3	1	3	-
	Varicose Veins - - -	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh - - - -	6	141	119	17	-	-	11
	Bronchitis - - - -	-	10	5	4	-	1	-
	Pneumonia - - - -	1	4	1	4	-	-	-
	Pleurisy - - - -	-	5	4	1	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche - - - -	-	64	47	17	-	-	-
	Ascites - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Enlargement of Liver -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Medical and Surgical Report of the Marine Division at Plymouth, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Received since.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System— <i>continued.</i>	Dyspepsia - - -	1	38	34	4	-	-	1
	Dysentery - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Diarrhœa - - -	-	102	96	5	-	-	1
	Colic and Constipation - - -	-	22	22	-	-	-	-
	Hæmorrhoids - - -	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
	Hernia - - -	-	19	13	1	-	4	1
	Hæmatemesis - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Hepatitis - - -	-	3	-	2	-	1	-
	Jaundice - - -	-	6	3	3	-	-	-
	Cirrhosis of Liver - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Irritability of Bladder - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Incontinence of Urine - - -	1	4	2	3	-	-	-
	Gonorrhœa - - -	-	87	-	87	-	-	-
	Epididymitis - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Stricture - - -	-	6	3	3	-	-	-
	Varicocele - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Orchitis - - -	-	13	3	9	-	1	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Hydrocele - - -	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Bones - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Diseases of the Joints - - -	-	7	2	3	-	1	1
	Diseases of the Bursæ - - -	-	6	2	2	-	-	2
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess - - -	3	127	105	23	-	-	2
	Ulcer - - -	-	39	18	19	-	-	2
	Scabies - - -	-	33	-	33	-	-	-
	Other Diseases of the Skin - - -	2	20	15	7	-	-	-
Unclassed - - -	Debility - - -	-	53	40	11	-	1	1
	Poisoning - - -	-	12	1	11	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries -	Wounds - - -	4	102	86	16	-	1	3
	Fractures - - -	1	7	3	4	-	1	-
	Dislocations - - -	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
	Sprains - - -	-	66	54	10	-	-	2
	Contusions - - -	3	78	58	21	-	-	2
	Burns and Scalds - - -	-	16	11	5	-	-	-
	Deformity of Foot - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Injury of Finger - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Excoriation - - -	-	19	19	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -		23	1,536	978	520	1	26	34

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION,

AT

CHATHAM,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874,

By Deputy Inspector General ROBERT POTTINGER.

THE average strength of this Division during the year 1874 was 1,339.

Fourteen hundred officers and men embarked or otherwise left Head Quarters, 905 rejoined from ships and foreign service on shore, and 348 were entered as recruits.

The average daily number in hospital was eighty-three, showing a proportion to the mean strength of 6.19 per cent., which however included a large number of slight cases, such as those affected with phlegmon, gonorrhœa, &c.

The general health of the Division (including women and children) was very good. No epidemic of any kind prevailed, and one case of small-pox, two of measles, and one of enteric fever, formed the total of zymotic disease which has come under notice.

Nine deaths occurred, being the same number as in last year, and 163 men were invalided. Of the cases invalided thirty-four were received from the Recruit Depot at Deal, fourteen from other hospitals, sixteen from ships, and twenty-seven had been previously invalided from foreign stations.

The total invaliding shows an increase of thirteen over the previous year.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Only one case of *Small-pox* appeared amongst the Marines of this Division; it occurred in the Michaelmas quarter, and was traced to direct infection in a lodging-house in the town. The case was severe and confluent, assumed somewhat of the hæmorrhagic type, and proved ultimately fatal. Of the six cases of febricula none were of any importance, and all returned to duty after an average period of ten days treatment.

Nearly the whole of the cases entered under the heading of *Ague* were relapses of intermittent fever originally contracted on the West Coast of Africa during the Ashanti War. It is satisfactory to observe that as time elapsed not only the number and frequency of the relapses diminished but that the symptoms which they presented were much slighter and more amenable to treatment, and that during the last quarter of the year not a single case was entered. None have terminated fatally, and only one has resulted in invaliding; a patient of 40 years of age who did not recover from the cachexia, debility, and general ill-health that followed the attack of fever of which he had been the subject. Eight cases of erysipelas were treated, seven of which were idiopathic, and the remaining

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one followed an operation for fistula lachrymalis. This last patient and another remain in a weak cachectic state of general health, but all the others did well under a supporting treatment.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Rheumatism furnished as usual a large number of cases, six from last return and seventy-seven new admissions. Of the latter, eighteen were of the acute form of the disease with peri or endo-cardiac complications in six of the cases; forty-one sub-acute, chiefly muscular; thirteen chronic, including arthritis; two syphilitic, and three gonorrhoeal. There have been sixteen cases invalided, five in consequence of affections of the heart of a permanent character; four from acute and sub-acute forms of rheumatism; five, of the average age of 36 years, for chronic affections, and two for intermittent nephritis and commencing phthisis respectively. There has been no marked difference in the prevalence of syphilitic affections though the admissions for the primary form of the disease show a decrease of twenty-five. One hundred and twenty-four of them contracted the disease in protected districts. Five cases of *Phthisis* remained by last return, and there have been twenty-four admissions. The same number have been invalided; three remain in hospital, and two were allowed to return to duty.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SPECIAL SENSES.

The only case of *Sunstroke* admitted was incurred on the West Coast of Africa, and led to invaliding on account of persistent vertigo. Under the heading of *Paralysis* the case shown as remaining in hospital from last year was invalided for locomotor ataxy. One of the cases admitted was for some loss of power in the lower extremities following a blow, another was of almost complete paralysis of the extensor muscles of the right leg. Both of them terminated in invaliding. The third admission was for slight and transient hemiplegia, which was rapidly recovered from and the man discharged cured. Nine cases of *Vertigo* were admitted, all of whom returned to duty after an average period of 14 days' treatment. A case of *Epilepsy* remained from last return, and there were six new admissions, all recently raised men, and two of them recruits from the dépôt at Deal. Five were invalided, and two who appear tabulated as "cured," were discharged from the service as objectionable characters by order of the Deputy Adjutant General. One case of spinal neuralgia connected with disease of the lumbar portion of the cord, and one of a nervous affection of the lips, which rendered the patient, a bugler, unable to play his instrument, were both invalided.

The four cases returned under the heading of *Insanity* were all of failure of the mental powers, rendering the men unfit for their duty; they were consequently brought forward for survey and discharged to the care of their friends. The case tabulated as disease of the brain was of a similar nature with symptoms of persistent vertigo and headache superadded.

The diseases of the organs of the special senses presented very little worthy of remark. The loss of the eye in one instance was the result of a blow, and in the other followed an attack of gonorrhoeal ophthalmia treated in Malta Hospital. The affections of the ear consisted of otorrhoea and deafness.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

There have been seventeen admissions for *Functional Derangement* during the year, of which it has been found necessary to bring forward five for survey, as unfit for further service. One of these had been the subject of acute rheumatism and pericarditis, and there was probably organic change to account for the symptoms; the remainder were all young marines with persistent excited cardiac action which resisted all treatment and observation.

The admissions for *Organic Disease* show a small decrease as compared with the previous year, the total being twenty-six, of whom five were sent from the dépôt at Deal. Twenty-one cases have been invalided, chiefly with obstructive aortic affections, or dilatation and hypertrophy.

VII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Diseases of the Larynx.—The case invalided under this heading was a recruit from Deal, sent for survey on account of stammering to a degree that rendered him unfit for the duties of a sentry.

There were sixty-two admissions for catarrhal affections during the year, all of which were slight, and returned to duty after an average period of treatment of eleven days, with one exception, a marine, in whom the slight catarrhal symptoms with which he was admitted were but the precursors of general tuberculosis and death from cerebral tubercle.

The admissions for *Bronchitis* have been sixteen, of which it has been found necessary to invalid seven; four of them with phthisical symptoms supervening, one with asthma, and one with recurrent attacks of pneumonia. Both the cases received and invalided for *Asthma* were recruits from Deal, who in all probability had suffered from the disease before entry into the service.

Pneumonia has occasioned eleven admissions, most of the cases being of a complicated type and of exceptional severity, and three terminated fatally. One was of right pneumonia and pleurisy, with general bronchitis, followed by pericarditis; and one of right pleuro-pneumonia, in which pericarditis supervened; the third was a private, admitted with acute pneumonia of the left side, rapidly running on to consolidation of the whole lung, and death on the fourth day.

There have been five admissions for *Pleurisy*, and one case of old pleurisy and empyema, associated with phthisis, received from the Falkland Islands, had a fatal termination.

Under the heading of *Pulmonary Extravasation* is returned the death of a private who, whilst marching, was suddenly seized with pain in the chest and dyspnoea, and died almost immediately after his admission into hospital. On autopsy, a great part of the inferior portions of both lungs were found in a state of intense congestion and engorgement, and the bronchi loaded with frothy mucus, presenting the appearances common in cases of insolation, to which cause the death may probably be referred, as the day was unusually sultry and sunny.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

The admissions for *Cynanche* and *Dyspepsia* have been of the ordinary character. Two cases of *Dysentery*, both originating abroad, were received, and one of them invalided; and it was found necessary to dispose of two cases of chronic diarrhoea in the same way, in one of which it was but a symptom of abdominal phthisis, and in the other a sequel of fever and dysentery contracted on the African Coast. Nineteen patients were admitted for *Hernia*, ten of whom came from Deal Depot. All of these last were young lads, either with a small bubonocoele or marked weakness of the ring, which was discovered in some soon after joining, and in others was the result of gymnasium drill. It is a somewhat curious fact that three of the number were cases of femoral hernia. Diseases of the liver have included thirteen cases of *Jaundice*, one of *Cirrhosis* (invalided), and four of *Chronic Hepatitis*, of which two were invalided, and one terminated fatally from internal hæmorrhage from an old hepatic abscess, probably contracted in China.

IX. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE SYSTEMS.

There has been an unaccountable increase in the admissions for *Gonorrhœa*, the number being 220, against 164 of the previous year. The average duration of treatment was eighteen days, including about five days' surveillance after the disappearance of the discharge. The cases of *Stricture* were all successfully treated by the method of dilatation. The case of *Cystitis*, invalided, was marked by the usual symptoms, at one time very acute, but ultimately assuming a chronic form. In one of the cases, invalided under the head of *Orchitis*, the patient was affected with diabetes, and passed daily twelve pints of urine of a specific gravity varying from 1.035 to 1.040. The skimmed milk treatment, bran bread, and opiates alike failed to produce any change in the symptoms.

Appendix.

XI. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

One man affected with exostosis of one of the metacarpal bones, and two with chronic thickening of the tibial periosteum were invalided. The joint affections consisted of caries and ankylosis of the finger joints following injury.

XII. DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE, &c.

A man suffering from scrofulous abscess in axilla and deep sinuses of long standing was invalided, as were also two cases of chronic ulcer and two of tumour, one of which last was situated in the inguinal canal.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Debility.—There have been twenty-nine admissions under this heading, the increase being attributable to the cases of debility following malarious affections on the West Coast of Africa, and which have caused seventeen of the entries. Three others were foreign invalids who had been the subject of climatic disease; two were prematurely old and worn-out men; in three, no obvious cause could be made out, and the remaining cases were consequent on a phthisical constitution, rheumatism, alcoholic excess, and overgrowth, respectively.

The cases entered for observation have included three men for reputed mental incapacity, one on account of eruptive disease in his family, and seven for alleged sickness; all were discharged to duty. Five cases of alcoholic poisoning were admitted, all of them slight, and returning to duty after short periods of treatment.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES.

The cases of wounds were not generally of a severe character, and the patients returned to duty with two exceptions. One of these was an invalid from the Falkland Islands, where he received a severe injury of the soft parts of the left forearm, leaving behind a large cicatrix and contraction. The second was a wound at the ball of the thumb from a piece of glass, followed by abscesses in the hand and wrist, and ankylosis of the proximal articulation.

In the cases of fracture the site of the injury was as follows: 1. Metacarpal bone of right thumb interfering with the movement of the hand. 2. Non-united fracture of the patella. 3. Non-united fracture of the acromial extremity of clavicle. 4. Fracture of both bones of forearm; the case twice under treatment. 5. Fracture of radius. 6. Fracture of fibula. In the three first named the patients were invalided; the others returned to duty.

The case of suicide occurred in a serjeant who hung himself in a low public-house in Chatham.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of the ROYAL MARINE DIVISION at CHATHAM,
between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Small Pox - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Measles - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Enteric Fever - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Ague - - - -	2	17	18	-	-	1	-
	Febricula - - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
	Erysipelas - - - -	1	7	7	-	-	-	1
	Mumps - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	6	77	60	-	-	16	7
	Syphilis, { Primary - - -	12	149	155	-	-	1	5
	{ Secondary - - -	4	54	50	-	-	2	6
	Scrofula - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	5	24	2	-	-	24	3
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Disease of the Brain - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Insanity - - - -	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
	Sunstroke - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Vertigo - - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
	Paralysis - - - -	1	3	1	-	-	3	-
	Hysteria - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Epilepsy - - - -	1	6	2	-	-	5	-
	Neuralgia - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
	Loss of Eye - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
	Iritis - - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
	Myopia - - - -	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
	Keratitis - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
	Conjunctivitis - - -	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
	Ophthalmia - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Amaurosis - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Diseases of the Ear - -	1	10	7	-	-	4	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of { Functional - - -	-	17	12	-	-	5	-
	{ Organic - - -	1	26	3	-	-	21	3
	Aneurism - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
	Syncope - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Varicose Veins - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	4	12	15	-	-	-	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Larynx - -	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
	Catarrh - - - -	2	62	60	-	1	-	3
	Bronchitis - - - -	2	16	9	-	-	7	2
	Asthma - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
	Pneumonia - - - -	-	11	5	-	3	2	1
	Pleurisy - - - -	-	5	4	-	1	-	-
	Pulmonary Extravasation -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Hæmoptysis - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-

MEDICAL and Surgical Report of the Royal Marine Division at Chatham, &c.—*cont^d*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche - - -	3	47	50	-	-	-	-
	Hæmatemesis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Dyspepsia - - -	-	61	61	-	-	-	-
	Dysentery - - -	1	2	2	-	-	1	-
	Diarrhœa - - -	1	15	14	-	-	2	-
	Colic and Constipation - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Hæmorrhoids - - -	1	5	6	-	-	-	-
	Fistula in Ano - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Hernia - - -	1	19	-	-	-	20	-
	Worms - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Condylomata - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Hepatitis - - -	2	4	3	-	1	2	-
	Cirrhosis of Liver - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Jaundice - - -	-	13	11	-	-	-	2
	Ascites - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Cystitis - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Incontinence of Urine - - -	-	5	3	-	-	1	1
	Gonorrhœa - - -	6	220	220	-	-	-	6
	Epididymitis - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Paraphimosis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Stricture - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
	Varicocele - - -	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
	Orchitis - - -	1	9	7	-	-	3	-
	Sarcocœle - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones - - -	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
	Diseases of the Joints - - -	-	3	-	-	-	2	1
	Diseases of the Bursæ - - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess - - -	2	53	51	-	-	1	3
	Ulcer - - -	1	14	11	-	-	2	2
	Impetigo - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
	Psoriasis - - -	-	13	13	-	-	-	-
	Tumour - - -	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
	Sycosis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Eczema - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
	Herpes - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Scabies - - -	-	26	25	-	-	-	-
	Urticaria - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	1
	Pityriasis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Unclassed - - -	Debility - - -	-	29	24	-	-	5	-
	Observation - - -	-	11	11	-	-	-	-
	Alcoholic Poisoning - - -	1	5	6	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds - - -	8	37	39	-	-	2	4
	Fractures - - -	-	7	4	-	-	3	-
	Sprains - - -	-	24	22	-	-	-	2
	Contusions - - -	-	28	28	-	-	-	-
	Burns and Scalds - - -	-	3	2	-	-	-	1
	Suicide - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL - - -		73	1,255	1,099	-	9	163	57

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTS

For the Year 1874,

OF

HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS

AT

SHEERNESS,

DEVONPORT,

CHATHAM,

KEYHAM,

PORTSMOUTH,

PEMBROKE.

Appendix.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT
OF
HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, SHEERNESS,
BETWEEN THE
1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874.
By Staff Surgeon THOMAS SECCOMBE, M.D.

THE mean daily strength of Sheerness Dockyard for the year 1874 was 1,720. The number of cases entered on the sick and hurt list was 748, adding to the twenty-three, which remained from the previous year, we have a total of 771 cases under treatment; of this number, 706 were discharged to duty, fourteen died, eleven were superannuated, and forty remained on the list on the 31st December.

The death rate for the year was unusually large; pneumonia was especially fatal and rapid in its course; of the seven cases under treatment, five died within an average of three days' illness for each case; two men were suffocated by carbonic acid gas on board the coal hulk "Dido," arising from spontaneous combustion of the coal stowed in the ship's hold; two others were struck down with apoplexy while at work in the yard, and expired after a few hours' illness; one man died after an operation for the removal of cancer from the tongue; two cases of bronchitis terminated fatally; one case of softening of the brain, and one of stricture, accompanied by extensive chronic disease of the bladder and kidneys, proved fatal.

There was no epidemic disease of any importance to record; scarlet fever and measles were introduced into Sheerness during the early summer months by seaside visitors, and spread themselves among the younger portion of the civil population, but mostly in a mild form; renal complications occasionally supervened, which greatly prolonged convalescence. There is also a history of five cases of enteric fever having been imported; this latter disease happily did not take root here owing possibly to the great care with which everything belonging to the individual cases was disinfected. There is no record of a case of typhus or small-pox having been observed.

In the matter of sanitary measures some trifling improvements are yearly taking place, necessarily small in extent from the limited pecuniary means of the population, and the engineering difficulties to be overcome before efficient draining can be made in a large district, lying at a less elevation than the high-water mark. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the percentage of cases entered on the sick and hurt list for the past year, 430.3 per 1,000 of strength, compares favourably with the average entries during the decade 1864-73, the strength of the yard for those years averaged 1,902, and the rate of entries per 1,000 of mean strength was 524.1. Much of this improvement may I think be fairly attributed to the slow but progressive sanitary measures which have been adopted.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Scarlet Fever was represented by two cases, one of which remains under treatment, suffering from albuminuria; there were also two cases of *Syphilis*.
Conti

Continued Fever, which ran their usual course, and returned to duty after nine or ten days' absence.

Appendix.

One hundred and thirty-six cases of *Ague* were placed on the sick list, with an average of 13 days' sickness for each case.

It seems unnecessary to remark that intermittent fever is the great prevailing disease of this locality, and the cause of much suffering and broken health; the numbers entered on the sick-list give but a small idea of the prevalence of the endemic; the men are aware that the attack usually subsides after a day or two, and as they have a great dislike to being placed on the sick-report, fearing to injure their prospects of advancement in the yard, they usually obtain leave of absence until sufficiently recovered to return to their work. *Ague* has not decreased during the last ten years in proportion to other complaints; indeed, the exciting cause seems to be as active as ever, and the slight decrease from 83·9 per 1000, the average amount during the previous year, to 78·2, the ratio for 1874 may be attributed to a more vigorous state of health, arising from improvements in house accommodation, &c.

Remittent Fever continues to be of common occurrence at Sheerness, but was represented by a single case only amongst the dockyard people.

The four cases of *Erysipelas* presented no peculiarities.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Next after *ague*, *Rheumatism* is the cause of the greatest amount of suffering; fifty-seven cases were put on the list during the year, many of them accompanied by hepatic disease, of a malarious origin; the more common exciting cause seems to be cold draughts from biting N.E. winds, blowing through the sheds where the shipwrights are at work. The muscular variety prevailed, then chronic enlargement of the joints, and a still smaller number of rheumatic fever cases. Four mild cases of *Gout* are recorded, all of which seem to have arisen from hereditary causes.

In the early part of the year a case was entered under the heading of *Primary Syphilis*, probably simple excoriation only, as it had quite healed up by the seventh day. Of the constitutional disease three cases were entered, or, more correctly speaking, two cases, one man having been twice on the list; the primary sore in each case was contracted at Japan, where a very bad type of the disease prevails. One of these men was treated in the Civil Hospital, at Yokohama, and underwent a prolonged course of mercury; secondary disease appeared on his way home, and from time to time since; he has lost his nose and the roof of his mouth, but is at his duty, and enjoying pretty good health at present. The second case treated on board one of Her Majesty's ships on the China Station, states that his gums were made sore by taking a white mixture; at present he is convalescent, after an eruption of syphilitic bullæ, accompanied by gastric fever.

The phthisical cases were of the ordinary type.

Of the three cases of *Cancer* added, one died forty-eight hours after an operation performed for the removal of the disease, which was situated in the tongue; of the other two cases, one in the lower lip and one in the lower maxilla, both were successfully operated on, and returned to their duty.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SPECIAL SENSES.

There were two cases of *Apoplexy*, both of which terminated fatally after a few hours' illness. The case of *Softening of the Brain* also ended in death; it occurred in a man of very intemperate habits.

Of the cases of *Paralysis* recorded, one was of the local variety, and subsequently returned to his duty; the second was a case of general paralysis, following apoplexy; it occurred in the person of an officer of the yard, who was superannuated after eighty-nine days' treatment.

Sunstroke is represented by a single case; it happened in July when the man who was a rigger was working aloft. The *Neuralgia* cases presented no difficulties; but the case of *Neuroma* received but little benefit from palliative treatment; it occurred in the person of a foreman of shipwrights, who received a severe wound

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of the hand, about two years previously; shortly after, the wound cicatrised; this little tumour formed on the superficial branch of the ulnar nerve. The case of *Insanity*, "mania," was treated in the Kent Lunatic Asylum, from whence he was discharged, cured, after a residence of 167 days. Under the head of *Hypochondriasis*, a shipwright was entered on the sick-list on the last day of November as yet no improvement seems to have taken place, and the case threatens to terminate in confirmed melancholia.

Of the eight cases of *Ophthalmia* added to the list six were discharged to duty, one remains under treatment, and one was superannuated; this latter case occurred in the person of a shipwright, who received an injury to his right eye some years ago while at work in the yard; this was followed by gradually increasing dimness of vision, which ultimately incapacitated him for employment in the Service. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that of the numerous cases that are daily presenting themselves at the surgery for various injuries to the eye, the result of accident from fragments of iron or other small foreign bodies sometimes deeply imbedded, and where considerable violence is often necessary for their removal, so few suffer permanent damage to that highly sensitive and delicate organ.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

The case of *Organic Disease of the Heart* was complicated with asthma; it occurred in the person of a painter, 63 years of age, who was subsequently superannuated. The case of *Hæmoptysis* brought over from the previous year was discharged to duty on 3rd January.

VII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Cases of *Catarrh* were plentiful during the summer and autumn months, sometimes accompanied by bilious dyspeptic symptoms, the cause of much discomfort. Among the fifteen cases of *Bronchitis* added to the list nothing special was observed; of the two deaths recorded one would with propriety have been placed under the head of phthisis. *Pneumonia* in the asthenic form involving a large portion of the lungs, and accompanied by extensive bronchitis, with rapid sinking of the vital powers prevailed. Of the eight cases under treatment four terminated fatally, with an average of three days' sickness for each case; the fifth man, who died, presented the disease in its more common form; this proved fatal on the 29th day. *Pleurisy* is represented by two cases remarkable only for their prolonged convalescence. A single case of *Hay Asthma* was six days under treatment.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Of the twenty-one cases classed under the head of *Cynanche*, acute tonsillitis attended by suppuration, was very common. *Dyspepsia* of an aguish type prevails at Sheerness, and becomes especially troublesome at certain seasons of the year; numerous cases of *Diarrhoea* occur during the summer months, but seldom sufficiently severe and prolonged to make it necessary to place them on the sick-list. The *Hernia* (right inguinal), curiously enough, was caused by a direct blow on the groin from a mallet.

IX. & X. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE SYSTEMS.

Bright's Disease.—Under this head one case only is recorded; active congestion of both kidneys followed exposure to cold, the urine becoming albuminous, and laden with tube casts.

Calculus.—A rigger in the yard who had been operated on for stone some years ago, and since then has been suffering much from gravel, diseased bladder, and stricture of the urethra, had to be placed on the sick-list for failing health and debility; he was passing large quantities of phosphatic gravel; he was subsequently superannuated.

Stricture.—Two cases, one of which proved fatal, the disease was of many years standing, and complicated with extensive chronic disease of the bladder and kidneys.

UNCLASSED.

A labourer employed scraping off red paint from the interior of an iron caisson was laid up twenty days with *Lead Colic*.

One night during the early part of the year, the coal hulk "Dido," lying off the dockyard, was observed to be on fire. On assistance being sent, two of her crew were found dead, a boy aged sixteen was lying at the foot of the gangway ladder, with a blanched and placid face; the second was an able seaman, who was lying immediately under his hammock, having a dark bloated countenance. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death from carbonic acid poisoning, caused by spontaneous ignition of the coal, which was stowed in tarred bags in the ship's hold, was returned.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES.

There were 249 *Hurts* of various kinds and degrees placed on the list, and nine brought over from the previous year, making a total of 258; of these, 242 returned to duty, fourteen remained under treatment on the 31st December, and two were superannuated. It is satisfactory to state that no accident of a fatal, or even of a very grave nature occurred during the year, and that the injuries were numerically less than the average per centage. In 1874, the proportion was 143·2 per 1,000 of mean strength, and each case averaged 17·9 days' absence from the yard. The average for the previous ten years was 208·2 cases per 1,000 of strength, each case averaging 15·2 days on the list.

It may also be of interest to note that accidents were more frequent in the summer months than during the colder and more bracing time of the year. The smallest average number occurred during Christmas quarter, equal to 47·8 per 1,000 of mean strength; Lady quarter gave 49·5 as the average; Midsummer quarter 52·3; and Michaelmas quarter 58·3.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Dockyard at SHEERNESS, between
the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Scarlet Fever - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
	Simple Continued Fever -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Ague - - - -	2	136	133	-	-	2	3
	Remittent Fever - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Erysipelas - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	2	57	54	-	-	2	3
	Gout - - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
	Syphilis, { Primary - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	{ Secondary - -	-	3	2	-	-	-	1
	Phthisis Pulmonalis -	1	3	1	-	-	1	2
	Cancer - - - -	-	3	2	-	1	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Apoplexy - - -	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
	Sunstroke - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Softening of Brain -	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
	Paralysis - - -	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
	Neuralgia - - -	-	14	14	-	-	-	-
	Neuroma - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Insanity - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Hypochondriasis - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Ophthalmia - - -	-	8	6	-	-	1	1
	Diseases of the Ear -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Disease of the Heart, Organic - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh - - - -	-	86	79	-	-	-	7
	Bronchitis - - -	2	15	12	-	2	-	3
	Pneumonia - - -	1	7	3	-	5	-	-
	Pleurisy - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Hay Asthma - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Hæmoptysis - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

MEDICAL and Surgical Report of Her Majesty's Dockyard at Sheerness, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche - - -	1	21	21	-	-	-	1
	Dyspepsia - - -	-	34	33	-	-	-	1
	Diarrhœa - - -	-	28	28	-	-	-	-
	Colic and Constipation -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
	Hæmorrhoids - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Hernia - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Toothache - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Hepatitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Calculus - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Hydrocele - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Stricture - - -	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
	Orchitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess -	2	32	33	-	-	-	1
	Ulcer - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Tumour - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Eczema - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Urticaria - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Scabies - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Poisoning - - -	Lead Colic - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Carbonic Acid Poisoning	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Wounds and Injuries -	Wounds - - - -	5	89	84	2	-	-	8
	Fractures - - -	2	9	6	3	-	-	2
	Sprains - - - -	2	45	46	-	-	1	-
	Contusions - - -	-	99	94	-	-	1	4
	Burns and Scalds - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
	TOTALS - - -	23	748	700	6	14	11	40

TABULAR STATEMENT of Injuries received by Men employed in the Dockyard at SHEERNESS, arranged according to the Organs or Regions of the Body.

NATURE OF INJURY.	Put on the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Superannuated.	Remains.	Total Number of Injuries of each Region.
Head and Neck :							
Fractures - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	14
Wounds - - - - -	10	9	1	-	-	-	
Contusions - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	
Eye and Appendages :							
Wounds - - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	9
Contusions - - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	-	
Sprains - - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Trunk :							
Fractures - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	16
Contusions - - - - -	9	8	-	-	-	1	
Sprains - - - - -	6	6	-	-	-	-	
Upper Extremity :							
Fractures - - - - -	7	5	1	-	-	1	149
Wounds - - - - -	66	59	1	-	-	6	
Contusions - - - - -	50	49	-	-	-	1	
Sprains - - - - -	19	19	-	-	-	-	
Burns - - - - -	7	7	-	-	-	-	
Lower Extremity :							
Wounds - - - - -	12	10	-	-	-	2	61
Fractures - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Sprains - - - - -	17	16	-	-	1	-	
Contusions - - - - -	30	27	-	-	1	2	
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS - - -	249	228	5	-	2	14	

Minor Accidents not requiring absence from the Yard - 1,163.

TABULAR STATEMENT of MEN SUPERANNUATED during the Year 1874.

No.	Rating.	Age.	Servitude.	Cause of Superannuation.
1	Shipwright - - -	30	7 years and 10 months	Phthisis.
2	Smith hammerman - - -	57	36 " and 4 "	Rheumatism.
3	Smith - - - - -	36	14 " and 1 "	Rheumatism.
4	Shipwright - - - - -	58	30 " and 4 "	General Debility.
5	Foreman of factory - - -	51	30 " and 2 "	General Paralysis.
6	Sawyer - - - - -	49	14 " and 8 "	Ague.
7	Shipwright - - - - -	39	18 " and 1 "	Amaurosis.
8	Messenger - - - - -	59	38 " and 5 "	Ague.
9	Painter - - - - -	63	36 " and 8 "	Cardiac Disease.
10	Rigger - - - - -	54	34 " and 2 "	Calculus.
11	Assistant B. M. - - -	25	Invalided - - -	Chronic disease of three joints.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT
OF
HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, CHATHAM,
BETWEEN THE
1st OF JANUARY AND THE 31st OF DECEMBER 1873.
By Staff Surgeon JOHN JACK.

THE mean strength of Chatham Dockyard during the year 1874 was 3,768, an increase of 353 on the previous year, and the number entered on the sick and hurt-lists was 1,544, being at the rate of 412 per 1,000, a slight increase on that year. Of these 1,500 were discharged to duty, twenty-four died, fourteen were superannuated, and sixty-nine remained on the list. The deaths were caused as follows, viz., one from rheumatism, two from phthisis, one scirrhus, one apoplexy, four organic disease of the heart, three from bronchitis, five from pneumonia, one hæmatemesis, one intestinal obstruction, one Bright's disease, one abscess, and three from injury. Forty-nine cases, chiefly of injury, were sent to hospital, but these being still retained on the strength of the yard, are disposed of in one or other of the previous categories.

Appendix.

Three cases of *Small Pox* occurred during the summer, all in the village or suburb of New Brompton, where the epidemic previously existing had for some time disappeared. These and a number of others, which took place at the same time, were supposed to have been derived from a "tramp" who was first affected. Four cases of *Scarlatina* occurred. Three cases of *Typhoid Fever* appear on the return; one of these occurred in the village of Gillingham, where the epidemic prevailed in the winter and spring, two other members of the family being laid up with the fever at the same time. It was probably conveyed in some mode from the neighbouring village of New Brompton, already mentioned, where sporadic cases had existed. The latter place is in many parts a model of all that is obnoxious in a collection of human abodes, the streets being often unnamed, unnumbered, unpaved, and undrained; its elevated situation and rather scattered style alone saving it probably from sweeping epidemics. It is quite modern, and serves to show how little the knowledge and science of the age is taken advantage of in everyday life. Gillingham is a very old village, and its unsanitary condition is thereby increased. The state of matters, as an example, in the house where these three cases mentioned occurred was as follows:—The house itself was in the main street, on a lower level than most others in the place, and was as small and ill ventilated as workmen's houses are wont to be. The only water used was obtained from a shallow well in a sloping backyard, with the common privy within ten feet of it, in such a position, in fact, that the drainage from the house, from the privy, and also from a gas-work near, at high water could find their way into it. The water, in fact, was at times so bad as to be quite fetid. Nevertheless, the fever did not show itself here until it had been present for some time in the village, a proof that some external force was still wanted to light it up.

Of other forms of fever there were seven of *Simple Continued*, and thirty-one of *Intermittent*, a considerable increase on the previous year, for which no very satisfactory reason can be advanced.

Appendix.

Rheumatic affections were more prevalent than in the previous year, while the cases of *Phthisis* were much fewer, only three having been added to the list, in place of nineteen in 1873.

Syphilis is almost unknown among the men of the Dockyard, at least it does not come under the cognisance of the medical officers. Only two cases of syphilitic bubo appear on the return.

Diseases of the Circulatory System have been rather frequent; four deaths having taken place from organic disease of the heart.

Diseases of the Respiratory System were less prevalent than in the previous year, but a number of severe cases of bronchitis and pneumonia occurred, eight of them proving fatal. Not only the number, but the severity of these attacks, as well as of rheumatic and other affections attributable to cold and wet, depend very greatly on the state of the weather at the time the men leave their close houses in the morning, or their heated workshops during the day. I fear that many are insufficiently protected at such periods by warm clothing.

There were about the usual number of cases of *Diseases of the Digestive Organs*. One death occurred from hæmatemesis, caused probably by malignant disease of the stomach, and one from obstruction of the bowels.

Three cases of *Lead Poisoning* took place, all of them induced by inhaling particles of lead while scaling paint and iron rust from metal surfaces in close situations. Besides these, fifteen others were found with a more or less well-marked blue line on the gums, after being engaged at this work for eight or nine days inside a caisson. It is remarkable that only two of these complained of any symptom of illness. It is probable, however, that the usual symptoms would speedily have appeared if they had not been relieved from that work. A rule is now established that all men so employed are taken off after two days, and employed for two more in the open air before being again put on; no case has since occurred.

The number of *Injuries* added to the list is greater than in 1873. Three deaths occurred from this cause, namely, one from fracture of the skull from a fall into the hold of the *Dido*; one from fracture of the spine, ribs, &c., from a fall into the ditch outside the "*Lines*;" the third, from fracture of the spine and other injuries, from being run over by a traction-engine. The last two were received outside the yard, and not on duty.

TABULAR STATEMENT of INJURIES, arranged according to the Regions of the Body, Nature of the Injury, and Occupations of the Men.

NATURE OF INJURY AND SITUATION.	Shipwrights.	Riggers.	Joiners.	Painters.	Factory Men.	Labourers.	TOTALS.
Wounds :							
Scalp and Face - - - - -	19	3	1	-	3	17	43
Eyes - - - - -	10	-	-	-	3	4	17
Arms - - - - -	3	-	1	-	2	2	8
Hands and Fingers - - - - -	23	1	5	1	23	40	93
Feet and Toes - - - - -	3	1	-	2	2	10	18
Legs - - - - -	16	-	1	-	4	29	50
Fractures :							
Skull - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Scapula - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clavicle - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Humerus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Radius - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fingers - - - - -	1	-	2	-	1	5	9
Ribs - - - - -	2	-	-	-	1	1	4
Tibia and Fibula - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Foot - - - - -	2	-	-	-	1	1	4
Toes - - - - -	1	1	1	-	1	1	5
Dislocations :							
Shoulder - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wrist - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fingers - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Contusions :							
Head and Face - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	5	9
Eye - - - - -	11	-	-	-	5	20	36
Trunk - - - - -	6	-	2	-	3	15	26
Upper Extremity - - - - -	8	-	1	1	6	19	35
Lower Extremity - - - - -	20	-	3	-	21	54	98
Sprains :							
Shoulder - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wrist - - - - -	-	1	1	-	2	2	6
Fingers - - - - -	1	-	1	-	2	3	7
Hip - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Knee - - - - -	2	-	1	-	4	-	7
Ankle - - - - -	3	1	2	-	1	8	15
Back - - - - -	5	2	-	-	4	2	13
Burns :							
Head and Face - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Eye - - - - -	2	-	1	-	15	11	29
Upper Extremity - - - - -	1	-	-	-	7	8	16
Lower Extremity - - - - -	1	-	-	-	5	3	9
Various :							
Hernia - - - - -	2	-	1	-	3	5	11
Concussion - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Submersion - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Lead Poisoning - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Total Injuries on List - - -	150	10	24	7	124	282	597

Injuries not Entered on the Hurt List - - - 1,695

GRAND TOTAL - - - 2,292

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Dockyard, CHATHAM, between
the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Small Pox - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
	Scarlet Fever - - -	-	4	2	-	-	-	2
	Enteric Fever - - -	-	3	2	-	-	-	1
	Simple continued Fever -	1	7	8	-	-	-	-
	Ague - - -	-	31	31	-	-	-	-
	Erysipelas - - -	1	10	10	-	-	1	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	7	136	134	-	1	-	8
	Gout - - -	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
	Syphilitic Bubo - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Phthisis Pulmonalis -	5	3	3	-	2	1	2
	Schirrhus - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Dropsy - - -	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Cephalalgia - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Apoplexy - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Vertigo - - -	2	10	10	-	-	2	-
	Paralysis - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Chorea - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Epilepsy - - -	-	3	2	-	-	1	-
	Neuralgia - - -	-	11	10	-	-	-	1
	Melancholia - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Insanity - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Cataract - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Iritis - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Ophthalmia - - -	1	9	10	-	-	-	-
	Keratitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Ear -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Nose -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of { Functional -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	the Heart { Organic -	-	6	1	-	4	1	-
	Syncope - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Aneurism - - -	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
	Phlebitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Ænærio Tenastis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh - - -	1	227	221	-	-	-	7
	Bronchitis - - -	4	29	26	-	3	1	3
	Asthma - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Pneumonia - - -	1	10	5	-	5	-	1
	Pleurisy - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
	Hæmoptysis - - -	2	10	12	-	-	-	-

MEDICAL and Surgical Report of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Chatham, &c.—*continued*.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche - - -	1	52	53	-	-	-	-
	Hæmatemesis - - -	1	2	-	-	1	1	1
	Peritonitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Dyspepsia - - -	2	114	111	-	-	-	5
	Dysentery - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Diarrhoea - - -	1	59	60	-	-	-	-
	Colic and Constipation - -	-	34	32	-	1	-	1
	Hæmorrhoids - - -	1	9	10	-	-	-	-
	Hernia - - -	-	11	11	-	-	-	-
	Ulceration of Bowels - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Hepatitis - - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	-
	Jaundice - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Fistula in Ano - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Nephritis - - -	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
	Cystitis - - -	-	3	2	-	1	-	-
	Suppression Urina - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Gonorrhœa - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Epididymitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Paraphimosis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Stricture - - -	1	5	6	-	-	-	-
	Varicocele - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Orchitis - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Bones - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Joints - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Tumour - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess - -	2	60	57	-	1	-	4
	Ulcer - - -	1	18	16	-	-	-	3
	Onychia - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Erythema - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
	Eczema - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
	Scabies - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Herpes - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Urticaria - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Unclassed	Debility - - -	-	12	12	-	-	-	-
	Lead Poisoning - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds - - -	12	229	227	-	-	1	13
	Fractures - - -	-	34	28	-	3	-	3
	Dislocations - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
	Sprains - - -	1	52	51	-	-	-	2
	Contusions - - -	6	204	205	-	-	1	4
	Burns and Scalds - - -	1	56	54	-	-	-	3
	Submersion and Drowning -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Concussio Cerebri - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - -		63	1,544	1,500	-	24	14	69

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT
OF
HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH,
BETWEEN THE
1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874.

By Staff Surgeon WILLIAM FASKEN, M.D.

Appendix.

During the year 1874, 2,635 cases of accident and disease were placed under treatment; 108 cases remained from the previous year, and of these combined numbers, 2,559 cases were discharged to duty, 26 were sent to hospital, 34 died, 12 were invalided, and 112 were still under treatment at the close of the period. In addition to the cases on the hurt-list there were 5,952 minor injuries treated at the surgery in the course of the year, the men continuing at their work.

Of the fresh entries on the list 1,250 were accidents. To these must be added 29 cases of lead colic arising from work in the double bottom of ships, and therefore entitled to half pay as in hurt cases, so that this list is represented by the number 1,279, and the sick-list by 1,356. The hurt cases averaged a little over 16 days' treatment, whereas those on the sick-list were 18 days absent from duty.

The second and third quarters, representing the warmer seasons, made the greatest additions (from all causes) to the list, and the first and fourth, representing the more inclement seasons of the year, the smallest; but as regards pure accidents, the first, second, and third quarters considerably exceed the last one. In all these instances "*ceteris paribus*," the longer or shorter working time, according to the season of the year, would account for the varying numerical condition of the health report.

The average number of officers and men employed in the yard during the period for which the report is rendered, was 5,552.

No epidemic disease occurred during the year, but febrile affections were in excess of those in 1873, chiefly in the form of simple continued fever. Cases of erysipelas were also somewhat more numerous. Towards the close of the year typhoid and scarlatina appeared in the neighbourhood, as had been the case in other parts of the kingdom, but at no time in these towns did they approach an epidemic form, and Portsmouth generally (speaking of it in its collective name) maintained its usually favourable health standard, a sanitary condition which the general arrangement and structure of the town, and its situation, would, at first sight, scarcely indicate, looking at its narrow streets and alleys, and thickly-packed houses on ground perfectly flat and little above the level of the sea. It possesses however a natural drainage in its gravelly soil, and excellent water, which is also abundant, and to these favourable circumstances, amidst many that would otherwise give an opposite impression, the healthiness of the town is attributable. The small-pox epidemic of 1872 afforded sufficient evidence that increased sanitary supervision was requisite. Improvements are now being carried out by levelling the old ramparts, filling up the wet ditches which surround a great portion of the towns (Portsmouth and Portsea), and removing from the proximity of these fortifications the semi-dilapidated houses which cling to old garrison towns. A better class of houses for working men is also extending from a crowded

crowded centre to a more open circumference. By all these means a free circulation of air is ensured for the inhabitants, and at the same time an improved system of drainage has been accomplished.

The most numerous complaints will be found in the following classes of disease, viz.:—

General Diseases, Section B., are prominently represented by rheumatism. In this section are also two cases of epithelioma, one of the lip, and the other of the tongue, and 15 cases of consumption.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—In the diseases of this class catarrh and bronchitis are most conspicuous.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—In this class of diseases cynanche, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and colic show, each, a considerable number. Cases of sore throat were unusually prevalent this year, diarrhoea less so than in 1873, but cases of colic were more numerous, especially in the autumn quarter or fruit season. Some of these were also no doubt, in some measure, connected with work in ships' double bottoms, but not sufficiently well marked to be considered as arising from the effects of lead. Such as were clearly traceable to this poison have been placed elsewhere in the Return.

Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Skin also show an important addition to the total number of entries for the year. A destructive fire broke out in one of the storehouses of the yard on the 15th January, and the sick-list was somewhat increased at this period, in catarrhal, bronchial, and rheumatic affections, by men getting wet through, and remaining so for some hours whilst employed in assisting to extinguish the fire.

Accidents of all kinds were more numerous this year than in 1873, except as regards fractures, which show the same figures in both returns. The injuries have also been of a graver character, and all parts of the body are represented. Although more numerous in the summer months, they appear to have been of a less serious nature on the whole than in the shorter working hours of winter, influenced, probably, in this respect, by the cold and the diminished amount of light in the latter season.

The present Return includes four dislocations, three of which were of the shoulder. Fifteen cases of *Hernia* occurred, but four only required treatment on the list, the others continuing at duty after being fitted with trusses.

The fire which took place in the early part of the year added several cases to the hurt-list; the majority of the injuries were, however, comparatively unimportant. Two only were serious, viz., a fracture of the leg, and a large inguinal hernia.

Two deaths are recorded from accidents treated at men's own homes, viz., one from the result of strain of the chest, and the other from the effects of a severe contusion in the groin. In the former there was found extensive valvular disease of the heart, and the subject of the latter was broken down with general debility and chronic bronchitis.

No sudden death from accident took place during the year.

Deaths.—Diseases of the Heart and Lungs were the most fatal cases on the list, showing an aggregate of twenty-three deaths. Phthisis alone carried off fourteen. Typhoid fever was fatal in two instances; and the following diseases show, each, one death, viz., rheumatism, dropsy, epilepsy, worms, with cachexia, hepatitis, general debility, and lead poisoning.

In addition to the injuries already specified, the following have been selected, out of many, for particular notice, viz.:—

1. *Compound fracture of ankle* in a skilled labourer, on 11th February, by machinery. Sent to hospital, and afterwards invalided.

2. *Severe injury of left eye* in a shipwright, on the 20th February, by a piece of iron entering with great force and burying itself in the eye-ball. This case was sent to Haslar, where it was found necessary to remove the eye.

3. *Lacerated wound of scalp, and fracture of skull* over the right orbit in a labourer, on the 4th March. This man was afterwards invalided for vertigo.

380. D 4. *Contusion*

Appendix.

4. *Contusion of nose* in a rigger, on the 9th March, by a fall down a hatchway. The accident was followed by epistaxis, which could only be controlled by plugging both anterior and posterior nares.

5. *Extensive wound of scalp* in a skilled labourer, on the 2nd March, by a heavy chain falling on him. In this case there was facial paralysis, vertigo, and neuralgic rheumatism of scalp, for which, after long treatment, it was found necessary to invalid him.

6. *Contusion of head and concussion* in a leading man of labourers, on the 27th January. This accident was also followed by facial paralysis.

7. *Concussion of brain* in a labourer, on the 8th July, by a blow from a mast. In this case there was hæmorrhage and also discharge of serum from the ear, but no fracture could be detected. He was sent to Haslar, and made a good recovery.

8. *Comminuted fracture of both bones of leg* in a rigger, on the 27th August, by the carrying away of a chain in laying down moorings in the harbour.

9. *Similar fracture of leg* in a labourer on the same date and by the same accident as the last. Both were sent to Haslar.

10. *Fracture of skull* in a labourer, on the 16th of September, resulting in death two days after admission to Haslar.

11. *Several severe wounds of face and fracture of nose* in a labourer, on the 16th September, by falling against the ends of a stack of brass tubes.

12. *Wound of thigh* in a rigger, on the 10th October, by being dragged under water with a mooring anchor whilst canting it overboard.

13. *Fracture of femur* and contusions of body in a dredgerman, on the 26th November, by being struck with the handle of a windlass.

14. *Compound fracture* and extensive laceration of the soft parts of the leg in a young shipwright, on the 3rd December, by a heavy messenger taking charge. He was sent to Haslar Hospital, where it was found necessary to perform immediate amputation.

15. *Serious wound of eye-ball* in a boiler maker, on the 3rd December, by being struck with great force by a chip of iron, the piece of metal lodging in the anterior chamber, and causing partial escape of the aqueous humor.

TABLE comparing the Annual Returns of the last Five Years.

Year.	Hurt.	Sick.	Total.	Duty.	Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Remaining from previous Year.	Strength of the Yard.
1870	651	827	1,478	1,408	17	23	21	66	4,090
1871	867	1,054	1,921	1,867	19	25	6	75	4,716
1872*	1,065	1,411	2,476	2,397	31	47	16	79	4,702
1873	1,146	1,170	2,316	2,194	28	40	10	64	5,198
1874	1,279	1,356	2,635	2,559	26	34	12	108	5,552

* Year of small-pox epidemic.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Dockyard, PORTSMOUTH, between
the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Varicella - - - - Scarlet Fever - - - - Measles - - - - Enteric Fever - - - - Simple Continued Fever - - Ague - - - - Mumps - - - - Erythema - - - - Erysipelas - - - -	- 1 - 1 - - - - -	1 2 3 6 24 2 1 1 12	1 1 3 2 23 2 1 1 8	- - - - - - - - 2	- - - 2 - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- 2 - 3 1 - - - 2
I. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - - - Gout - - - - Syphilis, { Primary { Secondary Dropsy - - - - Phthisis Pulmonalis - - Cancer - - - -	8 1 - - - 3 -	146 17 1 1 2 15 2	135 17 1 - - 3 2	- - - - - - -	1 - - 1 14 -	2 1 - - - - -	16 - 1 1 1 - -
II. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Vertigo - - - - Paralysis - - - - Epilepsy - - - - Neuralgia - - - - Sciatica - - - - Insanity - - - - Congestion of Brain - - Ophthalmia - - - - Diseases of the Ear - -	1 - 1 1 - 2 - 2 -	13 1 10 28 1 - 1 9 5	11 - 10 28 - 2 1 10 4	- 1 - - - - - - -	- - 1 - - - - - -	1 - - - - - - 1 -	2 - - 1 1 - - - - -
V. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart { Functional { Organic Epistaxis - - - - Aneurism - - - -	- - - -	2 3 2 1	2 - 2 1	- - - -	- 3 - -	- - - -	- - - -
& VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
II. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh - - - - Bronchitis - - - - Pneumonia - - - - Pleurisy - - - - Hæmoptysis - - - -	21 2 1 - 1	493 18 8 2 7	495 13 4 2 5	- - - - -	- 3 3 - -	1 1 - - 1	18 3 2 - 2

Medical and Surgical Report of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, &c.—cont

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System,	Cynanche - - -	2	86	85	-	-	-
	Dyspepsia - - -	3	63	63	-	-	-
	Dysentery - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Diarrhœa - - -	-	95	93	-	-	-
	Colic and Constipation -	2	61	62	1	-	-
	Hæmorrhoids - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-
	Hernia - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-
	Worms - - -	-	2	1	-	1	-
	Icterus - - -	-	3	2	-	-	-
	Hepatitis - - -	1	9	8	-	1	-
	Fistula in ano - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems,	Nephritis - - -	-	5	3	-	-	-
	Ischuria - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Hæmaturia - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Gonorrhœa - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Stricture - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-
	Orchitis - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bursa -	-	2	2	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess -	3	107	105	-	-	-
	Ulcer - - -	-	9	8	-	-	-
	Anthrax - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Herpes - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Urticaria - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Scabies - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-
	Psoriasis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Eczema - - -	1	5	6	-	-	-
Unclassed - - -	Debility - - -	-	45	44	-	1	-
Poisoning - - -	Colic from Lead Poison -	1	29	26	1	1	-
Wounds and Injuries -	Wounds - - -	22	574	572	7	-	1
	Fractures - - -	6	26	20	9	-	2
	Dislocations - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-
	Sprains - - -	8	223	218	1	1	-
	Contusions - - -	10	341	344	2	1	-
	Burns and Scalds - - -	1	78	78	-	-	-
	Concussion of Brain - -	-	1	-	1	-	-
TOTAL - - -		108	2,635	2,559	26	34	12

TABULAR STATEMENT of MEN SUPERANNUATED for Physical Defects in 1874.

QUALITY.	Age.	Length of Service.		Disease or Injury.	REMARKS.
		<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Mos.</i>		
Skilled Labourer -	27	3	10	Loss of Left Hand -	Accident with steam engine.
Shipwright - -	48	25	2	Rheumatism - - -	Chronic.
Shipwright - -	40	14	1	Impaired Vision - -	In both eyes, from inflammation.
Skilled Labourer -	58	22	9	Fracture - - -	Right leg.
Labourer - - -	56	3	10	Vertigo - - -	Result of injury to head.
B. of Camel - -	52	14	10	Chronic Bronchitis - -	And effects of contusion by carrying away of hawser.
Skilled Labourer -	60	30	4	Otitis - - -	Ending in softening of brain.
Shipwright - -	48	24	5½	Palpitation and Varicose Veins.	Originally on list for catarrh.
Shoemaker - - -	59	34	4	Rheumatic Gout.	
Labourer - - -	53	4	2	Rheumatism of Scalp, and Giddiness.	Following injury of head.
Established Labourer -	45	14	11	Hæmoptysis.	
Skilled Labourer -	24	3	7	Compound Comminuted Fracture.	Leg and ankle, by being caught in a machine.

TABULAR STATEMENT of INJURIES received by the Men in Portsmouth Dockyard during the Year 1874, and arranged according to their Occupations.

NATURE OF INJURIES AND WHERE.	Labourers, Saw- yers, Boys.	Shipwrights and Caulkers.	Factory Men and Boys.	Painters.	Riggers and Yard Craft.	Joiners.	TOTAL.
Wounds :							
Scalp - - - - -	6	4	11	-	1	1	2
Eye - - - - -	9	11	16	-	1	-	3
Face - - - - -	7	4	10	-	-	1	2
Arm - - - - -	7	6	7	-	-	2	2
Hand - - - - -	97	85	115	-	16	11	32
Thigh - - - - -	1	3	2	-	2	1	7
Leg - - - - -	26	17	20	-	4	3	7
Foot - - - - -	13	9	16	1	3	4	4
Contusions :							
Head - - - - -	6	2	5	-	2	-	1
Eye - - - - -	3	5	3	-	-	-	1
Face - - - - -	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Arm - - - - -	15	4	15	-	5	-	3
Hand - - - - -	12	11	8	-	1	1	3
Trunk - - - - -	39	8	17	-	4	4	7
Thigh - - - - -	9	4	9	-	2	-	2
Leg - - - - -	11	9	11	-	7	2	4
Foot - - - - -	39	17	29	1	4	1	9
Fractures :							
Skull - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nose - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Arm - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hand - - - - -	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
Thigh - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Leg - - - - -	4	1	2	-	1	-	-
Foot - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ribs - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sprains :							
Shoulder - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arm - - - - -	5	2	7	-	2	-	1
Hand - - - - -	4	2	5	-	2	-	1
Trunk - - - - -	35	22	48	1	13	3	12
Knee - - - - -	3	3	5	-	-	1	1
Foot - - - - -	10	10	7	-	3	1	3
Burns :							
Face and Eye - - - - -	7	2	13	-	1	-	2
Neck - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Arm - - - - -	-	1	11	-	-	1	1
Hand - - - - -	5	2	9	-	-	-	1
Leg - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foot - - - - -	5	-	12	-	-	-	1
Dislocation :							
Shoulder - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Finger - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hernia - - - - -	5	2	8	-	-	-	1
Concussion of Brain - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT
OF
HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT,
BETWEEN THE
1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874.
By Staff Surgeon D. J. DUGAN, M.D.

Appendix.

THE mean strength of Devonport Dockyard was 3,198.
The total number of sick and hurt, admitted, was 1,663.
The cases remaining from last return were 41, making 1,704 under treatment.

These were disposed of as follows, viz. :—

To duty - - - - -	1,564
To hospital - - - - -	45
Died - - - - -	21
Superannuated - - - - -	8
Remaining under treatment - - - - -	66
Total - - - - -	1,704

The total number of days sickness - - - - -	19,370
The average duration of sickness in each case - - - - -	11'65
The average daily number on list - - - - -	4'55
The ratio of sick and hurt, per 1,000 of force - - - - -	521'25
The average number of hurt, per 1,000 of force - - - - -	187'34

The figures in the body of the report, as a rule, speak sufficiently for themselves, without requiring special comments.

Heart Affections.—Under organic affections of the heart, two interesting cases occurred, both dating from injuries, while in the act of lifting heavy weights.

Ruptured Valve.—One case. The subject of it was seized with sudden acute pain across the chest, followed by tumultuous action of the heart. There was a murmur with the second sound at the left base. The diagnosis was injury of the aortic valves. This diagnosis was confirmed by a post-mortem examination a few months afterwards, when one of the semilunar valves was found torn.

Thrombosis, or Embolism.—The second case was suspected to be somewhat similar, with the addition of either a thrombus, or embolus. The circulation in the left side of the neck, and arm seemed blocked, pulsation being only faintly felt in the carotid, but not in the arm. He stated that he was seized with an "oppression" about the heart, with a tendency to faint. He was not fit for further work, and was superannuated.

Appendix.

Embolism.—A case of death took place from embolism, in connection with varicose veins. The chief boatswain received a blow on the leg, producing a slight ecchymosis, the varicose condition of the veins becoming more swollen and knotty. He ran from the surgery to avoid some rain to another place of shelter, and fell gasping for breath. He expired in a quarter of an hour. The post-mortem revealed a large clot in the inferior cava. He had on a new elastic stocking at the time, and I think it most probable it may have had the injurious effect of forcing the local coagulum, or thrombus, into the circulation, and thus produced this fatal result.

Lead Colic.—Thirty-six cases of lead colic were admitted during the year. This disease is an old one amongst painters, but somewhat modern amongst shipwrights. It may be dated amongst them from the time of the loss of the *Megara*. Previous to the wreck of the vessel named, iron ships were more attended to outside than inside, as regards protective paintings of red lead. The result was the iron within suffered from corrosion from the bilge water. Hence ships are now more frequently overhauled. Before a fresh coat of red lead paint is applied, all the previous one is hammered and scaled off by a pointed or conical hammer, and during this tedious operation the men are working in a cloud of lead dust in confined places.

Precautionary Measures.—As prophylactic measures, the usual old established precautions inculcated in the lead factories are in force here, even to the sulphuric acid beverage. Regular lavatories and ablution-rooms, with hot and cold water pipes laid on, have been suggested; also a few warm and shower baths. The men are not employed more than two consecutive days at scaling off the lead. At the end of every hour they are sent on deck to breathe the fresh air for ten minutes, and during their absence from the compartment in which they have been working a supply of fresh air is pumped into it by Lloyd's blowing hose. Everything is being done to mitigate the evil. It cannot be altogether prevented, for men must breathe, and so take in the impalpable lead dust. Respirators, good in theory, are impracticable and unendurable in a close atmosphere.

Treatment.—We employ the sulphatic treatment sparingly. The iodides seem to do well, conjoined with iron to improve the blood, and strychnine to give tone to the paralysed muscular coat of the bowel. Opium has to be used freely to overcome spasm. There is often troublesome irritability of stomach.

Wounds and Injuries.—There were 3,812 cases of injury received on duty registered in the hurt book; of these, 3,213 were minor injuries, attended to at the surgery, but not of sufficient importance to be placed on the list. 599 were incapacitated for duty. The important cases were disposed of as follows:—565 to duty, thirty to hospital, two died, and sixteen remaining under treatment, are brought forward to 1875.

Syphilis, &c.—It is somewhat singular in this return that only one case of primary, and one of secondary syphilis are shown. No case of gonorrhœa. I can only attribute this to "suppressio veri." The men are treated by local practitioners, and do not tell us the real nature of the disease.

Dwellings.—In visiting the sick, we find their abodes generally miserable, and defective in sanitary arrangements. When the Bill for facilitating the improvements of the dwellings of the working classes becomes law, there will be a great field for its sphere of action in this neighbourhood.

**MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Dockyard at DEVONPORT, between
the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.**

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Measles - - - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
	Enteric Fever - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
	Simple Continued Fever -	-	15	13	2	-	-	-
	Ague - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Cholera - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
	Erysipelas - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	2	102	97	1	-	1	5
	Gout - - - -	-	8	6	-	1	-	1
	Syphilis, Primary - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	„ Secondary - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	2	6	3	1	4	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Paralysis - - - -	1	3	1	-	1	1	1
	Epilepsy - - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
	Neuralgia - - - -	-	20	18	-	-	-	2
	Insanity - - - -	2	4	2	2	1	1	-
	Cephalalgia - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Ophthalmia - - - -	-	13	13	-	-	-	-
	Vision defective - - -	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
	Diseases of the Ear - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Nose -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Functional } Organic -	-	5	2	1	2	1	-
	Thrombosis - - - -	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
	Syncope - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Varicose Veins - - -	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh - - - -	5	269	253	-	-	-	21
	Bronchitis - - - -	1	16	12	-	1	-	4
	Asthma - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Pneumonia - - - -	-	6	3	-	2	-	1
	Pleurisy - - - -	-	7	6	1	-	-	-
	Hæmoptysis - - - -	-	3	2	-	-	-	1

Medical and Surgical Report of Her Majesty's Dockyard at Devonport, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche - - -	-	55	53	-	1	-	1
	Dyspepsia - - -	4	156	160	-	-	-	-
	Diarrhoea - - -	-	129	126	-	-	-	3
	Colic and Constipation - -	-	21	20	-	1	-	-
	Hæmorrhoids - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-
	Hernia - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Jaundice - - -	-	5	4	-	-	-	1
	Peritonitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Gastritis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease - - -	-	3	2	-	1	-	-
	Nephritis - - -	1	2	2	-	1	-	-
	Cystitis - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Stricture - - -	-	4	2	-	1	-	1
	Varicocele - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Joints - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
	Diseases of the Bursæ - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous Systems.	Phlegmon and Abscess - -	5	93	95	-	-	-	3
	Ulcer - - -	-	4	2	1	-	-	1
	Tumor - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Psoriasis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Eczema - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Scabies - - -	-	7	2	5	-	-	-
Unclassed - - -	Debility - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Poisoning - - -	Lead Colic - - -	1	36	32	5	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries -	Wounds - - -	7	300	290	7	-	-	10
	Fractures - - -	2	21	16	7	-	-	-
	Dislocations - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Sprains - - -	1	63	63	-	-	-	1
	Contusions - - -	3	150	142	7	-	-	4
	Burns and Scalds - - -	-	16	15	-	-	-	1
	Submersion and Drowning -	-	4	2	-	2	-	-
	Injuries of Eye - - -	-	56	53	2	-	-	1
	Concussion of Brain - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - -		41	1,663	1,564	45	21	8	66

TABLE of OFFICERS and MEN SUPERANNUATED from Her Majesty's Dockyard at DEVONPORT, during the year 1874, showing the Diseases for which Superannuated, Ages, and Length of Servitude.

	AGES.					SERVITUDE.						Total Cases.
	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	Under 5 Years.	Under 10 Years.	Under 15 Years.	Under 20 Years.	Under 25 Years.	Under 30 Years.	
Paralysis (Paraplegia) - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Insanity - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fractured leg, lameness from -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Defective Vision - - - -	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
Heart Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Phthisis - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rheumatism - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Debility - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS - - - - -	-	1	2	6	5	-	1	1	3	2	7	14

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Injuries sustained "on Duty" in Her Majesty's Dockyard,
at DEVONPORT during the Year 1874.

Injuries arranged according to the Region and Organs of the Body on which they occurred.	Number of Cases registered in Hurt Book.	Remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Now on the List.	Number of Days Absent.
Head and Neck :									
Wounds - - - -	189	1	37	36	2	-	-	-	313
Contusions - - - -	46	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1
Burns and Scalds - - - -	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Concussion of Brain - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Eye and Appendages :									
Wounds - - - -	73	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	170
Contusions - - - -	66	-	14	13	1	-	-	-	80
Burns and Scalds - - - -	87	-	12	9	2	-	-	-	53
Foreign Bodies - - - -	199	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	47
Trunk :									
Wounds - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sprains - - - -	69	1	23	24	-	-	-	-	141
Contusions - - - -	64	-	20	17	2	-	-	1	4
Fractured Ribs - - - -	4	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	100
Upper Extremity :									
Wounds - - - -	1,833	2	170	166	-	-	-	6	2,142
Fractures - - - -	12	1	12	12	1	-	-	-	450
Dislocations - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	43
Sprains - - - -	54	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	131
Contusions - - - -	260	2	43	42	3	-	-	-	419
Burns and Scalds - - - -	77	-	12	11	-	-	-	1	112
Lower Extremity :									
Wounds - - - -	382	4	73	68	5	-	-	4	1,340
Fractures - - - -	6	1	6	2	5	-	-	-	54
Sprains - - - -	57	-	16	15	-	-	-	1	227
Contusions - - - -	229	1	65	63	1	-	-	2	834
Burns and Scalds - - - -	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7
Lead Colic - - - -	36	1	36	32	5	-	-	-	992
Submersion and Drowning - - - -	42	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	21
Inflammation of Bursæ - - - -	5	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	74
Hernia - - - -	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	43
TOTALS - - -	3,812	14	599	565	30	2	-	16	7,802

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT
OF
HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, KEYHAM
BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874.

By Staff Surgeon DANIEL J. DUIGAN, M.D.

THE diseases most prevalent during the year were, rheumatism, catarrh, and those of the digestive system, viz., cynamche and dyspepsia. There has been complete freedom from small-pox, measles, and scarlatina, which speaks favourably for the sanitary condition of the three towns, as there are over 150 boys continually employed here, besides a number of young men who are scattered through all parts of the place. There were, however, three cases of enteric fever; two occurred in the Midsummer quarter, and one in the Christmas quarter, which proved fatal after a very short illness. These were sporadic cases, and had no connection one with another. The mean strength of the factory for the year was 1,221. Six hundred and five cases were placed on the sick and hurt lists, which is equal to 495.49 per 1,000. Seventeen cases remained from last year; twenty-four were sent to hospital, ten died, and twenty-seven remain on the list.

Appendix.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Enteric Fever.—Three cases, already mentioned.

Simple Continued Fever.—Fifteen cases, two in the first quarter, two in the second, five in the third, and six in the last quarter, giving an average of nine days' sickness.

Ague.—Two cases; one of these was distinctly traceable to Sheerness.

Erysipelas.—One case added, and one remaining from last year; both discharged to duty.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Rheumatism forms the greater part of the diseases of this section; one case remained from last year, forty were added, thirty-seven discharged to duty, and four remain under treatment. We have been remarkably free from enthetic diseases, the examples being confined to one case of secondary syphilis; one of epididymitis; and one of periostitis, which was probably due to syphilis.

Phthisis.—One case remained from last return, and two have been since added. Two have died, and one has been discharged to duty.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Neuralgia was the chief disease of the nervous system. There were ten cases, giving an average of nearly seven days' sickness. All have returned to duty. One case of epilepsy, which still remains, was also entered on the sick-list.

Appendix.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

These consist of one of *Organic Disease of the Heart*, and two of *Functional*. One of the latter, was syncope, caused by breathing foul air in the double bottom of a ship. This case was placed upon the hurt list.

VII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Seventy-seven cases were under treatment. Of these, fifty-three were *Catarrh*, giving an average of six days' sickness. There were sixteen cases of *Bronchitis*; of which one was fatal, and one remains. *Pneumonia*, one case from last year; four since added; three returned to duty; one died; and one remains on the sick-list. Two cases of *Pleurisy* and two of *Hæmoptysis*; one of the former was fatal. These diseases are in a great measure attributable to the sudden chills to which the men are liable, not alone by coming out of heated workshops, but also out of the double bottoms of ships, which become heated when a number of men are working together there. The confined positions in which they are obliged to work causes increased muscular exertion and free perspiration.

The above remarks only apply to the mechanics.

The labourers are exposed to all changes of the weather, wet and cold, in their outdoor employment.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Diarrhœa and *Dyspepsia* form the chief diseases of this class. *Diarrhœa* was rife during the Michaelmas quarter. It was accompanied with bilious vomiting, but had no choleraic tendency. One case is returned as having died. This man was on sick-leave, in Cornwall, when he died. He was consumptive, and his death is due to phthisis rather than diarrhœa. One case also remains. This man has been on sick-leave for over four months.

Dyspepsia.—Forty-two cases. This is a disease which, I fear, cannot be diminished. It may be in some measure attributable to hurried meals, &c. &c.; but is due more, I think, to the general mode of life of the men after working hours. Over this, of course, we have no control.

Cynanche.—Twenty cases. All have been discharged to duty. They were, for the most part, of the "angina mitior type." There was but slight febrile disturbance present.

Hernia.—There was one case of inguinal hernia. The man was not placed on the list. A truss was supplied.

IX. & X. DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

These consist of thirteen cases, of which two were fatal, viz., one of *Bright's Disease*, and one of *Diabetes*. There were four cases of *Nephritis*. All have returned to duty.

XI. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Two cases; one of *Periostitis* of the left shin, probably syphilitic; and one, *Disease of the Elbow-joint* in a boy. He has been operated on in the Royal Albert Hospital, where he still remains.

XII. & XIII. DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.

Phlegmon and *Abscess* form the greater part of this class. One case of *Ulcer* of the leg has been under treatment for three months, and still remains. The other cases call for no special observation.

UNCLASSED DISEASES.

These consist of seven cases of *Debility*, and under this heading one death is returned.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES, &c.

Two thousand two hundred and forty-six cases of *Injury* have been registered in the Hurt Book during the year: 283 of these were placed on the hurt list, and three cases of injury, including one of fracture, were placed on the sick.

sick-list, being received off duty, and outside the factory, making a total of 286 cases. Five cases remained from last year; twenty-three were sent to the Royal Naval Hospital; 258 were discharged to duty; and ten remain on the list. Of the twenty-three cases sent to hospital one died, one was invalided on his return from the hospital, two remain under treatment, and nineteen have returned to duty. The following is a list of the cases sent to hospital as they occurred:—1. penetrating wound of right cornea; 2. burn of left eye; 3. contusions of right eye; 4. compound comminuted fracture of right tibia and fibula (invalided); 5. lacerated wound of finger; 6. compound comminuted fracture of finger; 7. lacerated wound of conjunctive; 8. compound fracture of left great toe; 9. wound, frontal bone (necrosis); 10. contusion of back and knee; 11. severe contusion of right leg; 12. ankylosis of finger, result of compound fracture; 13. wound of the temple; 14. lacerated wound of head; 15. compound comminuted fracture of right ankle (died in hospital); 16. wound of head and contusion of shoulder; 17. contusion of right leg; 18. penetrating wound of right cornea; 19. burn of face and eyes; 20. wound of head; 21. wound of eye; 22. fracture of third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs, right side; 23. compound fracture of right tibia and fibula. Among the minor injuries, those of the hand and fingers are most common, caused by a blow of a hammer, or cut by pieces of metal.

Some of these might fairly be classed as poisoned wounds, which are caused by brass or copper, or other injuries received when the hands are covered with a coating of oil and metal filings; as they sometimes take on an unhealthy action, with enlargement of the axillary glands.

The injuries to the lower extremity are chiefly caused by heavy bodies falling on the feet, in some cases destroying the toe-nail, or by contusions, striking the shin against the edge of a boiler-plate or angle-iron. Both these classes of injuries require perfect rest for their treatment. The injuries of the eye and its appendages vary from severe contusions and penetrating wounds of the cornea (the latter caused by small pieces of metal flying and striking the eye with sufficient force to penetrate it) to minor injuries, viz., cuts, burns, and scalds of the lids; and foreign bodies in the eye, consisting of minute pieces of metal, "iron-dust," and paint.

During the year only one man has died as the result of injury. In one case there has been complete loss of sight of the right eye, and in another the sight of the left eye is almost gone; the patient can just distinguish light with it.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Dockyard at KEYHAM, between
the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Enteric Fever - -	-	3	2	-	1	-	-
	Simple Continued Fever -	-	15	15	-	-	-	-
	Ague - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Erysipelas - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	1	40	37	-	-	-	4
	Gout - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Syphilis, Secondary -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Phthisis Pulmonalis -	1	2	1	-	2	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Apoplexy - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Headache - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Chorea - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Epilepsy - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Neuralgia - - -	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
	Insanity - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Vertigo - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Ophthalmia - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Heart { Functional	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Organic -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh - - -	1	53	53	-	-	-	1
	Bronchitis - - -	-	16	14	-	1	-	1
	Pneumonia - - -	1	4	3	-	1	-	1
	Pleurisy - - -	-	2	-	-	1	-	1
	Hæmoptysis - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-

MEDICAL and Surgical Report of Her Majesty's Dockyard at Keyham, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche - - -	2	20	22	-	-	-	-
	Stricture of Œsophagus -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Dyspepsia - - -	-	42	40	-	-	-	2
	Dysentery - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Diarrhœa - - -	-	33	31	-	1	-	1
	Colic and Constipation -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
	Hæmorrhoids - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Jaundice. - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Hepatic Congestion -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease - - -	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
	Nephritis - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
	Epididymitis - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Hæmaturia - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Diabetes - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Stricture - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Orchitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Joints -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Periostitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess -	2	21	20	-	-	-	3
	Ulcer - - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
	Eczema - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
	Tumour - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Erythema - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Unclassed - - -	Debility - - -	-	7	6	-	1	-	-
Wounds and Injuries -	Wounds - - -	4	137	127	10	-	-	4
	Fractures - - -	-	12	5	7	-	-	-
	Dislocations - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Sprains - - -	-	23	22	-	-	-	1
	Contusions - - -	1	89	81	4	-	-	5
	Burns and Scalds - -	-	23	21	2	-	-	-
TOTALS - - -		17	605	561	24	10	-	27

TABULAR STATEMENT of Injuries sustained "on Duty" in Her Majesty's Dockyard
at KEYHAM, during the Year 1874.

Average Numbers of Officers and Men employed - - - 1,221.

Injuries arranged according to the Regions and Organs of the Body.	Registered in Hurt Book.	From last Return.	Since added to Hurt List.	Duty.	Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Remaining on Hurt List.	Total Injuries of each Region.
Head and Neck :									
Wounds - - -	76	-	19	13	5	-	-	1	-
Contusions - - -	39	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	134
Burns and Scalds - - -	19	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Eye and Appendages :									
Wounds - - -	56	-	6	2	4	-	-	-	-
Contusions - - -	60	-	5	4	1	-	-	-	225
Burns and Scalds - - -	51	-	10	9	1	-	-	-	-
Foreign Bodies - - -	58	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk :									
Contusions - - -	31	-	8	7	1	-	-	-	-
Sprains - - -	28	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
Fractures - - -	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	63
Burns and Scalds - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hernia - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Extremity :									
Wounds - - -	1,172	3	96	94	1	-	-	4	-
Contusions - - -	249	-	26	25	-	-	-	1	-
Sprains - - -	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fractures - - -	5	-	5	3	2	-	-	-	1,527
Dislocations - - -	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Burns and Scalds - - -	86	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Extremity :									
Wounds - - -	34	1	7	6	-	-	-	2	-
Contusions - - -	236	1	51	49	2	-	-	1	-
Sprains - - -	13	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	296
Fractures - - -	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Burns and Scalds - - -	9	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Syncope - - -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -	2,246	5	283	256	23	-	-	9	2,246

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT
OF
HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, PEMBROKE,
BETWEEN THE
1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874,
By Staff Surgeon ROBERT IRVINE.

THE mean strength of the Dockyard for the year 1874 has been 294 men in excess of the previous year, viz., 1,691 against 1,397.

Appendix.

The sick and hurt-lists have been in much the same proportions, namely, 678 cases, showing a total days' sickness of 8,994 days, or about 1·88 per cent. But for the inclement weather which set in early in November, and continued to the end of December, this year would have compared favourably with the preceding one.

Deaths.—Twelve deaths have occurred, viz., five from phthisis, one from paralysis, one from pneumonia, one from hepatitis, two from Bright's Disease, and two from accidents.

Infantile diseases have been prevalent in the district, but the men themselves, with the exception of one case of *Rubeola*, and two of *Parotides*, have escaped. I have heard of two cases of variola, introduced chiefly from Sheerness, by the daughter of one of the labourers, but it did not spread beyond the family.

One case of *Enteric Fever* appears in the return. The subject was a factory man residing in a well-situated cottage, with an abundant supply of good water, on the opposite side of the Haven. The workshop is spacious, and well ventilated, and I failed in coming to any conclusion as to its origin. I have heard of isolated cases in, and about the town of Pembroke Dock, but I am assured by the local medical practitioners that it is not at all a common disease.

Rheumatic cases have been very much in the same proportion as last year.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs form a very large item in this return, as I have noticed in the second paragraph. They set in towards the end of the year, induced by the unusually cold weather, and were aggravated by the long distances many of the men had to travel to and from their homes; as also, doubtless, by the scanty supply of fuel procurable, owing to the enormous increase in the price which has taken place of late years, and which is felt as much in South Wales as in other parts of the country. Many of the cases have been severe, and I believe that the spring will be well advanced before the sick-list resumes its usual proportions.

Of the fifty-eight cases of *Diarrhoea*, thirty-seven occurred between July and September, and if there had been a choleraic tendency, from the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the place, the consequences doubtless would have been serious.

Appendix.

Of the accidents, two proved fatal. One from fracture of the skull, and one from a severe contusion of the abdomen. The others were mostly of a trivial nature, confined as a general rule to the extremities, and had they been treated under more favourable circumstances, would have given but very little trouble. As it was, many of them, which at first attracted no particular notice, subsequently took on an unhealthy action of a pseudo-erysipelatous character, which increased the days' sickness considerably.

The remarks I am about to make refer chiefly to the town of Pembroke Dock, and surrounding district, which contribute by far the largest proportion of the men employed in the yard.

The Sanitary Act is in operation, but it is very up-hill work for those entrusted with the duty of carrying it out. The whole place is in such a dreadfully neglected state, that a large expenditure of capital is required before much can be expected, some of the streets in the districts of Pennar and Bufferland being almost impassable in wet weather. A petition under the "Act" has been forwarded to compel the landlords to remedy this sad state of things, but with what success I am unable to say.

**MEDICAL and SURGICAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Dockyard, PEMBROKE, between the
1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.**

D I S E A S E S.		Cases remaining by last Return.	Since added to the List.	Discharged to Duty.	Sent to Hospital.	Dead.	Invalided.	Number now on the List.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Rubeola - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Enteric Fever - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Erysipelas - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	1	35	34	-	-	-	2
	Phthisis Pulmonalis -	1	6	-	-	5	1	1
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Paralysis - - -	1	2	2	-	1	-	-
	Neuralgia - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
	Hypochondriasis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Ophthalmia - - -	-	6	5	-	-	-	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Disease of the Heart, Organic - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Aneurism - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Parotides - - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Catarrh - - -	4	133	122	-	-	-	15
	Bronchitis - - -	1	17	14	-	-	-	4
	Asthma - - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
	Pneumonia - - -	-	4	3	-	1	-	-
	Pleurisy - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Hæmoptysis - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche - - -	-	12	12	-	-	-	-
	Dyspepsia - - -	1	54	54	-	-	-	1
	Diarrhoea - - -	1	58	57	-	-	-	2
	Colic and Constipation -	-	12	12	-	-	-	-
	Hernia - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Peritonitis - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Hepatitis - - -	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
	Icterus - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease - - -	1	2	-	-	2	-	1
	Nephritis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Stricture - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess -	-	19	19	-	-	-	-
	Ulcer - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Herpes - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Unclassed - - -	Debility - - -	1	7	7	-	-	-	1
Wounds and Injuries -	Wounds - - -	3	68	67	2	-	-	2
	Fractures - - -	2	2	1	2	1	-	-
	Dislocations - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Sprains - - -	-	42	42	-	-	-	-
	Contusions - - -	4	144	136	5	1	-	6
	Burns and Scalds - - -	-	7	4	1	-	-	2
TOTALS - - -		23	678	636	10	12	1	42

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTS

For the Year 1874,

OF THE

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITALS

AT

HASLAR.—Under the charge of Inspector General WILLIAM R. E. SMART,
C.B., M.D.

PLYMOUTH.—Under the charge of Inspector General JOHN M. MINTER, M.D.

CHATHAM.—Under the charge of Deputy Inspector General ROBERT
POTTINGER.

YARMOUTH LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Under the charge of Deputy Inspector
General WILLIAM MACLEOD, M.D.

HAULBOWLINE.—Under the charge of Staff Surgeon SAMUEL S. D. WELLS.

MEDICAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, HASLAR,
BETWEEN THE
1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874.

By Deputy Inspector General THOMAS RUSSEL PICKTHORN.

Appendix.

THE number of admissions into the medical wards of this hospital during the year was 1,441; and as 235 patients remained at the close of the previous year, the total number of cases under treatment was 1,676, being only a few less than in 1873. Of this number 890 were discharged cured; 369 were invalided; 124 were discharged either to their own divisions for disposal, to Yarmouth Hospital, to the surgical wards, or to their own homes. The number of deaths was 89, and there remained in hospital on the 31st December, 204 patients. These numbers very closely resemble those of the previous year. The death rate was slightly higher, having been 5.31 per cent. in 1874 against 5.04 per cent. in 1873. The invaliding was less however in 1874, the per centage being 22, whereas it was 26 in 1873. The similarity between the two years extends to the total number of admissions of separate classes of diseases, but on analysing the relative numbers of particular diseases, considerable dissimilarity is found to exist. The admissions of enteric fever, which amounted to 55 in 1873, fell in 1874 to 24. Simple continued fever was also much less prevalent than in the previous year, but the number of admissions of cases of remittent fever rose from 47 in 1873 to 119 in 1874. There was an increase also of some of the diseases of the digestive system in 1874. It is satisfactory to note that whereas the number of cases of delirium tremens was 19 in 1873, only five cases of this disease were received in 1874.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

No case of *Small Pox* was received during the year.

The cases of *Scarlet Fever* were of a mild type, and the greater number were sent to hospital in the second quarter of the year. Convalescence was favourable, but two patients originally received with this disease, were invalided for phthisis and rheumatism respectively.

The cases of *Measles* were slight, and were scattered through the year.

The number of cases of *Enteric Fever* is comparatively small, only 25 having been under treatment, and it is necessary to observe that in one case shown in the Table as enteric fever, death arose from abscess of the liver. The patient was an A.B. from H. M. S. "Jumna," sent to hospital with diarrhoea, and he presented general typhoid symptoms.

Nearly all the cases of this fever were sent either from the Marine divisions, or the harbour ships, and infection is attributed to the badly drained houses in the poorer districts of Portsea, and in the neighbourhood of the barracks. There is however no very reliable information on this very important question. The death rate was nearly 21 per cent.

The

The cases of *Simple Continued Fever* and *Febricula* yielded to simple treatment readily. The patient admitted with fever was invalided for disease of mammary gland.

The large number of cases of *Remittent* and *Intermittent Fevers* received during the year are almost entirely attributable to service on the Gold Coast during the Ashanti War. Nearly all the remittent fevers were received in the first quarter of the year, while cases of intermittent, resulting from a similar poison, were occasionally sent to hospital throughout the year. These fevers were of a less severe type than those sent home in 1873 from the Ashanti expedition; but in some cases the cachexia was very persistent, and the patients after resuming their duties had relapses of fever, requiring further hospital treatment. In other cases visceral disease was a sequela of this form of fever, leading in two or three instances to a fatal termination. The health of many others was so sapped by this fever poison, that debility more or less permanent was the result, rendering them unfit for their duties, and causing many of the invalidings that appear in the Table against "Debility."

In one instance, disease of ear and destruction of the tympanum, and in another rheumatism, disabled men from further service.

The 12 cases of *Mumps* were received in the first quarter of the year, and with one exception, were sent from the training ship "St. Vincent." In several cases there was metastasis to the testis, and in one to the mamma.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Under this section are included 414 cases of disease, that led to thirty deaths, and 112 invalidings; a more serious loss of life, and of service, than is occasioned by any other group. The admissions of cases of *Rheumatism* were rather less in number than in the previous year, and it is noticeable, that nearly the half are cases of chronic rheumatism, in men of long service in varied climates, and in pensioners. One of the deaths, reported in the Table as due to rheumatism, arose from peri-endocarditis; but the other three were attributable to causes unconnected with rheumatism, in old pensioners, and a retired warrant officer, two having died from cerebral disease, and the third from schirrus of the stomach.

There is a slight diminution both in the number of cases of *Phthisis*, and in the deaths from it; but it is still prominent as being more fatal to life, and disabling more men for service than any other disease. Besides the large number of twenty-five deaths, sixty-one men were invalided from the existence of this malady in them in one or other of its stages.

The fatal case of *Tabes Mesenterica* was in a boy, invalided from the Mediterranean, who died shortly after admission, and in whom the post-mortem examination revealed extensive disease of the mesenteric glands.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, &c.

The number of these diseases under observation, and treatment during the year was 192, a slight increase on the previous year; but the loss of service by invaliding was less, and the deaths were also less numerous. The latter were chiefly due to *Cerebral Disease* affecting, in almost all cases, pensioners, and men of long service. Epilepsy, vertigo, and paralysis were the principal causes of unfitness for further service.

Thirty-three patients with mental disease were received during the year, and four remained from the previous one, making in all thirty-seven cases. Only fourteen of these were transferred to Yarmouth Hospital for treatment; twelve were discharged, cured; seven were invalided, and four discharged to their homes.

I may observe that a large proportion of the cases of paralysis is to be found in the pensioners' wards.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

These kept up their numbers in relation to other diseases received; and *Functional Affections of the Heart* were in excess of those of the previous year. The number of men invalided for these affections was forty-three. Many of these

Appendix.

these were young recruits, with a history of intemperance, and syphilis subsequent to their entry into the service; and the explanation of the cardiac affection may be found in the unaccustomed strain of the drill of a soldier on men not fully developed, and with nervous systems injured by intemperance, and disease. The abuse of tobacco, both in smoking, and chewing, but more especially the latter, must also exert a most pernicious effect on the nervous systems of the youths, who are the chief sufferers from this disease, and must be looked upon as a not uncommon cause of the palpitation, and dyspnoea, for which they are sent to hospital.

There were fewer cases of *Organic Disease of the Heart* than in the previous year. Nine deaths and twenty-four invalidings were caused by it. Aortic valvular disease was found in almost every case where a post-mortem examination was permitted, and with it a history of rheumatism, or syphilis co-existed. In one instance of tri-cuspid disease, dysentery was the immediate cause of death.

Of *Aneurism* there were no less than fourteen cases received, nine of which had a fatal termination. This is in excess of the previous year. The fatal cases were aneurisms of the aorta in some portion of its course.

The frequency of aneurism in the public service, as compared with civil life, has struck all observers; and, in trying to account for this, the agency of the syphilitic poison cannot be overlooked. It is noted that in by far the greater number of the aneurisms under observation in 1874, there was a distinct history of syphilis, and an atheromatous condition of the arteries was found, when post-mortem examinations were permitted.

VII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

These, with the exception of *Pneumonia* and *Pleurisy*, were not quite so numerous as in the previous year; but a total of eighty-eight of those two diseases were received in 1874 against fifty-nine in 1873. It was remarked that many of these cases came from the training ships, where boys are collected in large numbers, and where neglected colds in those of weak constitutions are not of uncommon occurrence. The number of patients invalided for pulmonary affections was forty-two; and eleven deaths occurred. Five of these latter were due to chronic bronchitis in broken down men, four of whom were pensioners, and the other was a nurse in this Establishment.

Pneumonia was the cause of six deaths during the year. In four of these fatal cases the disease was of the asthenic type, two of the patients having been worn-out men past middle life. The other two fatal cases were examples of sthenic disease, running rapidly, in spite of treatment, to a fatal termination. In one of them a large abscess in the apex of the right lung was found, by post-mortem examination, to be one result of pneumonia of a week's duration.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

The admissions of diseases belonging to this group amounted to 238; and, as seventeen remained from the previous year, the total number was 255. Of these, 168 were discharged cured; thirty-five invalided; and six terminated fatally. Many of the dyspeptic cases were attributable to intemperance, and were sent to hospital as dyspepsia e potu. Eleven chronic dyspeptics were invalided as unserviceable.

In reviewing the cases of *Dysentery* and *Disease of Liver and Spleen*, under treatment during the year, I am called upon to notice the influence of exposure to the African climate, as a cause of many of these diseases, for a large proportion of them occurred among the officers, and men serving on the Gold Coast during the Ashanti War. The majority of the cases of dysentery among the persons so employed, were milder, and more amenable to treatment, than those received at an earlier period of the war. This, as was previously observed, was also the case with the remittent fevers, and the milder type of these diseases is probably due to the less potent morbid influences encountered by the force during the first two months of the year. The fatal case of dysentery was that of an officer, who had slept on shore at Cape Coast Castle for one night only, and who had remittent fever. On the passage to England, nearly a month after he had slept on shore, he was seized with the rigors that ushered in the fatal attack. He died three days after his reception into the hospital, and the post-mortem examination revealed most extensive disease of the whole lower intestine.

The

The fatal case of abscess of the liver was due to African service. There was not much constitutional disturbance, and the abscess eventually burst into the right pleura, and caused complete destruction of the right lung. Upwards of ninety ounces of pus were found after death in a sac, communicating with the hepatic abscess, although at different times during life about the same quantity was removed by means of the aspirator. The other fatal case of abscess of the liver was received from the West Indies. There was also a fatal case of fatty degeneration of liver, in which the patient was received in a state of coma, and never rallied from it. The post-mortem examination showed extreme fatty degeneration of liver. There was not "a vestige of cell structure to be discovered," and it was replaced by fat and connective tissue. The common bile duct was also so much contracted, as hardly to permit a probe to be passed through it.

There remained in hospital, at the end of the year, a marine, who had been invalided for chronic hepatitis, in whom abscess of the liver had pointed between the fifth and sixth ribs. The aspirator was used to withdraw the pus, and the opening was subsequently enlarged, and a drainage tube introduced. The case promises to do well.

The fatal case of splenitis followed remittent fever, in an officer employed in the Ashanti expedition. Great enlargement of the spleen took place, followed by ascites, and general anasarca. Paracentesis abdominis gave temporary relief, but he gradually sank from exhaustion.

VI. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE SYSTEMS.

These cases were not numerous, but were the cause of no less than six deaths. Five of these were attributable to *Bright's Disease*, mostly in the chronic form, and associated with general dropsy. The other fatal case was one of desquamative nephritis and dropsy, in a boy.

DISEASES UNCLASSED.

The large number of patients admitted during the year for *Debility*, is accounted for by the numerous cases of *Climatic Debility* in men invalided from foreign stations, and among those employed on the Gold Coast. Many of the men who had served there, after having been apparently cured of remittent fever, were sent back to hospital with debility, which proved so persistent, in spite of all remedies, as to unfit them for further active service. The three deaths in the Table, against the head "*Debility*," were due, in one instance, to phthisis; in a second, to mesenteric disease; and in the third, to cerebral disease.

REMARKS to accompany the Medical Report of HASLAR Hospital, between the
1st January and the 31st December 1874.

DISEASES.		Number remaining from Year 1873.	Received since.	How Disposed of.				
				Discharged Cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.
I. General Diseases, Sec- tion A.	Varicella - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Scarlet Fever - - -	-	15	13	-	2	-	-
	Measles - - -	1	6	7	-	-	-	-
	Enteric Fever - - -	1	24	17	-	-	6	2
	Simple Continued Fever -	2	29	28	2	1	-	-
	Ague - - -	9	21	27	-	2	-	1
	Remittent Fever - - -	4	119	122	-	1	-	-
	Mumps - - -	-	12	12	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Sec- tion B.	Rheumatism - - -	47	205	148	20	48	4	32
	Gout - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
	Diabetes Mell. - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Syphilis, Secondary - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Tabes Mesenterica - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Scrofula - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	30	126	28	11	61	25	31
	Other Diseases - - -	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
III. Diseases of the Nerv- ous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Sunstroke - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
	Paralysis - - -	18	25	9	7	6	4	17
	Vertigo - - -	5	15	5	3	9	2	1
	Epilepsy - - -	5	37	10	4	22	-	6
	Neuralgia - - -	-	6	3	1	1	-	1
	Insanity - - -	7	37	12	19	7	-	6
	Other Diseases of the Brain	-	11	2	1	4	1	3
	Other Diseases of the Nerv- ous System - - -	1	7	4	-	4	-	-
	Diseases of Ear - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circu- latory System.	Heart Disease { Functional	16	93	44	6	43	-	16
	{ Organic -	7	44	2	5	24	9	11
	Aneurism - - -	1	14	-	2	3	9	1
	Pericarditis - - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System.	Inflammation of Lymphatics	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Re- spiratory System.	Catarrh - - -	6	24	22	1	5	-	2
	Bronchitis - - -	11	59	34	4	14	5	13
	Asthma - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Pneumonia - - -	7	66	45	1	13	6	8
	Pleurisy - - -	1	22	15	-	4	-	4
	Hæmoptysis - - -	10	14	13	4	6	-	1

REMARKS to accompany the Medical Report of Haslar Hospital, &c.—*continued*.

DISEASES,		Number remaining from Year 1873.	Received since.	How Disposed of.					Number now in Hospital.
				Discharged Cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Invalided.	Dead.		
VIII. Diseases of the Di- gestive System.	Cynanche - - -	3	52	43	1	2	-	9	
	Dyspepsia - - -	5	87	62	6	11	-	13	
	Dysentery - - -	1	18	15	-	3	1	-	
	Diarrhoea - - -	2	18	10	1	8	-	1	
	Colic and Constipation -	-	10	7	1	2	-	-	
	Other Diseases of the Sto- mach, Intestines, &c. -	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	
	Hepatitis - - -	3	29	17	2	6	2	5	
	Splenitis - - -	-	6	3	1	-	1	1	
	Jaundice - - -	1	12	10	1	2	-	-	
	Other Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, &c. - - -	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Genera- tive Systems.	Diseases of the Kidneys -	3	11	2	2	4	6	-	
	Diseases of the Bladder -	-	5	2	-	3	-	-	
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of Spine and Pe- riosteum - - -	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Diseases of the Skin - -	-	5	4	1	-	-	-	
Unclassed - - -	Debility - - - -	19	113	74	8	35	3	12	
	Cephalalgia - - -	1	11	4	1	4	1	2	
	Senility - - - -	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	
Poisoning - - -	Delirium Tremens - -	-	5	3	-	1	-	1	
	By Lead - - - -	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	
TOTALS - - -		235	1,441	890	124	369	89	204	

SURGICAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, HASLAR,
BETWEEN THE
1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST DECEMBER 1874,
By Staff Surgeon JOHN COTTON, M.D.

Appendix.

THE admissions into the Surgical Wards in 1874 were fewer than during the previous year; but the numbers continued to be large, chiefly in consequence of numerous cases of syphilide, and of cutaneous affections the presence of which, in our columns of figures, indicates, however, not an increase in the prevalence of such diseases of late years, but simply a change in the Naval Service, which must be advantageous to the patients. Formerly, individuals thus suffering were commonly retained on board their ships, or in Barracks, and such minor forms of disease were comparatively seldom noticed in nosological tables.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Erysipelas was unusually prevalent during this year. Sixty cases occurred, and were of a severe, and frequently of a very formidable character. It assumed a sporadic form among the population generally, as well as amongst the ships and barracks, and as frequently occurs in this disease, any connection between sparsely disseminated cases could seldom be accounted for, or traced. Eighteen cases occurred during the first quarter of the year, thirteen in the second, fifteen in the third, and fourteen in the fourth. In twenty-eight cases, the head and face were affected, the extremities being the site of disease in the remainder. Three deaths occurred. In two of these the head and face were implicated. The third fatal case was more obscure in character, originating apparently either in an ulcer of the arm after vaccination, or in an injury of the foot, both of these trivial lesions being present; the patient, a boy, from Her Majesty's ship *St. Vincent*, had only been a very short time in the service, and died forty-two hours after his admission into hospital. Pyemia was suspected in this instance. No purulent deposits were however found in any of the internal organs, and, at the time, his ship was perfectly free from *erysipelas*.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of the disease, all wounds and injuries in these surgical wards continued free from all traces of it. A few sporadic cases however occurred, some in the medical, some in the surgical side of the hospital; two labourers, two nurses, and one medical officer also suffered from *erysipelas*, the medical officer and one nurse only having any communication with the special wards set carefully aside in this hospital for its treatment. The site of these wards had been likewise changed to a place far distant from other patients, where isolation was combined with every other sanitary advantage.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Syphilis.—During the year a slight increase in the numbers admitted has been noted, but practically cases of primary disease have continued to be very tractable, while the secondary form of disease has been generally slight, and when leading to invaliding, the incapacity for active service has been usually the result of that crippling from rheumatism, and periostitis, which it induces in some constitutions. One death occurred, and like the fatal instance in 1873, this was a consequence of poison contracted in the East, whence we usually find that our worst hospital cases are derived; the syphilitic virus appearing to acquire fresh force when transplanted from these coloured races: while the curious tendency to intractable ulcerations of the mucous and cutaneous surfaces, which particularly attracted the attention of early Portuguese writers on this disease, and which now rarely marks its progress in Europe, still frequently follows this foreign origin. Of this, the fatal case was a typical instance. Two years previously he had contracted primary disease in Japan; within the period of three months forty-six ulcerations were scattered over the cutaneous surface, varying in size from the dimensions of half-a-crown to those of a shilling. On his return to England in the summer of 1874, his limbs were covered with resulting cicatrices, and the ulcerative action had been transferred to the mucous membrane of the pharynx, which was covered with sores, and which caused death by disabling him from partaking of sufficient nourishment to restore his exhausted system.

With regard to the proportion subsisting between secondary and primary disease in Haslar, an apparent relative increase in the former is explained in the initial remarks. The proportion has varied from eighteen to nineteen per cent. in 1866-1867 to a percentage of forty-one in 1871, and nearly thirty-six in the present year. Minor forms of skin disease were, in short, formerly less frequently considered as cases for hospital treatment. In exemplification of this, it may be remarked that, in the year 1866, the entries from scabies in this hospital were *nil*; during the year 1867 they had reached the moderate number of twenty. In 1873, they had risen to 310, and in the year under consideration to 235.

Senile Gangrene.—A pensioner died of this at the comparatively early age of fifty-five. He had contracted a habit of nocturnally perambulating in a back yard with his bare feet during the winter season, exactly as when in his youth he had kept watch in his ship in the tropics. The influence of age, and cold, was likewise aided by the narcotic influence of beer and tobacco.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Paralysis.—A pensioner, æt. sixty-five, died a few days after admission. He had been the subject of epilepsy, and was supposed to have injured his spine by a fall during a fit, which occurred about three weeks previous to his being sent to hospital; a bed sore existed over the sacrum, the feet were cedematous, and the case was altogether a complicated one. No post-mortem examination was permitted.

Diseases of the Eye.—Sixty cases were admitted, and fourteen invalided. In Haslar the proportion of individuals found unfit for service on account of eye disease is necessarily large, as most foreign invalids come here, and as a rule only the more serious cases of ordinary ophthalmic affections are sent from other sources: a large majority of the milder cases of this disease being highly amenable to treatment on board ship, or in barracks, only exceptionally come under notice in this hospital. Sixty cases only were admitted during the year. Of these, five were cases of injury; one, ptosis; six, ophthalmia tarsi; thirteen, conjunctivitis; eleven, keratitis; three, affections of lens and vitreous humour; and eighteen, iritis and retinitis, mostly connected with a taint of syphilis. Three doubtful cases occurred where disease appeared to originate from local irritation probably not accidental.

The causes of unfitness for future service were: effects of injury, one; granular lids, one; keratitis, four; opacities of lens, one; weak vision resulting from iritis and retinitis, seven.

Appendix.

Diseases of the Ear.—Twenty-nine cases, chiefly otorrhœa, in boys, were admitted, and fifteen were found unfit for service, slight deafness being connected with ulcerated tympanum, and extension of disease to the internal auditory apparatus.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Aneurism.—Three marines were treated during the year for popliteal aneurism, which in every case was cured by an alternation of digital, with mechanical pressure. One of these men was considered unfit for service, as the arteries were evidently unsound. He had been under treatment with popliteal aneurism in one limb, and discharged cured, but after some time returned to hospital with the other limb similarly affected. This likewise was cured by compression, and he was subsequently invalidated.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Tubercular Peritonitis.—A death appears under this head. He was transferred from the medical wards suffering from obstructed bowels from this cause, in the hope, that the operation of colotomy might alleviate symptoms; much relief was thus obtained, but the disease ultimately proved fatal.

Hydatid Tumour.—A stoker was brought over to the surgical wards with a curious looking tumour situated at the lower part of the abdomen, which presented exactly the shape and dimensions of being occupied by a gravid uterus in the fifth month of gestation. He had been sent to hospital originally with subacute enteritis, and the tumour became subsequently noticed. It was rounded, prominent, symmetrical, and very tense, rising out of the pelvis in the mesial line between the pubes and the umbilicus. When tapped with a large trocar, about eighteen ounces of fluid were drawn off containing pus, small clear globular bodies and collapsed cysts, varying from one to two inches in diameter, the canula required to be constantly cleared in order to allow these to pass through, steady pressure being at the same time maintained over the abdomen. No inconvenience followed the tapping, and the patient returned to duty. Towards the end of the year he returned to hospital with a swelling, not sufficient to cause much inconvenience, nor large enough to require fresh operative interference. As, however, he seemed unfit to perform the arduous duties of a stoker, he was retained for survey.

IX. & X. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Few cases under this head require remark. A patient died with a *Urinary Fistula* complicated with albuminuria, tubercle of the lungs, and cystitis.

XII. & XIII. DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUES AND CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.

Abscesses.—Two deaths occurred, and in both there was reason to suspect a complication with tubercular deposit in the lungs, though unfortunately no examination was permitted. One was an immense lumbar abscess; the other a great purulent collection occupying the whole of the left side of the chest, and situated close to the ribs; the patient was engaged in the biscuit factory at the Royal Clarence Yard, and attributed it to a severe chill where he had been a few minutes previously greatly heated at the fires.

Ulcer.—Two deaths occurred; in one case, that of a retired officer of advanced age, the progress of senile decay was assisted by a chronic ulcer, which prevented the patient from taking exercise. In the other instance a very unhealthy looking man was admitted with a syphilitic ulcer of the leg; shortly afterwards the head and face were observed affected with a suspicious looking erythematous blush, and he was at once transferred to the erysipelas wards.

Scabies.—The reason why an apparent increase in cases of scabies has occurred of late years is, that these are now more noticed in medical returns and sent to hospital. The disease has really diminished greatly in the Service.

Skin

Skin diseases generally, during the year, appear to have been highly amenable to treatment, the most troublesome having been instances of chronic eczema occurring in pensioners usually admitted into hospital with other complaints.

Appendix.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of erysipelas in a sporadic form at Portsmouth during this year, Haslar continued to preserve an immunity from all erysipelatous and allied forms of unhealthy action in these surgical cases, and as usual several severe compound fractures have done well, and attest to the favourable sanitary condition of the wards; as otherwise the limbs would inevitably have been sacrificed. The number of accidents was increased by the arrival of the wounded from the Ashanti War, but these cases had generally been so admirably and successfully treated at the seat of war, and on the passage home, that they were nearly cured on their admission; so that only a few were retained, and those chiefly in order to complete arrangements as to their ultimate disposal; only seven cases appear to require mention.

1. An ordinary seaman, æt. 21. Three bullet wounds, one of abdomen non-perforating; one of the right knee, which partially splintered the patella; and one of the left leg, which caused a compound fracture of the tibia. He was invalided, and at the time of survey the right knee was stiff and the left leg weak, so that locomotive powers were much impaired; but altogether he had made a remarkable recovery.

2. An able seaman, æt. 29. A gun-shot wound of the right side of the neck, which injured some branches of the axillary plexus, and was finally supposed to have lodged either behind the right scapula or in that side of the thorax. While in hospital his life was imminently endangered by remittent fever, and acute pleurisy; he made a good recovery ultimately, but his right arm continued weak, so that he was unfit to return to duty.

3. An able seaman, æt. 28. A gun-shot wound had destroyed the right eye, leaving an irritable tumour which was removed here in order to adapt the orbit for the reception of an artificial eye. The sight of the remaining eye was good. He was invalided.

4. An able seaman, æt. 28. A small iron bullet had injured the lower extremity of the left ulna; the bone remained thickened, and several fragments were removed. Invalided.

5. A serjeant, R.M., æt. 36. A gun-shot wound of the lower third of the right leg; several abscesses had formed, and the limb continued atrophied, and weak. Invalided.

6. A signalman, æt. 24. A gun-shot wound, bullet supposed to have penetrated the left side of the chest; he made a good recovery and returned to duty.

7. A leading seaman, æt. 32. A gun-shot wound of the right thigh; small bullet supposed to have lodged; a good recovery, and returned to duty.

Of the usual variety of hospital cases, five terminated fatally; two from injuries of the cranium; two from fractures of the cervical vertebræ, and one from a compound comminuted fracture, with extreme laceration of the leg.

1. A stoker, æt. 36, had fallen from the upper deck to the stoke-hold of his ship. A fracture commencing near the coronal suture crossed the left great wing of the sphenoid and ended in the sella turcica; the left lateral sinus had been opened and an immense clot of blood had formed; it weighed four ounces, and had formed exterior to the dura mater and close to the calvarium. Notwithstanding the great alteration in the form of the brain, and the interference with its circulation which this must have occasioned, a partial return of intelligence appeared to take place at a period corresponding with the cessation of hæmorrhage, caused by the formation of the coagulum.

2. A marine belonging to a ship at Southampton had been ashore on leave and drinking; he had been observed to fall several times, and on one of these occasions struck his head; found insensible subsequently, and sent here; an examination disclosed a large diffused coagulum close to the cerebral substance, but no fracture had occurred.

3. A dockyard labourer, æt. 21, received a very heavy blow accidentally at the back of the neck from a handspike. He was insensible only for a few minutes, and was quite conscious when admitted. Complete loss of sensation existed from a line immediately below both mammæ. He could move the left arm a little;

Appendix.

the right was completely paralysed; the lower extremities were likewise paralysed, with priapism and loss of power over the bladder and sphincters. Death occurred forty hours after the occurrence of the injury. Fracture of the bodies of the 5th and 6th cervical vertebræ was found to exist, but with little displacement, and slight extravasation only on the cord; a linear fracture also existed in the squamous portion of the left temporal bone.

4. One of the carpenter's crew, æt. 52, met with a somewhat similar accident. While living in the Vernon he fell out of his hammock; soon recovering consciousness he could answer questions rationally, but tossed his arms about; complained of being unable to move his fingers, and of great pain in the back of his neck; paralysis of the lower limbs co-existed with loss of sensation below the diaphragm, priapism, and the usual symptoms. In this case death occurred seventy-eight hours after the accident. The body of the 6th cervical vertebra and the first rib were found to be fractured, and much extravasation of blood had occurred around the spinal cord.

5. The chief mate of a merchant ship was brought into hospital and died a few hours thereafter. He was of advanced age, 54, and had sustained a very serious injury to his left leg by the fall of a heavy spar belonging to a derrick; a great part of the limb was crushed into a shapeless mass; death arose from exhaustion, a consequence of great loss of blood prior to his admission.

Less serious accidents terminated in a way indicative of the good sanitary condition of the wards; among these were three bad compound fractures of the leg, all terminating favourably. One of these, a dockyard labourer of advanced age, had a part of the tibia comminuted by a blow from a heavy chain cable used for moorings; fortunately the laceration of integument leading to the fracture was small, but the difficulty in resetting the bones was great, and one portion only, about an inch square, would approximate to its proper position. Nevertheless the limb turned out remarkably well.

A sailor distinguished by the number of his fractures was equally fortunate; he had fallen from the foretop of his ship to the deck, a height stated to be fifty feet. He thus sustained: 1. A simple fracture of his left humerus, extending into the elbow joint; 2. An oblique simple fracture of the left femur; 3. A compound fracture of both bones of the left leg; and, 4. A suspected fracture of the cranium; a suspicion, however, only based on the occurrence of hæmorrhage from the right ear, and subsequent serous oozing and delirium of considerable duration.

In this case the fractures of the lower limbs united best and with little shortening. The left arm was a little deformed, and the elbow joint stiff. No head symptom was observed after recovery, and altogether he escaped well.

**SURGICAL REPORT of the Royal Naval Hospital, HASLAR, between the 1st of January
and the 31st of December 1874.**

DISEASES.		Remaining by last Return.	Since added.	How disposed of.				Number now in Hospital.
				Duty.	Invalided.	Dead.	Otherwise disposed of.	
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Erysipelas - - -	1	60	51	2	2	3	3
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	2	17	14	4	-	1	-
	Syphilis { Primary - - -	28	357	340	7	-	6	32
	{ Secondary - - -	20	200	158	31	1	7	23
	Scrofula - - -	1	5	3	2	-	-	1
	Senile Gangrene - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Purpura - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Epithelioma - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Paralysis - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Diseases of the Eye - - -	5	60	43	14	-	2	6
	Diseases of the Ear - - -	8	29	18	15	-	2	2
	Diseases of the Nose - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Aneurism - - -	1	3	3	1	-	-	-
	Varicose Veins - - -	1	12	4	9	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	3	24	23	-	-	-	4
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche - - -	1	5	5	-	-	1	-
	Hydatid Tumour - - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
	Peritonitis, Tubercular - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Hæmorrhoids - - -	-	7	6	-	-	-	1
	Prolapsus Recti. - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Fistula in Ano - - -	3	6	6	1	-	2	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Recto Vesical Fistula - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Urinary Fistula - - -	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
	Hernia - - -	-	8	2	5	-	1	-
	Extravasation of Urine - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Œdema of Scrotum - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Incontinence of Urine - - -	2	11	4	5	-	-	4
	Retention of Urine - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Hæmaturia - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Cystitis - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
	Hydrocele - - -	-	7	6	-	-	-	1
	Gonorrhœa - - -	30	278	279	4	-	4	21
	Phimosis - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
	Disease of the Prostate - - -	1	2	1	-	-	1	1
	Stricture - - -	5	44	40	4	-	2	3
	Varicocele - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
	Orchitis - - -	1	19	14	4	-	-	2
	Epididymitis - - -	-	24	21	-	-	1	2

Surgical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Remaining by last Return.	Since added.	How disposed of.				Number now in Hospital.
				Duty.	Invalided.	Dead.	Otherwise disposed of.	
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones -	1	5	2	3	-	1	-
	Diseases of the Joints -	1	23	13	4	-	3	4
	Diseases of the Bursæ -	-	4	3	-	-	-	1
	Periostitis - - -	-	4	2	1	-	-	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess -	4	66	53	2	2	1	12
	Ulcer - - - -	11	94	74	8	2	9	12
	Tumour - - - -	1	15	11	1	-	2	2
	Eczema - - - -	1	18	17	1	-	-	1
	Psoriasis - - -	1	9	7	3	-	-	-
	Scabies - - - -	7	235	237	1	-	3	1
	Herpes - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Pityriasis - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Favus - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Lichen - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Acne - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Impetigo - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
Unclassed - - -	Malformation of Tarsus -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	„ „ Toes - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries -	Wounds - - - -	6	53	41	14	-	-	4
	Fractures - - -	7	44	25	10	4	1	11
	Dislocations - -	2	5	3	4	-	-	-
	Sprains - - - -	2	28	21	4	-	3	2
	Contusions - - -	4	37	32	4	-	1	4
	Burns and Scalds -	-	6	3	1	-	-	2
	Contracted Tendon -	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Ruptured Tendon -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Epistaxis, from violence -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Concussion (Spine) -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	„ (Brain) - - -	-	4	2	1	1	-	-
TOTALS - - -		166	1,868	1,616	177	16	59	166

TABLE OF FRACTURES.

FRACTURE OF.	Remaining by last Return.	Since added.	Duty.	Invalided.	Dead.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining in Hospital.
Skull - - - - -	2	1	-	2	1	-	-
Spine - - - - -	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Nose - - - - -	-	2	2	-	2	-	-
Lower jaw - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Clavicle - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Scapula - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ribs - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Humerus - - - - -	-	5	3	1	-	-	1
Radius - - - - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
Ulna - - - - -	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Metacarpus - - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Finger - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Femur - - - - -	-	6	3	2	-	-	1
Tibia - - - - -	-	3	1	1	-	-	1
Fibula - - - - -	2	3	4	-	-	-	1
Tibia and Fibula - - - - -	2	10	4	2	1	-	5
Patella - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS - - - - -	7	44	25	10	4	1	11

LIST of OPERATIONS Performed during the Year 1874.

NATURE OF OPERATION.	Number of Operations.	Results.				REMARKS.
		Successful.	Relieved.	Unsuccessful.	Dead.	
Removal of tumours - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	On the face and scalp.
Removal of polypus nasi - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	
Fistula in ano - - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	Division of sphincter.
Phimosis - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	Circumcision.
Hydrocele - - - - -	7	7	-	-	-	Tapping and injecting.
Retention of urine - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	Aspirator used for two; puncture of rectum and bladder for the third.
Excision of eye - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	Excision.
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	Wire and ligature.
Varicose veins - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	Direct incision over cartilage.
Removal of loose cartilage in knee - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	
Amputation of leg - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	
Amputation of finger - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	
Amputation of hand - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	
TOTALS - - - - -	30	29	1	-	-	

TABLE showing the Number of Admissions from VENEREAL DISEASE for the last Seven Years.

DISEASE.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Syphilis, Primary - - - - -	532	328	268	255	326	317	357
Syphilis, Secondary - - - - -	159	132	169	183	220	185	200
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	142	152	205	181	340	320	278
TOTALS - - - - -	833	612	642	619	886	822	835

MEDICAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH,
BETWEEN THE
1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874.

BY

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL WILLIAM T. DOMVILLE, M.D.,

Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty.

Appendix.

THE admissions into the medical wards of the hospital during the year 1874 do not call for any special comment in reference to the aggregate, but a brief notation is made under each nomenclature, the many interesting details and clinical observations deduced being of necessity omitted, from having been deemed inadmissible in a summary compiled as an Appendix to the Report which includes that of the Health of the entire Naval Forces. The total number of cases under treatment was 958, of which 657 were discharged as cured, and 170 were invalided, forty-eight died, and eighty-three remain in hospital. These numbers, as admitted, comprise : officers, twenty-seven ; warrant officers, nine ; seamen, 310 ; artificer, one ; boys, 191 ; marines, 270 ; pensioners, thirty-one ; coast guard, eleven ; dockyard, twelve ; victualling yard, one ; hospital servants, nine ; police constables, three.

The following Table indicates the number of fatal cases, and the several ratings of the deceased.

DISEASES.	Warrant Officers.	Seamen.	Butchers.	Sick Berth Stewards.	Stokers.	Bandsmen.	Boys.	Marines.	Pensioners.	Hospital Nurses.	Police.	TOTAL.
Measles - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Enteric Fever - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Rheumatism - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Phthisis - - - - -	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	-	-	16
Tuberculosis - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Meningitis - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Paralysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Organic Disease of Heart	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	4
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Pleurisy - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Dyspepsia - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastritis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bright's Disease - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Debility - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
TOTAL - - - - -	1	12	2	1	3	1	6	8	12	1	1	48

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Varicella.—Four cases admitted, and discharged cured. All were admitted from different localities, the Royal Adelaide contributing one, Marine Division one, and the Impregnable two; of the latter, who were boys, one was admitted in June and the other in December. The case of the marine from Head Quarters was complicated by a severe attack of jaundice, which persisted for nearly two months.

Measles.—This disease, which has been so prevalent throughout the country during the past year, contributed thirty-nine cases in all, the subjects being chiefly boys, or young men verging upon manhood. In the first month of the year the Implacable (training ship) sent seventeen cases from among the boys; eight boys were admitted from the Impregnable, and the other cases were, from the Indus, two; the Royal Adelaide, four; the Triumph, one; Marine Head Quarters, three; and the Achilles, one.

A boy of the Impregnable and a marine from Head Quarters remained from last year. One case terminated fatally, the boy belonged to the Implacable; cerebral and pneumonic symptoms supervened, characterised by their intensity, and rapid progress, and he died on the sixth day of admission, both lungs being the seat of inflammation.

One case admitted from the Impregnable in December is still in hospital, completing the total number under treatment to thirty-nine.

Scarlet Fever.—Five cases under treatment; four occurred in boys of the Impregnable, and one in an able seaman of the Spiteful, in which ship he had recently been embarked for passage from Her Majesty's ship Vanguard, stationed at Kingstown. This case was one of severity, and was followed by a most complete desquamation of the cuticle of the entire body; he was received in the month of March; one of the boys of the Impregnable was received in August, one in October, and two in the same week in December. The source of the disease was not traced, but by early segregation and subsequent lengthened quarantine after convalescence, no dissemination occurred.

Small Pox.—Of this dreaded malady, not a single case was observed during the year, thus affording strong evidence of the beneficial results of vaccination by the immunity from attack which it confers on the seamen of the fleet.

Enteric Fever.—Thirteen cases were under treatment, nine of which progressed favourably; three terminated fatally, and one remains in hospital. No special class was the subject of attack, and no particular ship the locale of the disease, but all had been exposed to some exciting cause when living on shore, as the majority belonged to ships in the harbour or held stationary appointments. One constable of the dockyard water police had a severe attack, attributable to emanations from the outlets of sewers and the mud at low water, to which he was much exposed when on boat duty skirting the harbour at all times of night and day.

The fatal cases were as follows: A petty officer of the St. Vincent, serving in the Martin training brig, who, three days previous to admission had been in a condition of collapse from intestinal hæmorrhage; he succumbed after having been eleven days in hospital, the autopsy revealing old cicatrices of ulceration, and perforation of the ileum, about six inches from the ileo-colic valve.

An ordinary seaman of the London succumbed after fifteen days in hospital. A gangrenous condition of the small intestines was manifested, as well as two perforations of the lower portion of the ileum, with numerous cicatrices; many of the latter found also in the cæcum.

An A.B. of the Cambridge, sent from the Salamander, in which ship he was taking a passage from Greenock, and had been much exposed to wet from tempestuous weather, was fourteen days in hospital. The fatal issue was the result of profuse hæmorrhage from a large and dilated vessel in the ileum, about twelve inches from the ileo-cæcal valve, which had been eroded by ulceration; this portion of the bowel being also the seat of several patches of ulceration, covered with ashen sloughs.

This disease has been prevalent during the year in this district.

Appendix.

Simple Continued Fever.—Forty-six cases came under treatment, of which forty-two were discharged cured, and call for no special comment.

The three cases invalided comprised two boys, both so disposed of for general physical deficiency, the one having lateral curvature of the spine and debility, the other being also the subject of debility and incipient phthisis, with well-marked hereditary taint.

The third case invalided and transmitted to Yarmouth Lunatic Asylum, was a ship's corporal, in whom symptoms of insanity became developed six weeks after admission into hospital.

Ague.—Two cases admitted, and discharged cured; both had previously been the subjects of the disease in China and the East Indies.

Remittent Fever.—Twenty-two cases admitted and discharged cured; the majority were associated with debility induced by service, and resulted either proximately or remotely from exposure to tropical malaria; twenty having seen service with the force upon the Gold Coast during the Ashanti campaign. The symptoms incidental thereto have been so fully described in previous Reports by the several medical officers that further comment is unnecessary.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Rheumatism.—This affection numbers 218 cases under treatment, which is an advance upon the three previous years. The increase is due to a larger number of ships having entered the port. An analysis of the sources from whence they came shows no less than thirty-four different ships or localities. The largest contributors were the Royal Adelaide and the Marine Head Quarters, the principal depôts for the two branches of the naval service. Twenty-one cases appear to have been invalided, which were due to the following causes, and comprised nine boys, six marines, four seamen, one stoker, and one officer, an engineer: in the boys the disease was associated with cardiac affections; in four of the adults a syphilitic history was attached; a fifth had phthisical symptoms, a sixth inguinal hernia, a seventh (the officer) epilepsy, while in the remainder the disease was prevalent in a chronic form.

Three cases terminated fatally; the first, a pensioner, who had been an inmate of the hospital for upwards of two years; he had been admitted for chronic rheumatism, but gradually declined from the supervention of phthisis.

The second was an A.B. of the Agincourt, admitted in April with acute rheumatism; on the 20th July enteric fever set in, and he died on the 20th of August, perforation of the ileum having taken place.

The third was a young able seaman, also of the Agincourt, admitted on the 23rd of April with acute rheumatism, followed by metastasis to the heart, to which he succumbed in four days.

The temperature was abnormally high at the time of death; the thermometer registered 109° Fahrenheit; at five minutes after death 110° in the axilla, and forty-five minutes after death it stood at 100°. The mitral valve was found much inflamed; as also the aorta, both in its thoracic and abdominal course.

Gout.—One case admitted and invalided in the person of a broken-down ship's corporal upwards of fifty years old.

Secondary Syphilis.—This case had been sent as one of catarrh; after admission cerebral irritation, probably due to syphilitic deposition on the dura mater supervened, symptoms of paralysis were also present but were relieved; the lower extremities were one mass of cicatrices from syphilitic ulceration. He was invalided.

Tuberculosis.—Two cases are recorded under this nomenclature, both terminating fatally. One a marine admitted in an extreme state of emaciation, had suffered from dysentery in China. The lungs were both studded throughout with tubercle; the immediate cause of death was perforation of the intestine, and both large and small intestines were the seat of numerous cicatrices of former ulceration. The other was a boy of the Implacable, admitted in a debilitated state, who passed on to a condition of complete marasmus; no tubercle was present

present in the lungs, but the mesenteric glands were much enlarged, in some cases to the size of a small hen's egg, and filled with lardaceous matter; others were disorganised, and the whole matted into an entangled mass.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.—Eighty-six cases came under treatment, of which seventy-six were admitted, and nineteen are returned as cured; but on analysis it will be found that this term cannot be accepted in its literal sense, hereditary taint being associated with the majority. The fatal cases, sixteen in number, will be found collated as to class attacked in the Mortality Table prefixed to the Report; by which it will be seen that no special calling appears to have been subject to attack in any marked degree. The pensioners are recorded as six in number, but they again admit of subdivision under their original ratings when serving.

As compared with previous years the admissions contrast favourably; 1872, 104 cases; 1873, 103 cases; 1874, 86 cases.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSES.

Apoplexy.—One case admitted and discharged invalided, the subject being an officer of the engineer class who had served much and gained great distinction both at home, and abroad. Cerebral and nervous prostration was extreme, and dissolution appeared inevitable. Under the remedial measures employed he made a favourable recovery, but was discharged invalided, having reached the age for retirement.

Insolation.—One case in a marine who had experienced an attack of sunstroke when disembarked from the *Simoon* for service on the Gold Coast; the patient according to his statement, fell insensible during exposure to the sun after a heavy meal, and did not recover consciousness until the following morning. He had also been the subject of fever and dysentery. Some anæsthesia of the muscles of the face and impaired grasping power of the right hand were present on admission, but he made a good recovery, and was discharged to duty.

Meningitis.—Three cases, of which one was discharged cured, and two died.

The first fatal case, a young ordinary seaman, admitted from the *Royal Adelaide*, had, when serving in the *St. Vincent* in April 1872, sustained a fracture of the frontal bone, for which he was three months under treatment in Haslar. There was a small cicatrix on the scalp over the frontal bone, and well marked depression of the bone itself. On removing the calvarium corresponding convexities were to be seen. A small spiculum of bone protruded from the frontal bone on the right side close to the orbit, which no doubt was the exciting cause of the inflammatory state of the brain and its membranes.

The second fatal case was a bugler admitted from the *Northumberland*. The untoward result was due to serous effusion and softening of the cerebral substance at the base and of the medulla oblongata.

The favourable case was one of much interest, and was sent to hospital as a case of suspected scarlatina; the morbilliform eruption however proved to be the result of eating bad salted cod fish. Cerebral and spinal irritation became very severe. He made a good recovery after eighty days' treatment.

Paralysis.—Five cases remained, and fourteen were admitted, of which nine are noted as discharged cured, but this includes pensioners who applied for admission, and on relief or through the caprice so common in this disease, have requested to be discharged and returned to their friends; five were invalided, two died, and two remained in hospital. Of the fourteen admissions five were pensioners, four of whom elected to leave the hospital, probably to return at no distant day, and one still remains.

The active force contributed one officer of marines, the subject of locomotor ataxy apparently due to ramollissement of the spinal cord; he was invalided, and some months after succumbed at his own residence.

One officer, an engineer, the subject of hemiplegia, the sequence of syphilis in China, was also invalided.

One stoker, in whom the disease was of a traumatic character, was discharged to duty; one boatman, of the Coast Guard, with facial and lingual paralysis, was invalided; one, A. B., with general paralysis of the insane, was invalided and sent

Appendix.

sent to Yarmouth Lunatic Asylum; one leading stoker, of the *Tenedos*, with general paralysis of the insane, died; a petty officer of the *Aurora*, with general paralysis, was invalided; one boy with loss of power of arm after fracture of the humerus, was discharged cured; and one marine, with loss of power of the hand after a debauch, was discharged cured.

The other fatal case was an old pensioner, who had been twice an inmate of the hospital, and was formerly at Greenwich Hospital; in his case the disease terminated in apoplexy.

The three cases remaining under treatment are all pensioners.

Chorea.—In one case, that of a boy of the *Impregnable*, the disease was consequent upon fright from falling overboard. It would appear however that he was of highly nervous temperament, and by his own statement had a somewhat similar attack about eighteen months previous to entering the service, which, in that instance also, was subsequent to a severe wetting. He was invalided.

Epilepsy.—Twenty-six cases were admitted, and may be enumerated as follows: two medical officers, one of whom was discharged cured; the attack, which was not repeated, appeared to have been due to study and sedentary habits; the other, resulting from syphilis contracted in China was associated with chronic iritis and defective vision, was invalided. A lieutenant, the subject of an attack of doubtful causation, was discharged cured.

An officer, an engineer, was discharged cured; the disease in this case was evidently due to an abscess of the internal ear.

The remaining cases discharged cured were of a spurious character, and chiefly traceable to a direct or specific exciting cause, in two instances following the abuse of stimulants. Seventeen cases, which after lengthened observation appeared to be authentic and confirmed, were invalided. These numbers are greatly in excess of last year, and comprised, five marines; two stokers; three boys; one shipwright; four ordinary seamen; one domestic; and one medical officer.

Neuralgia.—One case of facial neuralgia in an old pensioner, sixty-eight years of age, was discharged after a month in hospital at his own request.

Aphonia.—Three cases, invalided, one a marine with a syphilitic history, had marked aphonia for twelve months, and was invalided from China in consequence.

An ordinary seaman and one boy with varied modulation and reduced tone of voice, were suspected of feigning, but who at the same time were not amenable to any treatment essayed.

Insanity.—Twelve cases were under treatment, and may be enumerated as follows: seven admitted from the active forces, were thus disposed of; one officer of the navigating branch transferred to Yarmouth; one shipwright invalided and transferred to Yarmouth; one, A. B., invalided to Yarmouth; one marine invalided to Yarmouth; one gunner of the Royal Marine Artillery, to his own division for disposal; and one ordinary seaman and one artificer invalided, and taken charge of by friends.

From the retired force, four pensioners, one of whom was a dockyard employé, and had formerly served in the Arctic Expedition of Collinson; all of them were transferred to Yarmouth; one superannuated warrant officer, also admitted, returned to his family.

This disposition does not accord with the nomenclature tabulation as to disposal, those admitted from the retired forces not appearing as invalided, but under the heading of cured.

Mental Debility.—One case discharged was invalided; the subject of it was a marine, with the weakened intellect incidental to uræmia.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Heart Disease, Functional.—The exciting causes of this disease have proved most perplexing. Men and boys, in some instances presenting the appearance of robust health, exhibited accelerated pulse in a most marked degree, without any

any abnormal bruit being detected. In several cases under treatment, the advent of disordered function was concomitant with breach of discipline, which brought the offender under the notice of executive authority; others, again, appeared dependent upon perverted morality. In one instance, a boy of the Impregnable, while under treatment in hospital, and confined to bed, was found with tobacco concealed. His symptoms and general condition had previously aroused suspicion as to this being the exciting cause. By perseverance and patience much of this functional disease has been alleviated, and the great majority of the cases returned to duty. The classes contributing, were, marines, sixteen; boys, twelve, two of whom were invalided; in one a systolic bruit was detected, with accelerated action; this boy, with the view of leaving the service, some months previously, had mutilated himself by chopping off the top of his index finger; for which he was punished, but retained in the service. The second was a boy with an increased area of cardiac dulness and irregular action, but no "bruit" was detected; he had previously been four months under observation in hospital for the same symptoms. The day after discharge from hospital to the Implacable, he entered and won the race of swimming half a mile, for boys under eighteen, and the same day a second race, against men of the Army and Navy, for the same distance; such is one of the paradoxical cases upon which we are called to decide.

Two stokers were treated for this disease, of whom one, forty-six years of age, with nineteen years' service, was invalided. The heart was hypertrophied, but no abnormal bruit was present.

One pensioner was discharged, cured.

Two seamen, one of whom, an ordinary, with emphysema, was invalided.

Heart Disease, Organic.—Twenty-eight cases were treated, many of them replete with interest, which the limitation of space prevents my describing in detail; here, as before noted, the disposal as cured is a misnomer, two thus disposed of being dockyard and hospital employés, who left otherwise than dead or invalided.

The admissions were, six boys; thirteen of the seaman class; two stokers; three marines; one domestic; one dockyard labourer; one hospital nurse; and one pensioner.

The deaths were, one in a marine, and one in a pensioner; the first who had extensive valvular disease, was admitted in a state of extreme debility, and died in five days; a post-mortem was not obtained. The second was one of urgent debility, from dropsical effusion and general anasarca; he succumbed in fifteen days.

The other cases in which an examination was made, were first, a signal man, admitted from the Impregnable; every internal organ was the seat of disease and organic change, the great arterial trunks being studded with atheroma; this case was an exemplification of reparative power; five years ago he, when an inmate of this hospital, had paracentesis abdominis performed, and three gallons of fluid withdrawn; a cure was established; he left, and had, up to a few months since, been performing his duties in sea-going ships.

The second was in a boy admitted from the Implacable, with œdema of the lower extremities, stated to have appeared suddenly, the day previous to admission. Epistaxis was also concomitant. He died eleven days after admission. The heart was found hypertrophied, and mitral valve thick, and rough. Pericardium very thick and rough, and intimately adherent by very old adhesions to the whole of the heart's surface, a small space in front excepted. In some places it was as thick as the aorta, and quite as unyielding; a loud pericardial rubbing and diastolic bruit over mitral valve was noted the day after admission.

Pericarditis.—One case, in a marine; did well, and was discharged to duty.

Purpura Hæmorrhagica.—The patient, a police constable of the dockyard, was admitted, with phthisical and bronchitic symptoms. Hæmorrhagic symptoms supervened, blood exuding from the gums, with frequent epistaxis, hæmoptysis, and hæmaturia; while the alvine secretions were dark, and also contained blood; he was admitted on the 1st June, and died on the 8th. No post-mortem was obtained.

VII.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Diseases of the Larynx.—In one case, which was invalided, the disease was merging into laryngeal phthisis. The subject of it was an ordinary seaman of the Royal Adelaide.

Catarrh.—Thirty-five cases came under treatment, which, with two exceptions, progressed favourably. A boy of the Cambridge, and another of the Impregnable, were invalided, the disease passing into pneumonia, with subsequent deterioration of lung tissue.

Bronchitis.—Forty cases, of which three were invalided, viz., an old seaman of the London, with chronic pleurisy and consolidation of left lung. A bandsman, of Marines, with phthisis, and a warrant officer of the Impregnable, who was the subject of partial gangrene of the lung, and made a fair recovery, not, however, a sufficiently good one for the discharge of his active duties as a boatswain.

The three fatal cases were a hospital nurse, the subject of extensive pulmonary and cardiac disease, and in whom the aortic valves were in a cretose condition. The heart, liver, and spleen were all hypertrophied. The second was a marine of the Tamar, who had recently returned from the Gold Coast, and while on furlough at York, was recalled to attend the review by Her Majesty at Portsmouth. He had been travelling all night by railway, and felt the cold much. He was the subject of acute bronchitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia. The third was a leading seaman of the Cambridge, the subject of phthisis. Lungs studded with tubercle, and riddled by large cavities and vomicae.

Asthma.—Four cases in men of long service; three were in men of the Coast Guard, and one in a stoker. One of the former and the latter were invalided.

Pneumonia.—Fifty-six cases were treated; seven of which were invalided, and three died. Of the cases invalided six were boys, and one lad, an ordinary seaman. They all exhibited either phthisical symptoms, or lung deterioration, which incapacitated them for the efficient discharge of their duties.

The fatal cases were three in number; 1st, a butcher of the Valiant, the subject of rapid phthisis at thirty years of age, with a paternal history precisely similar in result; 2nd, an A.B., of the Indus, æt. 49, acute-pneumonia occurred in diseased lungs; he had also pleurisy of old date, and died in five days after admission; he had been treated at home, and the disease was well advanced at time of admission; 3rd, a marine, also of the Indus, æt. 31, who likewise resided on shore; the disease was well marked on admission, and the patient much debilitated from limited means to support a wife and family. He died in six days. No post-mortem.

Pleurisy.—Twenty-eight cases; of which four were invalided; 1st. A boy of the Impregnable, the subject of extensive effusion which subsequently absorbed, was followed by falling in of the chest walls, and spinal distortion. 2nd. A leading seaman of the Iron Duke, case complicated by condensation of left lung, and obscure abdominal tumour causing gastritis by pressure.

3rd. An A.B. of the Britannia; 4th. An ordinary of the Royal Adelaide; chronic pleurisy, with consolidation of lung in both the latter.

The fatal cases both merged into phthisis; one being an A.B. of the Cambridge, and the other a pensioner; cavities were diagnosed, and found in both.

Empyema.—One case, in a marine of the Doris, who had been under treatment in Halifax Sick Quarters for pleurisy; he was re-embarked, and a spontaneous opening took place in the chest walls during the passage to England; although very weak he is still alive.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Cynanche.—Thirty-two cases chiefly tonsillitic. The case invalided was a young marine who was found to have organic heart disease.

Dyspepsia.—Thirty-six cases chiefly resulting from disordered function, incidental to free libation; one case in a boy resulted from the abuse of tobacco. The two invalided were both marines; one from the supervention of jaundice, with emaciation and debility; and the other for local anæsthesia, referred to the epigastrium

trium around the dorsal and lumbar regions. The fatal case occurred in a petty officer of the Ganges, in whom the dyspeptic symptoms and enfeebled condition were found to depend on an obscure abdominal tumor, for which he was sent to hospital. On admission he was blanched and prostrate, having travelled by train from Falmouth, during which journey he vomited about three pints of blood. Shortly after admission he vomited about a pint and a half of clot and fluid blood; the vomiting of blood continued at intervals until the time of death, which took place the day after his reception into hospital. A malignant sacculated tumor was found communicating with the duodenum, as also with the abdominal cavity; it contained a clot of about three ounces.

Gastritis.—Three cases. Two discharged cured, and one died. The fatal case has been fully recorded in the Quarterly Return. The subject of it, a boy, was admitted from the Impregnable in a semi-conscious state, complaining only of pain in the abdomen, and diarrhoea, with general malaise. The origin of the symptoms was obscure, and could not be definitely assigned. The stomach, liver, and kidneys were subjected to tests for mineral or narcotic poisoning, but nothing was detected. Post-mortem. Liver was found much congested; in the stomach, a patch of inflammation at greater curvature, extended into the pyloric orifice; remainder of intestine injected in patches, but otherwise healthy.

Dysentery.—Only two cases; both discharged to duty; one, being a young seaman, who had served in Ashanti, the recurrence being excited by excess while on leave; and the second, an engineer officer, who had lengthened service in China, but never suffered when there.

Diarrhœa.—Fifteen cases discharged to duty; the usual attacks incidental to summer and autumn were not represented; they presented no feature worthy of note.

Colic and Constipation.—Two cases devoid of special character.

Worms.—One case of *tœnia solium*, very intractable, was ultimately discharged to duty.

Hepatitis.—No special feature.

Jaundice.—Twenty cases chiefly of the catarrhal type, and principally in boys.

IX. & X. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Bright's Disease.—Eleven cases; the subjects of attack being: one medical officer invalided; a musician invalided, discharged relieved; a navigating midshipman; a retired assistant paymaster; a marine tailor; and a shipwright from the dockyard; one, A.B., discharged to duty; one gunner, R.M.A., to artillery division for disposal; one pensioner remains; one stoker, of the Tamar, died, with extensive heart, lung, and kidney disease, associated with general dropsy. One marine, of the Indus, was admitted in a state of extreme prostration, and died the following day. No post-mortem was obtained. General cedema of the lower extremities present. Urine alkaline, specific gravity, 1.030. One-third albumen in it.

Incontinence of Urine.—In an ill-disposed boy, of the Impregnable; galvanism was found beneficial.

XI. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Atrophy of the Shoulder; one case alluded to in last Report was invalided.

XII. & XIII. DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE AND CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.

Urticaria.—Six cases, chiefly due to eating fish or mollusca.

UNCLASSED.

Ascites.—An ordinary seaman, of the Doris, invalided at Malta for this affection, in a chronic form, due to renal disease. Invalided.

Appendix.

Debility.—Sixty-one cases are included ; the cause was chiefly climatic in the young, and senile debility in the old. The classes affected are as follows : marines, nineteen, chiefly from Head Quarters ; eight seamen ; six boys ; seven pensioners ; one police constable ; two officers, one of marines from Ashanti, and one engineer, who had lately served in the Magpie in the Persian Gulf. In those invalided, twelve in number, the latent cause became appreciable after observation in hospital, and may be thus enumerated : in four boys, anæmia, albuminuria, consolidation of lung, onanism ; in three marines, organic heart disease, chronic rheumatism, cachexia ; in two of the seamen class, one exhibited rheumatic arthritis, and one was a case of debility in a man fifty-two years of age and of long service ; three were idlers of a few months' service, and physically unfit ; two pensioners died, having been admitted in a state of exhaustion, resulting from penury and want of food.

Observation.—Twenty-eight cases admitted for and disposed of as here noted : viz., heart disease, six, of which five were discharged to duty, and one was invalided ; vertigo, six, all to duty ; epilepsy, two, to duty ; diarrhoea, one, to duty ; measles three, to duty ; insanity ten, seven of these were invalided, and three sent to Yarmouth, two were discharged to duty, and one remains in hospital.

Alcoholic Poisoning.—One case of alcoholic saturation occurred in a marine from Head Quarters.

Delirium Tremens.—Twelve cases ; four in marines from Head Quarters, two in men from ships, and six in the seaman and artificer class from different ships.

Lead Poisoning.—Six ; all had been employed as painters, and included four dockyard employés, and one painter and one marine from the Agincourt. The dockyard men were discharged relieved, but one was unable to resume duty from paralysis ; he had been employed in the painters' shop upwards of thirty years.

MEDICAL REPORT of the Royal Naval Hospital at PLYMOUTH, between the
the 1st January and the 31st December 1874.

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Varicella - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-
	Measles - - -	2	37	37	-	1	1
	Scarlet Fever - - -	-	5	3	-	-	2
	Enteric Fever - - -	1	12	9	-	3	1
	Simple Continued Fever -	1	45	42	3	-	1
	Ague - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Remittent Fever - -	-	22	22	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	14	174	144	21	3	20
	Gout - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-
	Syphilis, Secondary - -	-	1	-	1	-	-
	Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	10	76	19	40	16	11
	Tuberculosis - - -	-	2	-	-	2	-
	Purpura Hæmorrhagica -	-	1	-	-	1	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Apoplexy - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-
	Sunstroke - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Meningitis - - -	-	3	1	-	2	-
	Paralysis - - -	5	14	9	5	2	3
	Chorea - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-
	Epilepsy - - -	-	26	9	17	-	-
	Neuralgia - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Aphonia - - -	-	3	-	3	-	-
	Insanity - - -	1	11	7	5	-	-
	Mental Debility - -	-	1	-	1	-	-
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of { Functional -	7	35	33	4	-	5
	the Heart { Organic -	5	23	4	20	4	-
	Pericarditis - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Larynx -	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Catarrh - - -	1	34	27	2	-	6
	Bronchitis - - -	5	35	27	3	3	7

MEDICAL Report of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System— <i>continued.</i>	Asthma - - - -	-	4	2	2	-	-
	Pneumonia . - -	3	53	41	7	3	5
	Pleurisy - - - -	8	20	21	4	2	1
	Empyema - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche - - - -	-	32	31	1	-	-
	Dyspepsia - - - -	1	35	26	2	1	7
	Gastritis - - - -	-	3	2	-	1	-
	Dysentery - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Diarrhœa - - - -	-	15	15	-	-	-
	Colic and Constipation -	-	2	1	-	-	1
	Worms - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Hepatitis - - - -	-	5	4	-	-	1
	Jaundice - - - -	3	17	18	1	-	1
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease - -	1	10	6	2	2	1
	Incontinence of Urine -	-	1	1	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Atrophy of Shoulder -	1	-	-	1	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Urticaria - - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-
	Ascites - - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-
Unclassed - - - -	Debility - - - - -	10	51	41	12	2	6
	Observation - - - -	1	27	19	8	-	1
	Alcoholic Poisoning -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Delirium Tremens - -	-	12	12	-	-	-
	Lead Colic - - - - -	1	5	5	-	-	1
TOTAL - - - -		83	875	657	170	48	83

SURGICAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PLYMOUTH,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874,

By Staff Surgeon CHARLES M'SHANE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT cases were remaining from the previous year, and 1,747 were received during the year, making a total of 1,895 treated.

Appendix.

The number discharged cured was	-	-	-	-	1,643
" invalided	-	-	-	-	89
" died	-	-	-	-	15
Remaining under treatment	-	-	-	-	148

The daily average under treatment in the surgical wards for the year was 215.

During the past five years the admissions have been steadily increasing in number, thus, in 1870 the number was	-	-	-	-	1,245
1871	"	-	-	-	1,192
1872	"	-	-	-	1,558
1873	"	-	-	-	1,468
1874	"	-	-	-	1,747

The increase, therefore, during the past year over 1870 was 500.

The following is an abstract of the cause of death and of the ratings of the deceased in the fifteen fatal cases :—

Rank or Rating.	Admitted for	Cause of Death.
Engineer, 1 - -	Primary syphilis - - -	Enteric fever.
Pensioners, 4 - -	1. Disease of bladder -	Disease of kidneys and bladder.
	2. Chronic ulcer - -	Ulcer ; old age.
	3. Fistula in ano - -	Fistula in ano ; phthisis.
	4. Fracture - - -	Fracture of base of skull.
Dockyard labourers, 2	1. Abscess - - -	Pyæmia.
	2. Fracture - - -	Compound fracture of tibia and fibula ; amputation ; pyæmia.
Marines, 3 - - -	1. Chronic abscess - -	Disease of liver.
	2. Psoas abscess - -	Exhaustion.
	3. Chronic ulcer - -	Disease of liver ; exhaustion.
Seamen - - - -	1. Fracture - - -	Fracture of base of skull.
	2. Fracture - - -	Fracture of spine.
	3. Abscess - - -	Enteric fever.
	4. Lumbar abscess - -	Exhaustion.
	5. Lumbar abscess - -	Exhaustion.

Appendix.

TABLE showing the Ranks and Ratings of the Patients treated during the Year.

Officers.	Petty Officers.	Seamen.	Marines.	Dockyard.	Victualling Yard.	Police.	Hospital.	Admiralty Order.
38	103	1,027	483	45	3	6	4	38

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Thirty-five cases of *Erysipelas* were admitted during the year, a large number compared with the previous years. All were discharged cured except one, an engineer, who was invalided on account of debility from service in China, and three still under treatment.

In ten cases the face and scalp were affected, three of these being traumatic, and seven idiopathic.

In addition to these cases sent into hospital as erysipelas, thirty-nine others were transferred to the erysipelas ward from the other surgical wards. In twelve of these cases the disease was consequent on injuries; in four, on buboes; in fifteen, on phlegmon; in seven, on ulcer; and one case was consequent on the removal of nine sebaceous tumours from the scalp. All these transferred cases did well with the exception of one, which terminated fatally from pyæmia, and one still under treatment. In this case there is disease of the upper part of the tibia, and probably also of the knee joint.

Atmospheric causes were doubtless present to account for the large number of cases sent from the ships. During 222 days the prevailing winds were from N.W. to S.W. A local cause has probably influenced the number of cases occurring in the wards, viz., the tidal creek which forms the north boundary of the hospital grounds. This is the receptacle of the sewage of a large district of Stoke. At low water the bed of the creek is quite uncovered, and consists of mud, which must have a large proportion of sewage in its composition. The stench arising from this creek is most offensive, especially during the summer months, and very likely to cause or predispose to such diseases as erysipelas, enteric fever, or pyæmia.

Steps have been commenced by the local authorities, in conjunction with the naval and military authorities, to remedy the evil.

This matter is again referred to under the head of syphilis, primary, abscess, wounds and fractures, a case having occurred in each of these classes in all probability connected with the foul condition of the creek.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Under this head there have been admitted during the year 241 cases of *Primary Syphilis*, and ninety-nine of *Secondary Disease*; twenty-one of the former and fourteen of the latter remained from the previous year, making a total of 375 treated. There is a slight increase over the previous year in the cases of secondary syphilis; but in primary syphilis the numbers were in 1873, 243, and in 1874, 241.

One death occurred in a patient under treatment for primary syphilis. This patient, an engineer, had been nine weeks in hospital, and was convalescent, when signs of enteric fever appeared.

The origin of the disease could not be traced with any certainty, but it is very possible that the foul state of the creek, alluded to in the remarks on erysipelas, together with the state of health of the patient, may have been the cause. On admission, a large sloughing sore on the penis existed, together with a suppurating bubo in the right groin, and his condition was that of extreme cachexia. The attack was very severe, and at two periods of the illness the temperature became almost normal, and convalescence was anticipated, but a third relapse occurred, to which he succumbed.

One

One hundred and fifty-two cases of primary disease were contracted in the district, and eighty-nine elsewhere; seventy-three were marines, and 166 seamen.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SPECIAL SENSES.

Forty-six cases of *Disease of the Eye*, twenty-six of *Disease of the Ear*, and five of the *Nose*, have been treated during the year. Eighteen men were invalided for disease of the eye, the cause being chiefly struma; five cases of disease of the ear; and one of disease of the nose, were also invalided.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Four men were invalided for *Varicose Veins* in the leg. One of these cases was interesting. In 1868 an attempt was made in this hospital to obliterate the diseased veins by the application of Vienna paste, or some other caustic; the cicatrices were very distinct along the course of the vein, but the vessel was pervious, and in March last the patient was awakened one night by finding, according to his words, the bed full of blood. It was ascertained that the blood issued from one of these cicatrices, which had given way.

V. & VI. DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENT SYSTEM, AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.

Twenty-three cases of *Bubo (Sympathetic)* have been treated. Most of the suppurating buboes, whether admitted under this head or occurring as venereal affections, have been treated by Mr. Lister's method. Though the average duration of treatment may not have been much shortened, the comfort of the patient has been materially increased by it.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

One case of *Hernia*, on the verge of becoming strangulated, occurred in an old pensioner, who had for years suffered from double inguinal rupture. That on the right side was irreducible, but on the left side the intestine could always be returned, and was easily kept up by a truss, but the truss became worn out, and on this occasion the intestine had been down for six hours on admission. The tumour was large and painful; it was reduced by taxis.

In three cases of *Fistula in Ano* a cure was effected by operation; and in one case, a pensioner, who was also in an advanced stage of phthisis, died.

IX. & X. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

437 cases of *Gonorrhœa* were admitted; an increase of seventy-four over the previous year. 313 of the patients were seamen, 105 marines, and the remainder officers and other classes. 310 were contracted in the district, and 124 elsewhere. Four men admitted under this head were invalided, two for secondary syphilis, and two for inguinal hernia.

The case of *Disease of the Bladder*, which terminated fatally, occurred in an old pensioner, who had been frequently in hospital with stricture and bladder affections; at the post-mortem examination a large renal calculus was discovered in the pelvis of the right kidney, weighing fifty grains.

Five cases of *Hydrocele* were discharged cured; in two of these tincture of iodine was injected; in the other three tapping the swelling was sufficient, but in one case it had to be repeated three times.

Twenty-eight cases of *Stricture*, including the six remaining from the previous year, were treated. Four cases were invalided. In one of these cases the patient, a stoker belonging to a gunboat, was invalided at Gibraltar in 1872, in consequence of a small portion of a gum elastic catheter having passed into the bladder, the instrument having been broken by the man when endeavouring to force it through a stricture. On arriving in England he was admitted to hospital; the stricture was found to be very narrow, and on account of the painful condition of the bladder it was some time before it could be overcome. During the process of dilatation, small portions of calcareous matter, each with a minute dark nucleus, were frequently passed. When the stricture became fairly dilated, and

Appendix.

the bladder less painful, explorations of the bladder were made, occasionally the patient being placed under the influence of chloroform; but, though a grating feeling was generally imparted to the instrument, on no occasion could a foreign body be distinctly felt. The grating sensation may have been caused by calcareous matter entangled in the rugæ of the bladder, and it is quite possible that the small piece of the catheter may have become disintegrated and passed away in this calcareous matter. The catheter must have been old and brittle, or it would not have broken. The bladder having become free from pain, and the stricture well dilated, the man was discharged at his own request. These cases have for the most part been successfully treated by gradual dilatation. The three other cases invalided were of a chronic nature, and complicated with other complaints.

The man invalided for *Varicocele* had also atrophy of the left testicle. One man, a marine, admitted with varicocele, possessed a hurt certificate for hernia received in the service; on admission there was no sign of hernia, and he stated that for two years he had not noticed any swelling in the groin. He was brought forward for survey, and the surveying officers pronounced him fit for active service.

XI. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

The cases admitted under this head consisted of thirteen of *Bursitis*, ten of affections of the *Joints*, and four were diseases of the *Bones*. Four were invalided for ankylosis, and two for chronic disease of the knee-joint; in one case the ring finger of the left hand being useless, it was removed at the metacarpo-phalangeal joint.

XII. & XIII. DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE AND CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.

104 cases of *Phlegmon* and *Abscess* have been treated during the year; ninety-six of these were fresh admissions. Six deaths occurred, viz., three from exhaustion consequent on lumbar and psoas abscesses; one from chronic liver disease; one from pyæmia, and one from enteric fever. In the case of pyæmia, the patient was received from the dockyard with an extensive swelling in the right side, threatening suppuration. Erysipelas supervened, and the patient died on the third day after admission. The post-mortem examination revealed double pneumonia, purulent effusion in the anterior mediastinum, and a large abscess under the pectoral muscles of the right side. The case which terminated fatally from enteric fever was interesting. The patient, a boy, was admitted with an abscess on the leg, thirty-two days previous to the first sign of the fever appearing, and within five days of the date of the attack commencing in the engineer alluded to under the head of primary syphilis, viz., the end of July. That the boy was in a low condition of health is shown by the state of the ulcer; and it is not unreasonable to attribute this, as well as the engineer's fatal illness, to the dangerous condition of the creek. A third case will be mentioned under the head of wounds, in which, at about the same period, pyæmia attacked a patient whose thigh had been amputated about three weeks previously.

A large number of *Ulcers* were treated; of which two cases terminated fatally. In one, the patient was an old pensioner, with heart disease; in the other, the patient was a marine, with chronic disease of the liver. Nearly 100 more cases of *Scabies* were admitted than in the previous year.

In the case invalided under the head of scabies, caries of the teeth existed to so great an extent that it would be impossible for the man to make use of the ordinary ship's provisions.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES.

237 *Accidents* have been admitted during the year, an increase of sixty-six over the admissions in the previous year. Many of the injuries were sent from Devonport and Keyham Yards.

Sixty-one were *Wounds*; twenty-one of the lower extremities, thirteen of the upper, sixteen of the scalp, two of the penis and scrotum, and five of the eye. In one case the injury to the knee-joint was so severe that secondary amputation of the thigh became necessary. The thigh was nearly denuded of integument, which had sloughed from the middle of the limb down to the knee; this prevented

vented the use of sutures, and the flaps had to be kept in position by bandages; the case progressed very favourably for twenty-five days, when alarming signs appeared almost suddenly. The soft parts showed a great tendency to recede from the bone, and on the next day the temperature rose from almost normal to 105°; and there was much general disturbance. This alarming state of affairs subsided with almost as much rapidity as it arose, for on the fourth day the temperature had fallen to 98°·9. Since then the case has progressed very favourably, but cicatrization of so large a surface was of course slow; however it is now nearly complete, and the patient will soon be discharged invalided.

In three cases removal of the wounded fingers became necessary. Eighteen more cases of *Fracture* occurred than in the previous year. Annexed is a table showing the nature of the injuries.

Eight were compound, and occurred in the lower extremities.

The four fatal cases were,—two of the skull, one of the spine, and one a compound fracture of the tibia and fibula. In this last case amputation was performed without delay; the patient rallied from the operation, but after a few days pyæmia set in and the case quickly terminated fatally. The occurrence of this case of pyæmia, and of that following the amputation of thigh, mentioned above under the head of wounds, corresponded within a few days with the two attacks of enteric fever alluded to respectively under the head primary syphilis and abscess.

Two other cases of compound fracture of the tibia and fibula had a successful termination; amputation was necessary in both cases; one patient was a pensioner and the other a dockyard labourer. In the case of the pensioner, amputation was performed at the lower third of the thigh, on account of suspected disease of the knee-joint. The case did very well, and the patient, whose age was 61, was discharged in very good health. The dockyard labourer was also discharged with a very good stump; in this case the limb was removed by the circular method below the knee. A severe injury of the left hand was admitted in September; there was compound fracture of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd metacarpal bones, with much laceration of the soft parts, both of the palmar and dorsal surfaces. Notwithstanding the severity of the injury it was decided to attempt to save the hand; the index finger was too much injured, and had to be removed, but the other wounds cicatrised favourably, the bones united, the motion of the fingers is returning, and there is every probability of a serviceable hand being left for civil life.

Fourteen of the *Fractures* were received from the dockyards.

Five cases of *Dislocation* occurred, but one only was of interest. This was a boy belonging to the Cambridge, who fell from the hammock netting into a boat slung alongside, alighting astride on the chain sling; on admission to hospital it was discovered that the head of the right femur was displaced into the foramen ovale. The signs of this not frequent dislocation were well marked. The boy was placed well under the influence of chloroform, and the reduction was effected by manipulation.

Nearly double the number of *Contusions* have been treated compared with the number admitted in the previous year. Eight cases were sent from the dockyards. None of the cases presented any features of interest.

One case of *Concussion of the Brain* was caused by a fall from aloft, and the other by a fall from the break of the poop. Both patients were boys; the fall from aloft was from a height of about thirty feet; the fall was broken by the boy lighting on a man's shoulder; the man was uninjured; in both cases the signs of concussion had disappeared on admission.

The boy submerged belonged to the Impregnable; he fell out of the fore-chains into the water, striking the back of his head against a flat; the tide swept him under the flat, and the men who were on the look out for him considered that he was at least two minutes under water. He was semi-conscious on admission, but after a few days he began to do well.

Under the head *Amputation* two boys were received from the Ganges; in both cases a portion of the right index finger had been removed in consequence of injuries received during the time the boys were on leave. Five out of the six injuries of the eye occurred to dockyard men; all except one were discharged to duty, and the one remaining is convalescent.

TABLE of FRACTURES admitted during the Year.

FRACTURE of	Remaining from previous Year.	Added.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Skull - - - - -	1	2	1	-	2	-	
Spine - - - - -	1	1	-	-	1	-	
Clavicle - - - - -	1	4	3	1	-	1	
Ribs - - - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	
Humerus - - - - -	1	6	6	-	-	1	
Fore-arm - - - - -	1	5	-	3	-	2	
Hand - - - - -	-	5	3	-	-	2	
Femur, simple - - - - -	-	5	2	3	-	-	
" compound - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	With Colles's fracture at both wrists.
Patella - - - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	
Tibia and fibula - - - - -	1	3	3	-	-	1	
" " compound - - - - -	1	6	1	2	1	3	
Tibia, simple - - - - -	-	4	3	-	-	1	
" compound - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Fibula - - - - -	1	3	2	-	-	2	
Foot - - - - -	1	6	6	-	-	1	
TOTALS - - - - -	8	60	38	11	4	15	

TABLE of OPERATIONS performed during the Year.

Nature of Operation.	Total Number.	Successful.	Relieved.	Unsuccessful.	Died.	REMARKS.
Amputation of thigh - - -	2	2	-	-	-	1 invalided; 1 waiting for survey.
" leg - - - - -	2	1	-	-	1	Pyæmia.
" fingers - - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	3 invalided.
" toes - - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	1 under treatment.
Reduction of dislocation (head of femur into the foramen ovale).	1	1	-	-	-	
Hydrocele - - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	In two cases radical cure by tincture of iodine.
Necrosis - - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	1 under treatment.
Epithelioma - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	Recurrent disease; removal of tumour from lower lip.
Tumours - - - - -	10	10	-	-	-	Removal by incision; 9 were sebaceous tumours on the scalp of one man.
Fistula in ano - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	
Phimosi - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	Cruice's operation.
Ditto - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	Circumcision.

SURGICAL REPORT of the Royal Naval Hospital at PLYMOUTH, between the
1st January and the 31st of December 1874.

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Erysipelas - - -	-	35	31	1	-	3
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	1	2	2	-	-	1
	Syphilis, Primary - -	21	241	234	4	1	23
	„ Secondary - -	14	99	100	4	-	9
	Rupia - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Scrofula - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Epithelioma - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Ophthalmia - - -	3	47	28	18	-	4
	Diseases of the Ear - -	2	26	21	5	-	2
	Diseases of the Nose - -	-	5	3	1	-	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Epistaxis - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Varicose Veins - - -	-	8	4	4	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	-	23	20	-	-	3
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Larynx -	1	-	-	1	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Hæmorrhoids - - -	1	7	7	-	-	1
	Fistula in Ano - - -	5	7	10	1	1	-
	Hernia - - -	1	4	2	1	-	2
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Irritable Bladder - -	1	12	11	1	1	-
	Fistula in Perineo - -	1	2	3	-	-	-
	Phimosis - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Paraphimosis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Gonorrhœa - - -	33	437	434	4	-	32
	Hydrocele - - -	1	7	8	-	-	-
	Retention of Urine - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Stricture - - -	6	22	22	4	-	2
	Varicocele - - -	-	4	3	1	-	-

Surgical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Number now in Hospital.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems— <i>contd.</i>	Orchitis - - - -	1	17	15	1	-	2
	Epididymitis - - -	-	4	3	-	-	1
	Neuralgia of the Testis -	-	2	2	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones -	-	2	1	-	-	1
	Diseases of the Joints -	3	10	6	5	-	2
	Periostitis - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Bursæ -	-	13	11	1	-	1
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess -	8	96	90	1	6	7
	Ulcer - - - -	9	101	101	-	2	7
	Tumour - - - -	-	18	14	1	-	3
	Anthrax - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Eczema - - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-
	Scabies - - - -	11	228	230	1	-	8
	Corns - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Warts - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unclassed - - -	Psoriasis - - - -	1	9	7	-	-	3
	Sinus - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries -	Wounds - - - -	4	59	57	2	-	4
	Fractures - - - -	8	61	39	11	4	15
	Dislocations - - -	-	5	3	2	-	-
	Sprains - - - -	2	27	26	2	-	1
	Contusions - - -	5	63	55	8	-	5
	Burns and Scalds - -	1	6	7	-	-	-
	Submersion and Drowning	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Amputation - - - -	1	4	3	2	-	-
	Injury to Eye - - -	2	6	7	-	-	1
	Injury to Feet - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-
	Concussion of the Brain -	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Injury to Spine - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Stiff Elbow - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS - - -		148	1,747	1,643	89	15	143

MEDICAL REPORT

OF

MELVILLE HOSPITAL, CHATHAM,

BETWEEN THE

1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874.

By Deputy Inspector General ROBERT POTTINGER.

In the year 1874, 2,003 patients were treated in this hospital, being an increase of 311 over the previous year. Of this additional number 204 came from ships, several large frigates, including the *Raleigh* and *Audacious*, having fitted out in the Medway in the course of the period. Of this number, thirty-three were officers, 1,216 were marines from Head Quarters, and thirty-nine from the Recruit Depôt at Deal; 508 seamen, ships' marines, and coastguard men; thirty-nine dockyard men; twenty-eight pensioners; eleven policemen; two hospital servants, and one hospital official; nine foreign seamen, and two distressed British subjects, brought to England in ships of war.

Appendix.

The fatal cases were forty-two against thirty in the previous year, being a fractional increase of 34 per cent., and due to a large extent (as will be seen by the Tables) to a severe type of pleuro-pneumonia which prevailed in the winter and early spring months. The invaliding also shows an increased per-centage of 14.17 to 13.77.

The number of cases treated in the medical wards of this hospital during the twelve months terminating on the 31st December 1874 is considerably larger than during the previous year, the cases remaining from which were fifty whilst the new admissions number 766, giving a gross total of 816. Of these, 558 are tabulated as returned to duty, 186 have been invalided, a number showing a considerable numerical excess over the previous return, but maintaining almost exactly the same ratio to the total of cases, and thirty-four have terminated fatally, which represents a fractional increase in the proportion of deaths. The average period of treatment of each case has been thirty-one days.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

Under this heading there have been included one case of *Small-Pox* contracted in the town and terminating fatally; eleven of *Measles*, six from H.M.S. *Agincourt*, on board which ship there was a trifling outbreak whilst she was lying at Thames Haven; six cases of *Enteric Fever*, three of them seamen just returned from leave, and who had probably contracted the disease in the places they had been visiting. Only one was a marine from Head Quarters, and one was a foreign seaman who was attacked whilst hulked in the Thames at Milwall. His case was not very severe at first but parotides set in during the third week, and, as not infrequently happens, ushered in a fatal termination. A few cases of *Simple Continued Fever* and *Febricula* were of the usual description.

Ague.—Most of the entries under this heading were the leading results of malarious poisoning on the West Coast of Africa during the operations of the Ashanti War. In the earlier part of the year the cases presented much the same general characteristics as were briefly detailed in last Report, that is to say, debility, prostration, visceral congestions, irregular rigors recurring from time

Appendix.

time to time, or readily induced by a chill or exposure, and in some of the cases diarrhoea or dysenteric looseness. As the year advanced and the malarious poison had time to exhaust itself, the cases became slighter in character; during the Michaelmas quarter there were but two trifling relapses readily yielding to treatment, and in the last three months of the year not a single case presented itself. The one death tabulated under this heading was due to ague contracted on the West Coast of Africa. He was an ordinary seaman who had been invalided from the Gold Coast and returned from sick leave to the Naval Barracks at Sheerness, from which he was at once sent to hospital, where he was admitted in a state of great debility and exhaustion with irregular febrile exacerbations and wandering, and died a few days afterwards. The pathological appearances observed on autopsy were simply slight milky opacity of the arachnoid and matting of the meninges anteriorly, enlargement and intra-lobular congestion of the liver, and slight commencing inflammatory degeneration of the kidneys. One marine was invalided for cachexia following fever, but the remainder of the cases did well chiefly under the use of Easton's syrup of quinine, iron, and nux vomica in the form of pill.

II.—GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Rheumatism.—This disease shows a considerable increase as compared with the previous year, the new admissions numbering 136, and being distributed with remarkable equality throughout all four quarters. Seventy-seven occurred in marines, fifty-three in seamen, and six were derived from other sources. The disease presented itself under the form of forty acute cases, for the most part severe and appearing in the winter quarters, fifty-nine sub-acute, and twenty-four chronic, including some cases of old distorted joints; seven were gonorrhœal, five syphilitic, and one gouty. Invaliding has shown a proportional increase. In eight cases permanent valvular affections of the heart remained after acute attacks, two were invalided on account of recurring relapses, and the remainder were chiefly chronic cases with stiff joints, or other conditions rendering them unfit for the service.

Phthisis.—The admissions, sixty-two in number, continue about the same as in former years, viz., twenty-four marines of the average age of twenty-eight years; thirty-one seamen and others from ships, average age, twenty-seven years; three dock-yard and coastguard men, average age, thirty-eight years, and four pensioners.

Fourteen cases appear tabulated as discharged cured, but it must be understood that these are chiefly pensioners and dockyard men, who leave at their own request, or marines transferred for disposal. Forty-three have been invalided, viz., twenty-four marines, and nineteen seamen, and eight have had a fatal termination; of which only one presented any unusual symptoms, viz., a marine received from Her Majesty's ship *Pembroke*, who, after a short period of failing health, was sent to hospital with rapidly advancing tubercular phthisis, quickly followed by basilar meningitis and death. On autopsy, the whole of the left lung was found occupied by small cheesy masses, and miliary tubercles and tubercular deposit were found heaped around and adherent to the small vessels at the base of the brain.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SPECIAL SENSES.

The cases of *Paralysis* admitted have been four of *Hemiplegia*, one of them of a very transient nature, and making a rapid recovery; one of *Paraplegia*, three of *Partial Paralysis*, one of *Locomotor Ataxy*, and one resulting from the effects of lead poisoning. *Vertigo* has caused sixteen admissions, of which it has been found necessary to invalid three, viz., one being a man who had been previously discharged from the service in consequence of hemiplegia following a blow, one attributed to the effects of Mediterranean fever, and one in which no cause could be assigned. Under the heading of *Sunstroke*, a case of persistent vertigo following insolation on the West Coast of Africa, was likewise invalided. The sixteen admissions for epilepsy have included five young marines of the mean age of less than twenty years, two of them recruits from Deal, and one recently raised man of twenty-eight; the mean duration of service of these men has been 189 days. Eight were received from ships, in two of which epileptiform symptoms followed injuries to the head, one was a pensioner, and one a civil officer. Five cases

cases are returned as cured, but of these it may be remarked that two were discharged as objectionable characters; one was a pensioner, and the remaining two cases were sent from ships with histories in each of a single seizure, which was not repeated during the time they remained under observation. *Insanity* shows an increase, the number of admissions amounting to ten, of which five were cases of mental weakness, unfitting the men for their duties, and who were consequently invalided and discharged to the care of their friends. Four were sent to Yarmouth suffering respectively from *Acute Mania*, *Chronic Mania*, *Melancholia*, and *General Paralysis*; and one, a distressed British subject, with *Dementia*, who is tabulated as discharged to duty, was given over to the charge of the parochial authorities.

Other *Diseases of the Brain* have included two cases invalided with headache, giddiness and failure of mental power; and one which terminated fatally, in a pensioner, the subject of epilepsy, was admitted as an urgent case in a state of complete stupor, alternating every few minutes with convulsive seizures of an epileptic nature, and rapidly terminating in death; the autopsy showing some old inflammatory matting of meninges and patches of circumscribed softening of the cerebrum.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Diseases of the Heart.—There have been twenty-five admissions for *Functional Causes*, viz., seventeen marines, seven received from ships, and one from the dock-yard. Sixteen have returned to duty, and nine have been invalided, eight of them being young marines and seamen of the mean age of twenty years, with persistent excited action of the heart, but without any organic cause, and one marine with a previous history of rheumatism and heart affection. *Organic Diseases* have shown the same preponderance amongst young marines which was referred to in last report, 80 per cent. of the total number of cases appearing amongst them being men under the age of twenty-five years, against 41 per cent. of admissions under the same age in other classes of patients. The causes of admission have been as follows: Disease of the aortic valves: obstructive, 11; regurgitation, 1. Of the mitral valves: regurgitation, 8; and with presystolic bruit, 2. Double bruits, 9; dilatation and hypertrophy, 7; variable and unlocalised bruits, 4; aneurismal, 1; result of pericarditis, 1. In only a comparatively small number of cases could rheumatic antecedents be distinctly traced. The two fatal cases were both of old standing valvular disease. The remaining affections of the circulatory system have been *Pericarditis*, following acute rheumatism; one of *Thoracic*, and one of *Abdominal Aneurism* and *Phlebitis* of the veins of the lower extremities in a man twice admitted during the year.

VII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Two cases have been invalided under the heading of *Diseases of the Larynx*, one of extreme stammering, and one of chronic laryngitis. *Catarrh* caused rather fewer admissions than in the previous year, and presented nothing worthy of remark, with the exception of one case which terminated fatally from general tuberculosis and solitary cerebral tubercle, running a very rapid course. The admissions for *Bronchitis* show a considerable increase, nine of them terminating in invaliding, five with phthisical symptoms, and the remainder with the disease in a chronic form, and associated for the most part with asthma and bronchiec-tasis, and one fatally, in a policeman, who was found on autopsy to have been the subject of colloid degeneration of the lesser omentum and adjacent peritoneum. The cases of *Asthma* invalided were both recruits who had the disease before enlistment.

Pneumonia has shown an increase both in the number of admissions and in the mortality, a large proportion of the cases being of the same severe and complicated type as during last year. The deaths have been as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Stoker, 22. | Right pleuro-pneumonia and pericarditis. |
| Officer, 24. | Double pneumonia. |
| Stoker, 23. | General broncho-pneumonia and dilated right heart. |
| Private, 19. | Right pleuro-pneumonia, bronchitis, and pericarditis. |
| " 22. | Left pneumonia, death early in 2nd stage. |
| A. B. 22. | Left pleuro-pneumonia, general bronchitis, and pericarditis. |
| Private, 31. | Left pleuro-pneumonia and pericarditis. |

Appendix.

The three invalided cases have been of little less severity, although they terminated in temporary partial recovery. One was of double pneumonia and pericarditis, ending in pneumonic phthisis; one of pleuritis and pneumonia, with supervening tuberculosis; and the third of chronic pneumonia and rheumatism. Under the heading of *Pleurisy* there have been two deaths returned, viz., one of double pleurisy with general bronchitis and pericardial inflammation, and one of chronic pleurisy, empyema and pneumo-thorax, associated with phthisis and purpura. There have been four admissions for *Hæmoptysis*. One case tabulated as *Pulmonary Extravasation* was rapidly fatal. A marine, whilst marching on a hot sunny day, was suddenly seized with faintness and dyspnæa, and died shortly after admission. On autopsy the lungs were found in a state of intense congestion, with small extravasations and bronchi, loaded with frothy mucus presenting, indeed, the appearances found in many cases of heat apoplexy, of which this was probably an example.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Of the diseases included under this heading, the cases of *Cynanche* and *Dyspepsia* were of the ordinary character, and call for no comment. Five cases of *Dysentery* treated were all from foreign stations, and two were invalided. Two cases of *Diarrhœa* were similarly disposed of, one having a tubercular origin the other being the sequel of fever and dysentery contracted on the West Coast. One death occurred from *Cancer of the Œsophagus*, the tube being narrowed to the calibre of a quill by a dense deposit infiltrating all its coats, and presenting the histological characters of hard cancer. The *Diseases of the Liver* have included cases of *Jaundice*, *Cirrhosis*, and consequent ascites and hepatitis, one of which latter terminated fatally, and was of considerable interest. He was a marine who had had a long period of service in China, and had enjoyed fair health until his admission; the liver was then found much enlarged, he was deeply jaundiced, and had several attacks of semi-syncope, after one of which he died. On autopsy the liver was found of a deep orange colour, with a sac of an old abscess as large as a small orange on the under surface of the right lobe and surrounding it several small foci of suppuration. All these were filled with blood, fluid or coagulated; the gall bladder was distended with clots, occluding the cystic duct, and preventing any flow of bile, and 44 oz., by measure, of fluid and clotted blood were found in the abdominal cavity.

IX. & X. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE SYSTEMS.

Amongst others have been included cases of *Hæmaturia*, *Nephritis*, and *Bright's Disease*, two of the latter, both of them received from foreign stations, terminated fatally from dropsy and exhaustion.

UNCLASSED.

Debility.—The number of admissions has been rather above the average, the cases including nineteen men suffering from the effects of the climate of the Gold Coast, and eight other foreign invalids. The one fatal case was a pensioner admitted in the last stage of exhaustion from privation, want of nursing and old age.

Three cases of *Delirium Tremens* were admitted, and six of the slighter form of alcoholic poisoning, all of whom returned to duty.

The cases admitted for observation have been one on account of infectious disease in his family, four from supposed mental weakness, and the remainder for various alleged affections which were found to have no existence.

MEDICAL REPORT of the Royal Naval Hospital at CHATHAM, between the
1st of January and the 31st December 1874.

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Now in Hospital.	Average Number of Days under Treatment.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Small-pox - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	6
	Measles - - -	-	11	11	-	-	-	12
	Enteric Fever - -	-	6	4	-	1	1	40
	Simple Continued Fever -	-	2	2	-	-	-	28
	Ague - - -	2	23	23	1	1	-	22
	Febricula - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	11
	Mumps - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	10
	Erysipelas - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	9	136	103	31	-	11	40
	Phthisis Pulmonalis -	8	62	14	43	8	5	51
III. Diseases of the Nervous System, and Organs of the Special Senses.	Sunstroke - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	32
	Paralysis - - -	5	10	5	4	2	4	198
	Vertigo - - -	-	16	12	3	-	1	44
	Epilepsy - - -	1	16	5	11	-	1	26
	Neuralgia - - -	-	4	2	2	-	-	29
	Hysteria - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	6
	Insanity - - -	-	10	1	9	-	-	29
	Brain Disease - - -	1	2	-	2	1	-	22
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Heart - { Functional	-	25	16	9	-	-	29
	- { Organic -	2	44	7	34	2	4	34
	Aneurism - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	35
	Pericarditis - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	64
	Phlebitis - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	46
	Syncope - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Larynx -	-	4	1	2	-	1	43
	Catarrh - - -	2	65	63	-	1	3	9
	Bronchitis - - -	6	30	23	9	1	4	44

Medical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Now in Hospital.	Average Number of Days under Treatment.
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System — <i>continued.</i>	Asthma - - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	14
	Pneumonia - - - -	-	26	14	3	7	2	33
	Pleurisy - - - -	-	7	5	-	2	-	35
	Hæmoptysis - - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	27
	Pulmonary extravasation -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Cynanche - - - -	3	52	55	-	-	-	13
	Cancer of Œsophagus - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	8
	Chronic Gastritis - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	73
	Dyspepsia - - - -	1	66	67	-	-	-	12
	Dysentery - - - -	1	4	3	2	-	-	53
	Diarrhœa - - - -	1	18	17	2	-	-	15
	Colic and Constipation -	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
	Ascites - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	11
	Worms - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	9
	Hæmatemesis - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	6
	Hepatitis - - - -	2	6	5	2	1	-	52
	Jaundice - - - -	-	16	14	-	-	2	17
	Cirrhosis of Liver - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	28
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Bright's Disease - - -	1	3	1	1	2	-	38
	Nephritis - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	47
	Hæmaturia - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	113
Unclassed. - - - -	Debility - - - -	2	43	37	7	1	-	24
	Old Age - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	12
	Delirium Tremens - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	20
	Alcoholic Poisoning - -	1	6	7	-	-	-	9
	Observation - - - -	1	13	14	-	-	-	10
TOTALS - - -		50	766	558	186	34	39	31

SURGICAL REPORT
OF
MELVILLE HOSPITAL, CHATHAM,
BETWEEN THE
1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874.

By Deputy Inspector General ROBERT POTTINGER.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

ONE case of *Erysipelas* remained from last return, and there were thirteen fresh admissions. In seven of the last, all of which with one exception were of the idiopathic form, the seat of the affection was the face, and in the remaining six the lower extremities were affected. In addition to these, a marine who was successfully operated on for fistula lachrymalis also became the subject of an erysipelatous inflammation of the face. The cases were of varying severity, the local and general symptoms being of a slight character in some, and in others accompanied with fever, delirium, and the formation of abscesses. All, however, ultimately did well under a supporting regimen, and the use of iron, with the exception of the case specially referred to, and another still in hospital. In this latter instance, the disease was the result of a slight abrasion of one of the toes of the right foot, which was followed by inflammation of the lymphatics. Nearly the whole of the skin and cellular tissue on the inner side of the thigh sloughed away in spite of early and free incisions, and though the extensive wound thus left has healed over the greater part of its surface, a small portion has assumed the character of an indolent ulcer, while the large cicatrix has caused an amount of contraction, which it is to be feared will permanently cripple the motion of the knee joint.

Appendix,

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

The admissions both for *Primary* and *Secondary Syphilis* were somewhat fewer than in last year, but no marked change can be reported in the prevalence of the disease. Of the 231 patients treated with the primary form, 153 ascribed the infection to protected districts. The invaliding under this head was in reality for heart disease, and the numbers invalided for secondary symptoms were the same as in last year.

Appendix.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SPECIAL SENSES.

The *Affections of the Eye* presented no features calling for especial remark. A case returned under the head of *Abscess* developed itself into *Fistula Lachrymalis*, which, as mentioned above, was successfully treated by Bowman's operation. Unfortunately an attack of erysipelas of the face came on soon after, and the patient has remained ever since in a cachectic state. In the two cases of loss of eye, one was produced by a blow dealt with a stone concealed in a handkerchief in a street row at Halifax; the other was the result of gonorrhoeal ophthalmia. *Otitis*, *Otorrhœa*, and *Deafness* formed the affections grouped as *Diseases of the Ear*, and out of a total of seventeen patients treated, it was found necessary to invalid eight for the last-named affection.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

One slight case of *Varicose Veins* in the popliteal spaces was operated on by the method of passing a needle beneath the vessels and occluding them with a ligature. It was successful for a time, but the veins in the immediate neighbourhood became varicose soon after, and the patient was invalided.

V. & VI. DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENT SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.

The case of *Bubo (symp.)* returned as invalided turned out to be one of iliac abscess. There were two large openings one above the other below Poupart's ligament, with a profuse discharge of pus, emaciation, and the other usual constitutional symptoms.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Two cases of *Hemorrhoids* were successfully operated on; one external, and the other internal; and in both the tumours were removed by incision. Henry Smith's clamp was applied in the latter, and the hæmorrhage stopped by actual cautery. Three patients were also operated on for *Fistula in Ano*, one case having been admitted twice, and ultimately discharged cured. In the case remaining in hospital, the usual operation has been twice unsuccessfully performed, and the patient is now undergoing the treatment by elastic ligature. *Hernia* was the cause of twenty-one admissions. Ten of them were recruits received from the Marine dépôt at Walmer, in some of whom there was simply increased impulse and relaxation of the ring developed soon after joining, while in others the disease was more complete, and brought on by gymnasium drill. Of the two returned as cured, one was a pensioner discharged from hospital at his own request, and the other a foreign invalid sent to the flag ship, as not requiring treatment, and ultimately invalided.

IX. & X. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE SYSTEMS.

There has been a large increase in the number of cases of *Gonorrhœa*, no fewer than 252 having been admitted, against 178 in last year. The average duration of treatment was nineteen days. *Stricture* was successfully treated by dilatation in all but two cases. In one of these, where the patient was invalided the case was complicated by the presence of an old false passage, and by a cachectic state of health. The fatal case occurred in a pensioner, where, in addition to an impassable stricture, there was fistula in perineo, chronic cystitis, and albuminuria. The cases of *Cystitis* and *Prostatitis* were of a chronic character, and marked by irritability of the bladder and the other usual symptoms, resisting treatment for a lengthened period. Two men were invalided for *Chronic Enlargement of the Testes (Sarcocoele)*, and three for *Chronic Orchitis*. In one of the last, the affection was complicated with *Varicocoele*; another had a chronic recurrent ulcer; and the third was affected with diabetes. This last patient was under treatment for three months, and passed on an average twelve

pints of urine daily, with a specific gravity varying from 1,035 to 1,040. The skimmed milk treatment, bran bread, and opiates, alike failed to produce any improvement.

Appendix.

XI. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

The affections of the bones consisted chiefly of *Periostitis* and *Exostosis* occurring either in a strumous constitution or following an injury. A good cure was effected in a case of *Necrosis* of the nasal bones which had been produced by a blow with a rope, and a case of *Caries* of the metacarpal articulation of the little finger, also caused by a blow, required amputation of the finger and the removal of a portion of the metacarpal bone. Two cases of *Acute Synovitis* affecting the knee-joint were discharged cured, and a fatal case of *Morbus Coxæ* occurred in a distressed British subject brought home in the *Clio* from Australia, there being at the time of his admission complete destruction of the joint, a large abscess in the neighbourhood, and hectic. In five of the patients invalided for *Affections of the Joints*, ankylosis was present, and the sixth was the case of loose cartilage of the knee-joint mentioned as the subject of unsuccessful operations in the last Return. A stoker with strongly marked lateral curvature of the spine was sent on from the coastguard ship at Queensferry. The case was a peculiar one, inasmuch as the patient was a healthy young man with a well-developed muscular system, and the disease had come on somewhat rapidly without any pain or inconvenience. It was attributed by him to work in the ship's boilers.

XII. & XIII. DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE AND CUTANEOUS SYSTEMS.

A young recruit from Deal was invalided with a *Tumour* in the inguinal canal, simulating a hernia. It could be returned easily within the ring, but came out again the moment pressure was removed. He was invalided, as was also a patient with fatty tumour of the groin which had deep-seated attachments. The other cases of tumour were unimportant. An interesting case of a large *Abscess* situated over the right scapula and extending some way below it, and pointing in the axilla, was under treatment here for some time. The affection was attributed to a sprain received while lifting a gun-carriage with a hydraulic pump. The aspirator was twice inserted, and 20 oz. of pus removed each time, but as the sac rapidly refilled, and the operations were followed by considerable constitutional irritation, this treatment was abandoned, and a small valvular opening made in a depending position, through which a drainage tube was introduced. This treatment was successful in curing the abscess, but the patient required to be invalided for stiffness of the arm arising from contraction and possibly also adhesion of the soft parts in the axilla. The other two patients invalided for abscess were old men, one with extensive deep-seated sinuses in the axilla of long standing, and the other affected with vertigo and debility following a large collection of matter in the nape of the neck. Two cases of *Chronic Ulcers*, in one of which there was also varicose veins, were invalided. The skin affections though presenting a considerable variety, and some of them of a very obstinate character, call for no especial remark.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES.

A great many serious cases of *Wounds* have been treated in the course of the year, a large proportion of which came from the dockyard. The seat of the injury was as follows:—Fourteen in the face, thirty in the upper extremities, twenty in the lower, one in the chest, and one in the abdomen. Two of the scalp wounds were very extensive, and the patients almost in a state of collapse when admitted; both however did well. Amputation was necessary in three cases of injuries of the fingers and in two of the toes; and in two instances where the wounds were caused, one by copper and the other by a piece of glass, deep-seated abscesses and other local symptoms ensued. The wound of the chest was slight; that of the abdomen was caused by a pitchfork while the man (a ward-room servant) was on leave, and he did not present himself until the following morning. The omentum was said to have protruded, but the wound healed kindly without any unfavourable symptoms.

The following Table of the Fractures that have been treated shows the seat of each injury, its character, and results :—

FRACTURES.	Total Number of Cases.	Whence Received.				How Disposed of.				Nature of Fracture.			REMARKS.
		Head Quarters.	Ships.	Dockyards.	Pensioners.	Cured.	Invalided.	Died.	Remains.	Compound.	Comminuted.	Simple.	
Skull - - -	4	-	1	3	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	-	In one case life was extinct before arrival at hospital.
Clavicle - -	4	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	4	One case tabulated as delirium tremens.
Acromium - -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	With concussion of brain.
Radius and ulna -	4	2	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Radius - - -	5	1	1	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Metacarpal bones	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Fingers - - -	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	One case tabulated as wounds.
Malar bone - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Ribs - - -	3	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Femur - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	A foreign invalid.
Patella - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	A foreign invalid.
Tibia and fibula -	3	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	One case tabulated as amputation.
Tibia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fibula - - -	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Metatarsal bones -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
TOTALS - - -	33	7	12	13	1	24	6	2	1	8	-	25	

One of the fatal cases of *Fracture* of the cranium occurred in a dockyard man and the other in a seaman of the *Pembroke*. The first was caused by a fall into the hold of the *Dido*, a height of above eighteen feet, producing fracture of the nasal bones, and of the upper and lower maxillæ, in addition to which a post-mortem examination disclosed separation of the inner table of the frontal bone, and fracture of the cribriform plates of the ethmoid and orbital plate of the frontal bone. The man only lived thirty hours. In the second case, the man fell from a height of fifty feet into a dry dock, and life was extinct before he was brought into hospital. Two cases of luxation of the humerus downwards were reduced by extension, and the heel in the axilla; and a marine, with displacement of the head of the radius, of three months' standing, was invalided, owing to the injury interfering seriously with the movements of the arm. Three patients were invalided for chronic induration of the foot and ankle; and a fourth for thickening over the great trochanter of the right side, the sequelæ of a sprain in one case, and contusion in the three others. A very interesting and peculiar case is returned under this latter head: A seaman was admitted from the Naval Barracks at Sheerness, with a history of his right leg having been jammed between a gun and the ship's side, on board the *Thetis*, in April 1873. At the time of his admission the calf of the leg was immensely swollen, and of a dark hue, with prominent veins over the surface, and obscure fluctuation in one or two places. Fomentations, with perfect rest, were at first tried; but, as the extremity increased in size under this treatment, and the man's general health was becoming much impaired, it was determined to make a deep incision, so as to ascertain the character of the swelling. With this object,

Esmarch's

Esmarck's bandage was applied, and the tubing fastened above the knee joint; a tourniquet was also loosely placed over the femoral artery, and the patient brought under chloroform. A long incision was then made in the centre of the calf, through the fascia and superficial muscles, when it was discovered that the deep-seated parts had been converted into an enormous sac, from which 5 lbs. of dark-coloured clotted blood were removed, the pressure from which had produced a carious condition of the upper third of the tibia and fibula. Under these circumstances it was decided that there was no hope of saving the limb, and amputation was performed through the knee joint, by the method of a rounded anterior flap (taking in the patella), and a short posterior flap. Unfortunately, a part of the latter proved to be infiltrated with blood and serum, and to avoid all risk of sloughing it was thought necessary to dissect both flaps upwards, cut off the doubtful part of the short flap, remove the patella, and saw off the os femoris immediately above the condyles. The peculiar advantage of Esmarck's appliance was well seen, for during the whole of the above proceedings, which necessarily occupied a considerable time, the patient did not lose a drop of blood. Some venous oozing, however, commenced soon after the operation, and proved troublesome for two or three hours; and on the evening of the fourth day secondary hæmorrhage took place, necessitating the stump being laid open. On dissecting the amputated extremity, the soft parts that remained were found altogether disorganised, and it was impossible to trace the vessels into the diseased mass. There can be little doubt, however, that the case was one of diffused spreading aneurism of the tibial artery. Considerable suppuration ensued; but the patient made a good recovery, and with a tolerably good stump, the anterior covering being somewhat thinner than could have been wished. Three cases, in addition to the above, are returned under the head of *Amputation*: 1. A case where the ring and little fingers were removed in a dockyard man; 2. Amputation above the knee joint, by Teale's method, in a dockyard boy, who sustained compound and comminuted fracture of the left tibia and fibula, in attempting to get on a steam tram while in motion. In addition to this injury, there was a severe sprain of the right shoulder, followed by a large abscess in the axilla, which proved very tedious, and left behind it soft ankylosis of the shoulder; notwithstanding this, the case on the whole was a very satisfactory one, and the patient's general health was perfectly good when he left the hospital; 3. A case where the left hand was completely crushed by a 10-inch armour plate falling on it while the man (a dockyard labourer) was assisting to remove it from under the planing machine. Amputation was performed at the wrist joint by the method of a double semilunar flap, and nearly the whole wound healed by the first intention. Esmarck's bandage was also employed in this as well as in some of the minor operations, with perfect success. The case of *Suicide* occurred in a serjeant of marines, who hung himself in a low public-house at Chatham. The case of multiple injury, which terminated fatally, was produced by a fall of thirty-five feet into a dry dock, at Sheerness, and consisted of an immense scalp wound, with the bone denuded of periosteum and injury of the spine, causing paraplegia. The patient lingered for six days.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS performed.

DESCRIPTION.	Number.	Result.				REMARKS.
		Successful.	Relieved.	Unsuccessful.	Died.	
Amputation of thighs - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	
„ hand at wrist-joint - -	1	1	-	-	-	
„ fingers - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	
„ toes - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	
Reduction of dislocations - - -	2	2	-	-	-	
Operation for fistula lacrymalis - - -	2	2	-	-	-	
„ fistula in ano - - -	3	2	-	*1	-	* Still in hospital.
„ hydrocele - - - -	4	4	-	-	-	
„ obliterating varicose veins -	1	-	-	1	-	Veins operated on obliterated, but veins in vicinity became varicose.
„ hæmorrhoids - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	
„ phimosis - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	
Removal of diseased bone from palate - -	1	1	-	-	-	
Withdrawal of pus by aspirator - - -	2	-	2	-	-	
TOTAL - -	30	26	2	2	-	

SURGICAL REPORT of the ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL at CHATHAM, between the
1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.

D I S E A S E S.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Now in Hospital.	Average Number of Days under Treatment.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Erysipelas - - -	1	13	12	-	-	2	32
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Syphilis, Primary - -	15	216	222	1	-	8	37
	Syphilis, Secondary - -	8	82	78	4	-	8	39
	Scrofula - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	102
III. Diseases of the Organs of the Special Senses.	Ophthalmia - - -	-	4	3	-	-	1	28
	Conjunctivitis - - -	-	11	11	-	-	-	14
	Keratitis - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	55
	Iritis - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	24
	Retinitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	16
	Cataract - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	31
	Amaurosis - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	167
	Myopia - - -	1	3	1	3	-	-	43
	Loss of Eye - - -	-	2	-	2	-	1	165
	Diseases of the Ear - -	2	15	9	8	-	-	47
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Varicose Veins - - -	-	3	1	2	-	-	33
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System.	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - - -	4	24	23	1	-	4	62
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Hæmorrhoids - - -	2	10	11	-	-	1	34
	Fistula in Ano - - -	-	4	3	-	-	1	34
	Hernia - - -	2	21	2	21	-	-	26
	Condylomata - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	30
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Incontinence of Urine - -	-	11	4	6	-	1	40
	Cystitis - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	69
	Prostatitis - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	122

Surgical Report of the Royal Naval Hospital at Chatham, &c.--*continued.*

DISEASES.		Number remaining from last Return.	Received since.	Discharged Cured.	Invalidd.	Dead.	Now in Hospital.	Average Number of Days under Treatment.
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems— <i>continued.</i>	Gonorrhœa - - -	6	252	251	-	-	7	19
	Epididymitis - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	23
	Phimosis - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
	Orchitis - - -	1	13	11	3	-	-	28
	Sarcocele - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	41
	Hydrocele - - -	-	3	2	1	-	-	37
	Varicocele - - -	-	2	1	1	-	-	44
	Stricture - - -	1	12	11	1	1	-	32
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones - -	-	9	2	7	-	-	31
	Diseases of the Joints - -	1	10	2	7	1	1	26
	Diseases of the Spine - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	39
	Diseases of the Bursæ - -	-	2	1	-	-	1	14
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon and Abscess - -	3	65	61	3	-	4	21
	Ulcer - - -	1	40	37	2	-	2	50
	Tumour - - -	1	7	5	3	-	-	37
	Scabies - - -	-	44	43	-	-	1	13
	Other Diseases of the Skin	1	31	32	-	-	-	22
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds - - -	9	66	65	5	-	5	22
	Fractures - - -	1	28	21	5	2	1	38
	Dislocations - - -	-	3	2	1	-	-	15
	Sprains - - -	1	31	29	1	-	2	21
	Contusions - - -	1	47	44	4	-	-	22
	Burns and Scalds - - -	-	4	3	-	-	1	27
	Submersion and Drowning	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
	Amputation - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	103
	Suicide - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Multiple Injury - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	6
TOTALS - - -		65	1,122	1,030	98	8	52	41

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL NAVAL LUNATIC ASYLUM
AT
GREAT YARMOUTH,
BETWEEN THE
1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874.
BY
Deputy Inspector General WILLIAM MACLEOD, M.D.

THE general health of the patients was good during this Return, inasmuch as they were exempt from epidemic diseases. In Table I, the number under medical treatment appears large, but when examined, it will be found that the majority of them were suffering from degeneration of the brain or spinal cord, or both combined, under which they laboured when first admitted. Scarlatina of a severe type was epidemic in the town during the last quarter of the year. Attendants who had it in their families were not allowed to visit at their homes until their medical attendant certified that all fear of contagion had passed. One of the needlewomen who had it in her family was not admitted into the building until she obtained a clean bill of health for herself and house.

In the month of February two cases of *Erysipelas* appeared among the general paralytics in the sick wards, but it did not become epidemic. Active measures were at once taken to arrest its spreading to the other patients. Reference to these cases will be made further on.

During the month of July the hospital was visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the state and condition of the patients, and with all the arrangements made for their comfort and well-being. They made particular inquiries as to the arrangements of the sick wards, and how the duties were carried on by night, all of which I fully explained to them. With the different alterations in the building, and additional decorations, they were very much gratified. In the month of August the hospital was minutely inspected by the Director General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and on Sunday he attended Divine Service in the chapel, when he made some practical suggestions regarding the re-arrangement of the seats,

Appendix.

General health.

Scarlatina in
Yarmouth.

Erysipelas.

Inspections.

Appendix.

which, when carried out, will give a more distinctive division between the sittings of officers and men.

In the month of September the hospital was inspected by the First Lord of the Admiralty and Rear Admiral Tarleton, accompanied by Captain Seymour, R.N., and the Director of Works.

Improvements
in the building.

During the year considerable improvements were made in the building, which will add materially to the comfort of the patients. Five chimneys were built, one in the officers' reception-room, one in the officers' sick ward, one in the seamen's mess-room, one in the seamen's recreation ward, and one in the seamen's sick ward. The old flues went zig-zag, and each had to be opened in three different places when they required sweeping. All these flues constantly smoked, causing great annoyance to the patients and the destruction of the paper on the walls. The subject was frequently brought under the notice of the Clerk of Works, who tried temporary means, but no permanent steps were taken until the present Director of Works ordered the above-mentioned alterations, which have been attended with complete success, and the greatest comfort to all concerned. Another considerable alteration effected this year, consisted in doing away with four waterclosets and urinals in the angle between E. and F. houses, and making a covered way, efficiently warmed, lighted, and ventilated, and decorated with several pictures. Through this passage the patients and attendants can pass and repass to other parts of the building without being compelled to go into the open air. This alteration is similar to the one carried out in the angle between C. and D. houses, described in last year's Report.

Turkish bath,
and its action
on certain
forms of
insanity.

During the year the Turkish bath was brought into regular use in the treatment of the noisy, excited, destructive, and wakeful patients, and it was observed that they all became calm during the action of the bath, and that this comparatively good state continued when it was over. On some of the officer patients it had a very marked and well-defined effect, inasmuch as they became quiet, more rational, and gave up for the time their destructive propensities. One in particular, who had to be pressed to take food before he had the bath, took it without any pressing afterwards, and by the time he had taken a third bath, he would eat more than his allowance. From a state of complete stupidity, he roused up to be communicative and to state all his grievances. Although this change for the better was manifest, it also became evident that, as he showed more intelligence, hallucinations of hearing manifested themselves in a very decided form. In a case of paralysis of the insane, A. K., a shipwright, who had very exalted delusions, and who was noisy and destructive, all the delusions disappeared after the second bath, and he became comparatively quiet and manageable, and his rest by night much improved; but it was observed that he lost in weight and was more infirm on his legs. The bath was continued once a week for a month with considerable advantage, inasmuch as he regained intelligence, and the diminished motor power did not advance in the same degree as it did at first. In two cases of pensioners suffering from the same form of disease in a more advanced stage, who were so restless that it was difficult to keep them in bed at night, and one of whom had often to be placed on a mattress on the floor, both derived benefit from the sweating process, notably in the case of the most restless one, who became quiet after the bath, and did not subsequently experience any diminution of motor power. In a subject of dementia, who had to be fed with the stomach-pump, and later by a nurse, after the first bath he took his food with avidity and relish, and the amendment continued up to a certain point, but a cure was not established. In a subject of chronic mania (A. G.), who complained of acute pain of the spine, and who laboured under delusions of a harmless nature, great benefit was derived from the use of the bath; he soon lost the delusions and the pains, and became cheerful and contented. He was discharged cured before the end of the year. Eight cases labouring under hallucinations of hearing have derived no benefit from it as far as the hallucinations are concerned, but their nights have improved under its use. One in particular, a general paralytic, who laboured under very painful and distressing hallucinations of hearing, has been much more contented since he began to use the bath. A subject of melancholia, who had been in the asylum three different times, and gave evidence this time of very distressing symptoms, complicated with suicidal tendencies, has derived the greatest benefit from its use, although he disliked the bath very much, and implored that he

might

might not be submitted to its action; still it was apparent that a decided curative tendency followed the use of each bath. A subject of acute dementia, the result of sunstroke, who had to be fed with the stomach-pump, and who had to be carried to the bath, walked afterwards from the bath-room quietly to his ward, and under the use of the bath soon began to take food himself, and became intelligent.

Appendix.

Twenty-four patients were brought under its action during three months, viz:	Number of cases treated by the Turkish bath.
8 general paralytics, one having hallucinations of hearing.	
4 cases of melancholia.	
8 hallucinations of hearing.	
1 periodic mania.	
1 acute mania.	
1 chronic mania.	
1 dementia.	

Of this number, as already stated, only two permanently recovered. There can, however, be no doubt that in all cases it induced a temporary calm, which was followed by good nights. The restless and destructive were benefited by its use and it tended to promote the peristaltic action of the intestinal canal, at all times so sluggish, and in my opinion in this very fact lies the explanation of all its beneficial action; and it is obviously a great advantage to have the means of inducing temporary calm and rest by night without depending entirely on hypnotics. A more extended trial will be carried out next year. Towards the end of November there was an interruption in its use, as the boiler of the general bath-room sprung a leak, and until the repairs were finished the bath could not be used.

There remained under treatment in the asylum on the 1st of January 1874 the following numbers; arranged according to their mental symptoms they were as follows:—

Remaining under treatment in Asylum, 1 January 1874.

Acute mania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Chronic mania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Periodic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Melancholia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Dementia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198

and, classified according to their Naval Rank they are as follows:—

Naval rank.

Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Petty officers and seamen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Stokers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Coastguardmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Marines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Pensioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198

Admitted during the year:—

Admissions.

Commissioned officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Petty officers and seamen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Stokers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bandsmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Engine-room artificers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ship's corporal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Commissioned boatmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Marines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Pensioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40

Appendix.

Classified according to the type of mental disease and apparent cause, they may be arranged as follows :—

Insanity, with paralysis of the insane, four of them	20
having distinct hallucinations of hearing - - -	1
Senile dementia, with hallucinations of hearing - - -	10
Insanity, with hallucinations of hearing - - -	1
Insanity following sunstroke - - -	1
Recurrent insanity, 5th admission - - -	1
Melancholia, with epilepsy and suicidal tendency - - -	1
Moral insanity - - -	1
Insanity from unknown causes - - -	5
Total - - -	40

Of the admissions for the year it will be at once seen that a large number of them are incurable, the insanity depending on direct degeneration of the nerve substance, as in the twenty cases of paralysis of the insane.

Paralysis of
the insane in
the admissions.

The admissions for this disease may be divided into three classes :—

1st Class. Those suffering from *Acute Mania*, and giving expression to exalted delusions as to their enormous wealth, &c., having more or less thickness of speech and diminished motor power, as instanced in an officer admitted 9th October from London, and also a man (A. K.) admitted from Plymouth Hospital 25th July.

2nd Class. Those who, instead of manifesting the above symptoms, became insane immediately after an epileptic fit, or a series of fits, which were followed by a short stage of excitement, and when this had passed there was found loss of memory, tremor of lips, thick speech, difficult articulation, and diminished motor power in lower extremities. Here the first stage, as observed in the 1st class, has been as it were passed over, and the patient comes to us entering on the second stage of the disease, without exalted delusions, or even any kind of delusions; as when he recovers from the excitement following the epilepsy he is partially demented and cannot remember anything of the past as regards himself. Patients who suffer from this form of the disease pass rapidly through the regular stages to its final fatal termination. A gunner R.M.A., admitted from Haslar Hospital on the 26th December, is an excellent typical case of Class II., as above described.

3rd Class. Another form in which the disease sets in is well exemplified in the case of an officer who came from a private asylum. He was one day standing with his wife in a shop at Plymouth for a few seconds; he was cognizant that he was not master of his actions, that his memory was completely gone, and that he could not move one side. In a few seconds he perfectly recovered and was able to walk home, and he thought no more about the matter; but shortly afterwards similar symptoms supervened, followed by the same quick recovery. A third attack came on, but this time the result was different; he soon gave evidence of extravagant delusions, hallucinations of hearing, and grave suspicious delusions regarding his wife. Later he believed his wife was dead, and that he had married again a very rich one. It was found necessary to send him to a private asylum, from whence he was transferred here, where he was at once pronounced to be a general paralytic and incurable, but friends would not credit the diagnosis. The partial loss of consciousness from which he suffered on the several occasions mentioned were epileptic fits, for shortly after admission he had a well marked attack of epilepsy. These transitory attacks, with loss of memory, only differ in degree from the regular epileptic convulsion. When admitted into this hospital he had very decided tremor of the lips, difficult articulation, and diminished motor power in lower extremities, as well as considerable tremor of the hands, very similar to the tremor of a tippler on a morning before having a glass of grog to brace his nervous system. Then there is an example this year of an exceptional class rarely to be met with. I have only met with one similar case before, and he died suddenly with epileptiform convulsions, one in whom the mental symptoms were so slight that the medical officers who examined him, and signed his certificates, had at first a doubt whether

he

he was of unsound mind, as evidenced in another case, admitted from Plymouth Hospital on the 27th November. It would appear that in July 1874, while serving on board Her Majesty's ship Victor Emanuel he was observed to be peculiar in manner, slow and hesitating in speech, dirty in his person, and was continually punished for trivial offences, and once he was detected cutting the ropes of one of the sails without any motive. On admission he was found to be very slow in comprehending what was said to him, and very childish in all his expressions, able to answer questions only requiring yes or no, but if any lengthened explanation was necessary he became rambling. He had no decided exalted delusions, but he constantly asserted in conversation with the other patients that he was able to earn 30s. a week in the dockyard. He had tremor of the lips, thickness of speech, staggering gait, and his writing was quite characteristic of the disease. He had no recollection of cutting the rope on board the Victor Emanuel. The disease in this patient is making more progress in the spine than in the cortical substance of the brain. The iron grasp of general paralysis is on him as sure and certain as it is on the three cases previously mentioned, and the progress is at present decidedly downwards; unless the degeneration of nerve tissue can be arrested, of which I have but little hope, less than three years will see him in his grave. Under one or other of the classes I have mentioned all the admissions for paralysis of the insane can be classified. It is a curious fact that four of the general paralytics admitted this year have decided hallucinations of hearing. Regarding this symptom I shall make a few remarks when I come to treat of hallucinations.

Appendix.

Treatment by extract of Calabar bean. Seven patients (men) were chosen who presented decided symptoms of this disease, and all in the first stage. The extract was given them in doses varying from one-eighth to one-third of a grain, and I regret to say that in two cases only did it at the end of the year appear to be followed by any marked benefit. In three cases of officers who are labouring under decided symptoms of the disease in the first stage, the extract has been given in doses varying from one-sixteenth to one-third of a grain every eight hours. The one who has been described under Class I, takes one-eighth of a grain. There was a syphilitic history with him, and such being the case, although he had no developed syphilitic symptoms, I treated him at first with large doses of potass. iodid. It was necessary to discontinue this, as he was rapidly becoming worse. At the time he commenced to take the Calabar bean he could hardly walk up or down stairs without assistance, he could not lift a cup to his lips without using both hands, and sometimes it was necessary that he should be assisted by the attendant. Speech had become tremulous. He was ordered one-sixth of a grain in decoction of sarsaparilla at 4 a.m., 11 a.m., and 8 p.m. At the end of a month the delusions were unchanged, but the speech had much improved, and he had gained power in his lower extremities; he could also lift his cup or glass to his lips with one hand.

Treatment by
extract of
Calabar bean.

The second officer, to whom it was given in doses of one-sixteenth of a grain, has already been referred to as a typical case under Class III. When he began to take it the disease was making rapid progress. The memory was very defective, he was losing the power of speech; he had much tremor of the hands and legs, and this tremor was very marked when going up or down stairs, and even when walking on the level his legs bent under him. Epileptic attacks were becoming more frequent. He had very distressing hallucinations of hearing, telling him that his wife was unfaithful, and he imagined he heard her taunting him outside his bed-room door by night. He has now been taking the extract for eight weeks, with the following result:—His memory has not been improved; his speech remains the same; the tremor in hands and lower extremities is much diminished; he walks with a firmer step, and the hallucinations have considerably lessened. He is now holding his own, and when visited by his wife and children they find him more sociable.

The third officer, when he began to take it, was passing from the stage of exalted delusions to that of dementia. There was in this case much tremor of lips and difficulty of speech, also tremor of the hands and legs. He took one-sixth of a grain every eighth hour. The tremor diminished, and he gained strength apparently. After a time he suddenly got quite stupid, drowsy, and heavy, not in the least knowing what he was about. On observing this symptom I discontinued the medicine for two days; when he recovered from the state above-

mentioned,

Appendix.

mentioned, he resumed taking the extract, but after three weeks it was necessary to give up taking it from the same cause. When he recovers it is my intention to give it again, but only in doses of one-sixteenth of a grain.

Towards the end of the year I began to administer it to two patients who are in the beginning of the last stage, so childish as not to know the attendants who are looking after them. Mind in every respect a perfect blank, neither of them can stand without support, and they require to be spoon-fed. Each of these patients take one-sixth of a grain every eighth hour. It will also be given to the man of the Victor Emanuel already mentioned.

Such are at present the results following the administration of this powerful medicine, which in other hands has met with better success than I have obtained. It is difficult in such cases to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, as the patients themselves are unable in the least degree to describe their feelings or sensations while under its influence.

Hallucinations,

My remarks under this head must be very brief, as space fails. The number of patients admitted with hallucinations amount to eleven. These, except one under extreme old age (ninety-four), are victims of tuberculosis, domestic affliction, syphilis, and intemperance, but most of them come under the last two headings. The hallucinations peculiar to the case of old age are those of hearing and vision. On first arrival he was very troublesome, particularly by night, but by the action of the bowels being regularly attended to, and occasional hypnotics, and feeding him by night, he has become quiet and easily managed. He required frequent feeding, and in small quantities at a time. In this case the hallucinations arose from diminished circulation in the brain. Under tuberculosis is found a very interesting case. He is the last of a large family (seven in number), who all died from phthisis pulmonalis, and he, too, has given evidence of the same disease. Before he left his ship, when walking the upper deck, he was in the habit of hearing all the conversation he had heard in the ward-room repeated over and over again by invisible agency. Since he came to the asylum last February, while walking in the quadrangle, he was observed at intervals to jump and dance, striking, or rather flapping, with his hands in all directions, acting as if he was defending himself from the attack of bees or wasps, at the same time using very strong language. When asked why he acted in such an extraordinary manner, he at once said, "I hear the voices coming from all directions." At other times he hears them coming from behind the looking-glass while he is dressing, and he becomes so irritated by the continual annoyance, that he loses all self-control, and he breaks the looking-glass to atoms. At other times the voices are heard outside the window, and he dashes his hand through a pane of glass. On such occasions he says he does not know what he is about, and he is driven to despair at his inability to free himself from his unseen foes. The voices have sometimes made suicidal suggestions. In addition to the voices, he suffers from great tremor of the whole system, but differing from that of the general paralytic, inasmuch as he has no muscular twitching. In order to try and give tone to the nervous system, and having observed that the tremor of general paralytics diminished under treatment with Calabar bean, I began to give him one-sixteenth of a grain every eighth hour, and towards the end of the year he was certainly better. The voices did not trouble him nearly so often, they seemed to him to be more distant and fainter, and he was quite free from those extreme and distressing exhibitions above described. His rest by night improved, and he is now able to sit down quietly and read, and in a measure to enjoy existence. Should this good condition continue, there is no reason why he should not be discharged to the care of his family, who are anxious to have him. Space will not admit of describing another instance of hallucinations in a case of phthisis pulmonalis, having strong destructive and homicidal tendencies.

Syphilis; its effects.

With reference to the effect of syphilis in this and other forms of insanity, I am satisfied that the syphilitic poison, if not arrested, causes rapid degeneration of the nerve substance, even in individuals who have no hereditary tendency to insanity. I know of no poison when once it is introduced into the system which so injuriously affects the functions of the brain and spinal cord. I find that many of the cases giving evidence of hallucinations have had syphilis at some time or other, and yet on the minutest examination I have been unable to discover any external symptoms, nor can I say that I have been able to trace its foot-prints in the after-death examinations. I, however, ask myself whether the non-

discovery

discovery of traces of the diseased action caused by syphilis does not arise rather from my inability to find them than from the fact that they are not in existence. When, as far as I can discover, there is no insanity on either side of the parents, brothers and sisters being healthy and doing well, and when I find there are undoubted proofs of these patients having had syphilis at some time of their career, by the scars on one or both groins, I am forced to the conclusion that had they escaped syphilis they might have passed to their graves without seeing the inside of an asylum. The medical officer through whose hands these patients pass before they are sent here, and who must know something of their previous history, would be doing these patients much kindness by giving all the information they can on this head. The men who have come here with groins marked and scarred in all directions have not a word said about syphilis in their cases; even though at the eleventh hour specific treatment might be beneficial. Some of the cases under the head of intemperance have a sad history, and they are by far the most troublesome and dangerous; mention of their peculiarities must, however, be delayed for another year. The admissions of patients under hallucinations are on the increase. In addition to the eleven cases where the hallucinations are the leading symptoms in regulating and ruling the patients' conduct there are, as already stated, four of the general paralytics who are the victims of hallucinations, but the remarks I intended to make on them must also be delayed.

This form of mental disease occurred in a patient who was originally admitted into the asylum, 2nd April 1849, and who was frequently discharged and admitted between 1849 and 26th November 1874, the date of his last discharge. At this time he had been quite well for two years. Both himself and friends became importunate for his discharge. The authorities, before discharging him, offered to keep him as a patient in Plymouth Hospital, but this he declined. After being at home for a few days it became evident that the excitement of being his own master was too much for him, and suddenly one of his acute attacks supervened and he was admitted into Plymouth Hospital labouring under acute mania, and was re-admitted here 12th December. By the time he arrived, the paroxysm had passed off and in a day or two he resumed his old occupation in the laundry.

Recurrent
mania.

There were twenty deaths from the following causes:—

Deaths.

Phthisis pulmonalis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hemiplegia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paralysis insanorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Hydrops pericardii	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Debility	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	19

Acute mania	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Chronic „	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Melancholia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dementia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Discharged
cured.

Full reports of the deaths and discharges were sent into office at the time

I have in former Reports alluded to the religious and moral instruction given to the patients, also the different amusements provided for them in the hospital and outside, all of which have been practically carried out as in former years.

Instruction and
amusements.

TABLE I.

SHOWING the Number of PATIENTS in HOSPITAL on the 1st of January 1874, with the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS during the Year, arranged according to their Mental Diseases, also the Numbers remaining on the 31st December 1874.

MENTAL DISEASES.	Remaining 1st January 1874.	Received during 1874.	Discharged in 1874.	Died in 1874.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1874.
Acute mania - - - -	11	10	4	-	17
Chronic mania - - - -	87	8	2	7	86
Periodic mania - - - -	7	1	-	1	7
Melancholia - - - -	28	5	2	-	31
Dementia - - - -	65	16	3	12	66
TOTALS - - - -	198	40	11	20	207

TABLE II.

SHOWING the Numbers in Hospital on the 1st of January 1874, with the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS during the Year, arranged according to their Mental Diseases and their Rank or Rating in the Service; also the Numbers remaining on the 31st December 1874.

MENTAL DISEASES.	In Asylum, 1st January 1874.							Admitted during the Year.								
	Officers.	Seamen.	Stokers.	Coastguard Men.	Boys.	Marines.	Pensioners.	Totals.	Officers.	Seamen.	Stokers.	Coastguard Men.	Boys.	Marines.	Pensioners.	Totals.
Acute mania -	1	5	-	1	1	2	1	11	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	10
Chronic mania -	13	34	5	4	-	22	9	87	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	8
Periodic mania -	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Melancholia -	9	7	3	2	-	5	3	28	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	5
Dementia -	13	18	-	4	3	17	10	65	1	2	-	-	-	4	9	16
TOTALS -	38	66	8	11	4	47	24	198	7	9	-	-	-	5	19	40

MENTAL DISEASES.	Discharged during the Year.							Died during the Year.							Remaining 31st December 1874.									
	Officers.	Seamen.	Stokers.	Coastguard Men.	Boys.	Marines.	Pensioners.	Totals.	Officers.	Seamen.	Stokers.	Coastguard Men.	Boys.	Marines.	Pensioners.	Totals.	Officers.	Seamen.	Stokers.	Coastguard Men.	Boys.	Marines.	Pensioners.	Totals.
Acute mania -	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	-	-	-	11	17
Chronic mania -	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	30	3	4	-	19	21	86
Periodic mania -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	4	12	7
Melancholia -	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	1	-	-	-	12	31
Dementia -	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	10	1	10	12	14	10	-	3	27	14	10	-	-	3	12	27	66
TOTALS -	1	4	-	1	-	11	3	1	-	3	13	20	41	49	5	49	20	49	5	-	3	36	73	207

TABLE III.

NOSOLOGICAL RETURN of Lunatic Patients under Medical or Surgical Treatment in the Royal Naval Lunatic Asylum at YARMOUTH, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December 1874.

DISEASES.	Remaining by last Return.	Since Added ; Of whom are Labouring under						Total since added.	Cured.	Dead.	Number now under Treatment.
		Active Mania.	Chronic or Passive Mania.	Periodic Mania.	Melancholia.	Imbecility.	Dementia.				
II. General Diseases, Section B. :											
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses :											
Hemiplegia - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Mania, Acute - - - -	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	1
„ Chronic - - - -	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	1
Melancholia - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
Dementia - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	3	-	5
Paralysis Insanorum - -	29	3	1	-	2	-	14	20	3	15	1
Epilepsy - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	3
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System :											
Hydrops Pericardii - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System :											
Catarrh - - - -	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	5	5	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System :											
Typhlitis - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Dyspepsia - - - -	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	4	3	-	2
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	4	4	-	-
Constipation - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	3	-	1
Sore Throat - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Diarrhœa - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	6	6	-	-
Prolapsus Ani - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	1
Fistula in Ano - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System :											
Abscess - - - -	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	-	1
Ulcers - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	-	1
Boils - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	7	6	-	1
Unclassed :											
Debility - - - -	6	-	1	1	-	-	6	8	3	2	9
Refusal of Food - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	4	3	-	1
TOTAL - - - -	48	15	25	4	9	-	51	104	70	20	62

MEDICAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL AT HAULBOWLINE,
BETWEEN THE
1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874.

BY

Staff Surgeon SAMUEL S. D. WELLS.

Appendix.

THE number of medical patients admitted into the wards of this hospital during the year has been sixty-one. The number remaining from the previous year was eight; making a total treated during the year of sixty-nine. Of these, thirty-nine were discharged to duty; seventeen invalided; three died; and ten remain under treatment.

I. GENERAL DISEASES. SECTION A.

Measles.—One case of *Measles* of a mild type was received from Her Majesty's Ship Defence. He appears to have contracted the disease on board the Royal Adelaide, at Devonport.

Scarlet Fever.—One case was received from the Goshawk, in a sub-lieutenant. There were cases of this disease in Queenstown and the neighbourhood, and on this island; but I was unable to trace the source of infection. No one else in the ship was attacked.

Typhus.—These cases remained from last year; one was delayed in hospital by an attack of pneumonia during convalescence; but both did well.

Simple Continued Fever.—Mild cases, not showing any specific character.

II. GENERAL DISEASES. SECTION B.

Rheumatism.—Of the nine cases treated, four were invalided; one, a chronic affection of the left hip joint, with shortening and wasting of the limb; the second had a history of syphilis, having been under treatment in this hospital last year for nearly three months; the third, sub-acute, affecting the head, knees, ankles, and elbows; the fourth had suffered from an acute attack, in which the pericardium became implicated. The others did well.

Phthisis.—The man discharged to duty was a coastguard boatman, who had improved under treatment. As he felt able to do his duty, which was light, he was discharged at his urgent request; the two remaining under treatment are in an advanced stage.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, &c.

Meningitis.—This man was convalescing when received.

Paralysis.—In an officer on the retired list. He had been suffering since 1868, more or less; and his symptoms had been much aggravated by the shock of having

having been knocked down by a large dog which sprung upon him in the street. At first he appeared to improve, but afterwards became despondent and tired of the seclusion of the hospital.

Epilepsy.—These cases were invalided on medical evidence.

Cerebral Congestion.—Reported to have been an apoplectic attack in September 1874. He has had no return since admission, and his general health is much improved.

Appendix.

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Disease of Heart (Functional).—The man invalided had suffered from ague and palpitation in China. The heart's action was readily excited, when the pulse became rapid and feeble, and on exerting himself, irregular in rhythm and force.

Disease of Heart (Organic).—Of the three who were invalided, the first had been previously invalided from the Mediterranean in 1860, for heart disease, and had been unfit for active duty for several months. The symptoms of aortic disease were marked. In the second, there was both aortic and mitral disease; and in the third, aortic.

VII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Bronchitis.—The man who was invalided presented symptoms of phthisis. The others made good recoveries.

Asthma.—This man had suffered from frequent attacks for three years, and the disease had latterly quite unfitted him for his duty as a coastguard boatmar.

Pneumonia.—The fatal case was sent to hospital as one of Bright's Disease, the broncho-pneumonia which caused his death being a secondary affection. The disease in the case invalided was at one time complicated with pleuritic effusion, as demonstrated by the use of the aspirator.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Peritonitis.—One case which proved fatal. He was sent to hospital as a case of colic, and the symptoms for a time led to the diagnosis of the passing of gall stones; later, there was evidence of more serious mischief in the appearance of peritonitic symptoms. The post-mortem examination showed an ulcer of the size of a shilling in the ileum, with an adhering slough; the peritoneal coat was highly inflamed, and lymph effused in layers. From this ulcer the inflammatory action appeared to have extended.

Enlarged Liver.—In this case there was anasarca, ascites, and oppression of breathing, on admission, though there were no evidences of effusion into pleuræ or pericardium. Heart's action feeble and easily excited; pulse generally 120. The dropsy appeared to depend on enlargement and disease of the liver. He improved under treatment to a moderate degree, but being a youth with a family history of struma I did not consider he would ever be fit for service at sea.

IX. DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

Bright's Disease.—One of these cases was discharged cured. The other was discharged at a time when there was only a trace of albumen in the urine, and no tube casts could be detected. He had gained flesh and strength, and was most anxious to rejoin his ship, where his duties were light.

The other cases require no comment.

**MEDICAL REPORT of the ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL at *Haulbowline*, between
the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.**

D I S E A S E S.		Remaining 1 January 1874.	Admitted.	Total Number treated in Hospital.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Remaining 31 December 1874.
I. General Diseases, Section A.	Mensles - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Scarlet Fever - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Typhus Fever - - -	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Simple Continued Fever -	1	2	3	3	-	-	-
	Ague - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Rheumatism - - -	1	8	9	3	4	-	2
	Phthisis - - - -	-	7	7	1	3	1	2
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of the Special Senses.	Meningitis - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Paralysis - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Epilepsy - - - -	-	2	2	-	2	-	-
	Cerebral Congestion -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Disease of the { Functional-	-	4	4	3	1	-	-
	Heart - { Organic -	-	3	3	-	3	-	-
VII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Hæmoptysis - - -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Larynx -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Catarrh - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Bronchitis - - -	1	3	4	1	1	-	2
	Asthma - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
VIII. Diseases of the Digestive System.	Pneumonia - - -	1	7	8	6	1	1	-
	Cynanche - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	-	1
	Dyspepsia - - - -	-	3	3	2	-	-	1
	Peritonitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
	Colic and Constipation -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Enlarged Liver - -	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.	Jaundice - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Bright's Disease - -	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
	Irritable Bladder - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Unclassed - - -	Incontinence of Urine -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
	Debility - - - -	-	3	3	3	-	-	-
	Delirium Tremens - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
TOTALS - - -		8	61	69	39	17	3	10

SURGICAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL AT HAULBOWLINE,
BETWEEN THE
1ST OF JANUARY AND THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1874,
BY
Staff Surgeon SAMUEL S. D. WELLS.

THE number of surgical patients admitted into the wards of this hospital during the year has been seventy-nine, and the number remaining from the previous year, twelve, making a total treated during the year of ninety-one. Of these, sixty-nine were discharged to duty; six, invalided; and sixteen remain under treatment.

Appendix.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

Syphilis, Primary.—In the fourteen admissions the disease was contracted at Plymouth in one; at Devonport in one; London, two; Torquay, one; Cork, two; Foynes, four; Queenstown, two; not known, one. Four were complicated with buboes, and one with gonorrhœa and epididymitis; this latter was invalided for functional disease of the heart. In one case a secondary eruption appeared while the case was under treatment.

Syphilis, Secondary.—Nine admissions. Some of these were said to be recurrences of the skin disease without any fresh exposure to infection, but in one recently contracted, primary disease existed. In some of these cases the progress towards recovery under treatment has been very tedious.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, &c.

Defective Vision.—This man, who was invalided, suffered not only from double cataract, but also from disease of the aortic valves.

Disease of the Ear.—A case of recurrent discharge from the left ear. The tympanum was wanting.

V. & VI. DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENT SYSTEM, &c.

Bubo (Symp.).—A most tedious case. The sinuses were frequently laid open and treated in various ways, but it was found impossible to bring about sound healing from the bottom.

IX. & X. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE SYSTEMS.

All these cases did well.

Appendix.

XI. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Disease of Bones.—This man's case was noticed in last year's Report. Although his general health improved there was no decided benefit in the local symptoms; being a pensioner, he was discharged at his own request.

Disease of Joints.—This man received a severe contusion of the left knee-joint in January 1874 on board a tender to H. M. S. "Valiant," the joint being caught between a boat which was being "got inboard" and a staunchion. He was under treatment in the Galway Infirmary until his admission here in September. On admission there was enlargement of both condyles of the femur and of the head of the tibia with thickening of the ligamentous tissues of the joint; there were also openings on its outer aspect, one leading transversely into the popliteal space, the others to sinuses extending up the thigh and down the leg. After a time abscesses formed on the inner aspect of the joint. About the middle of December symptoms came on showing that the joint had become diseased, and at the end of the year, suppuration having been diagnosed, there remained only the question between amputation of the thigh and excision of the joint, but in his debilitated condition and the surrounding parts being permeated with sinuses and abscesses, amputation appeared to me to be the mode of procedure which would give him the best chance of recovering, for I did not consider him able to go through the tedious course of treatment after excision.

XII. & XIII. DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE AND CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.

Phlegmon.—In one case which was discharged to Plymouth Hospital by Admiralty order, there were phthisical symptoms. In another a fistula in ano formed which was operated on successfully; a third was dependent on what appeared to be a piece of carious bone in front and below the right outer ankle, but on cutting down on it, there was found a piece of the barb of a sting ray, a fish common in the West Indies. The only history of injury to the part, except a twist when playing football, is that in 1867 when with a seining party at Trinidad he "trod on some sea eggs," the spines of which ran into the foot causing much swelling, but it soon subsided and he had felt no inconvenience since until the time of the twist at football. The incision healed, and he returned to duty. A fourth is suffering from an iliac abscess which appears to have opened into the colon and discharges its contents per anum. He has also a fistula of long standing. A fifth had an abscess by the side of the anus, and on admission from an ulcer in this site a fistula in ano had formed; the sphincter was divided, and the incision healed readily, but the ulcer is slow in cicatrizing.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES.

Wound.—One case from Her Majesty's ship Monarch. A contused wound of the right forearm at outer aspect of upper third caused by a block falling from aloft. The wound healed readily with antiseptic dressing, but there remained for a time periosteal thickening of the ulna and impairment of free motion; these delayed his discharge from hospital.

Fracture.—One, a slight affair of the ungual phalanx of a ring finger. The other, a very unusual recovery from a severe compound fracture of the right parietal bone with exposure of the brain and rupture of the cerebral membranes. He was admitted convalescent from Her Majesty's ship Vanguard, and as there appears every prospect of his being fit to resume his duties soon, the recovery is wonderful.

Contusion.—The man who was invalided received severe contusions of the ankles and wrists, dislocation of left shoulder, and concussion of the brain, by falling from the mainyard of the Vanguard to the deck in June last. There was much thickening of parts around left ankle and left wrist, with weakness and pain in both ankles on attempting to walk. He had recovered from the effects of the dislocation and concussion. The man remaining has lost extensor power of the
left

left thumb caused by a blow of his hammer when at work, he being a blacksmith. As he has not been benefited by treatment he will probably be invalidated.

Appendix.

Amputation of Fingers.—An object for survey. The operation was necessitated by the distal phalanges of the index and middle fingers of the left hand being crushed in a block when employed hoisting up a cutter.

TABLE of SURGICAL OPERATIONS Performed.

NATURE OF OPERATION.	Number.	RESULT.
Division of sphincter for fistula in ano - -	2	Successful.
Radical cure of hydrocele by injection of tæ. iodi. - - - - -	2	Successful.
Removal of foreign body impacted in right os calcis - - - - -	1	Successful.

SURGICAL REPORT of the ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL at *Haulbowline*, between
the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1874.

D I S E A S E S.		Remaining 1 January 1874.	Admitted.	Total Number treated in Hospital.	Discharged Cured.	Invalided.	Dead.	Remaining 31 December 1874.
II. General Diseases, Section B.	Syphilis, Primary - -	4	14	18	14	2	-	2
	Syphilis, Secondary - -	2	9	11	8	-	-	3
	Scrofula - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
III. Diseases of the Organs of the Special Senses.	Defective Vision - -	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
	Diseases of the Ear - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
V. & VI. Diseases of the Absorbent System.	Bubo (<i>Symp.</i>) - -	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
IX. & X. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems,	Gonorrhœa - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
	Stricture - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	-	1
	Hydrocele - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
	Orchitis - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
XI. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Bones -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Diseases of the Joints -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
	Diseases of the Bursæ -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
XII. & XIII. Diseases of the Cellular Tissue and Cutaneous System.	Phlegmon - - - -	1	8	9	7	1	-	1
	Ulcer - - - -	1	6	7	5	-	-	2
	Erythema - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	-	1
	Ecthyma - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Scabies - - - -	-	13	13	12	-	-	1
	Lichen - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Wounds and Injuries -	Wounds - - - -	1	6	7	6	-	-	1
	Fractures - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	-	1
	Contusions - - - -	-	2	2	-	1	-	1
	Burns and Scalds - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Concussion of Brain -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Amputation of Fingers -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS - - -		12	79	91	69	6	-	16

NOTES AND STATISTICS

RELATING TO

THE BOYS UNDER TRAINING

FOR

THE ROYAL NAVY IN 1874.

By PETER W. ROLSTON, Staff Surgeon (2nd Class),
of Her Majesty's Ship Impregnable.

THE supply of seamen to the Royal Navy is almost entirely derived from the boys who have passed through the Naval boys' training ships.

Appendix.

During the past five years the average annual number of—

Boys who were rated as seamen being - - - - 2,509

Men entered who had not previously served being - - - 107

During the year 1873-4 the number of boys rated seamen was - 3,039

During the year 1873-4 the average number of seamen serving
was - - - - - 18,496

During the year 1873-4 the average number of boys serving
was - - - - - 6,918

25,414

The waste from all causes was of men - - 2,880 or 15·5 per cent.

" " " boys - 577 " 8·3 "

3,457 " 13·6

The following Table (A.) shows the average number of boys under training in
380. 14 1874

1874 with those in the gunnery, &c. ships, and a comparative Table of the number entered for three years:—

TABLE (A.)

Months.	Average Number Borne.				Number Entered.		
	Boys, 2nd Class.	1st Class Boys in Training Ships.	1st Class Boys in Gunnery Ships.	TOTAL.	1874.	1873.	1872.
January - - -	2787·6	821·4	824·5	4433·5	374	413	349
February - - -	2821·75	769·5	775·	4366·25	200	192	210
March - - -	2759·25	880·5	819·5	4459·25	176	189	192
April - - -	2736·25	1045·	731·	4512·25	269	249	268
May - - -	2726·	934·6	563·	4273·6	168	233	183
June - - -	2681·	1135·75	466·	4282·75	172	152	173
July - - -	2660·5	760·75	453·8	3875·05	180	242	188
August - - -	2623·8	808·6	374·75	3807·15	186	253	167
September - - -	2675·25	944·5	240·5	3860·25	589	294	304
October - - -	2761·8	826·6	325·2	3913·6	268	180	226
November - - -	2786·75	755·25	279·25	3821·25	199	167	181
December - - -	2727·25	871·25	300·	3898·5	148	128	103

From the preceding Table (A.) it will be seen that the number of boys, 1st class, was greater during the first four months of the year, after which it gradually declined, and in December was lower by 474 than in January.

During the year 1874 there were drafted to sea service 2,889 boys, 1st class,
Whereas in 1873 " " 1,889 "

This great increase would account for the apparent falling off in the number of the available boys.

At the end of the year the number of boys, 1st and 2nd class, was—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
In the Training Ships:			
Boys, 2nd Class - - - - -	2,664	2,692	2,784
In Training and Gunnery Ships:			
Boys, 1st Class - - - - -	1,248	1,811	1,298
	3,912	4,503	4,082

From this Table it may be seen that the number of 1st class boys available at the end of the year was 563 less than at the end of the previous year. To keep up the supply of trained boys, it is necessary to receive in the training ships a large number of lads every year.

The number voted was about 3,000, but the actual number entered was 2,729, a higher number than had been attained since 1871.

In the accompanying Table (B.)* the different places, ships, &c. at which the boys were entered are given; also their occupations.

School Boys.—178 are returned as such; many boys from Ireland are found to come direct from school, but as a rule the majority of lads have tried some kind of work.

Greenwich

Greenwich School.—From this institution fifty-five lads came as second-class boys, but in addition to these a number of lads were sent out to other situations in the Royal Navy Dockyards and Merchant Service, as will be seen from the accompanying Table, kindly supplied to me by the Captain Superintendent.

Appendix.

Engineer Students.	Dockyard Apprent'ces.	Pupil Teachers.	Boy Writers.	Ships' Stewards Boys.	Second Class Boys.	Band Boys.	Royal Marines.	Merchant Service.	TOTAL.
7	1	7	9	41	55	—	—	13	133

In this year fifty-four boys were found to be unfit for the Navy, thirty-three were not willing to volunteer on attaining the prescribed age for so doing, thirteen were discharged at their friends' request, two were discharged by Admiralty Order, four died, one ran away ; making a total of 240 discharged in various ways.

The number of lads admitted during the year was 184 ; of these, 110 were between thirteen and fourteen years of age. After from twelve to eighteen months' time the majority of these might be expected to enter the Naval Service.

The Marine Society's ship Warspite supplied 127 boys to the Navy during this year, 197 to the Merchant Service, and five to other situations.

The Chichester supplied twenty-four lads to the Royal Navy, and 204 to the Merchant Service.

The Goliath did not supply any lads to the Navy in this year, but seventy-three lads were sent to merchant ships and other situations.

The Formidable, Portishead, supplied six lads to the Navy, sixty-five to the Merchant Service, and two to other situations.

King Edward's School, Witley, near Godalming, supplied seven lads to the Navy, twenty-five to the Army, and thirteen to other situations.

From the institutions mentioned above, 219 boys were received into the Navy during this year.

These lads are not all classed as school boys, for many who have passed but few months in a training ship, when they come into the Navy, are classed in the occupation they formerly were in. Errand boys, 546, the largest class, generally town-bred lads, not working in shops or rooms, but moving about frequently in the open air, as telegraph boys, news boys, &c.

Labourers, 486 ; in this class are included those employed in heavy work, fetching and carrying loads, &c.

Tradesmen's boys, 435 ; these are lads employed in shops and ordinary trades. Gardeners and farm lads, 285 ; this heading includes all employed in agriculture. Brick and stone workers, 157 ; masons, stone cutters, and their labourers, &c., are included. Metal workers, 105 ; smiths of all kinds, lads employed in founderies, moulders, rivet boys, &c.

Grooms and drivers, seventy-nine ; this class includes lads who have been employed in the care and management of horses, conveyances, &c., as van boys, &c. House servants, sixty ; pages, valets, &c. Lightly-employed factory lads, fifty, who had been at work in wool, cotton, or other factories of non-metallic goods.

Wood workers, forty-nine ; as the term implies, any kind of such work, including coopers, &c. Miners, twenty-eight ; chiefly from the Midland and Lancashire Collieries. Seafaring ; 122, in this class a marked increase occurred ; some of the lads had been on long voyages, while others had only been for a short time in the coasting service ; a few lads who when previously examined were below standard and had been recommended to try a sea voyage, did afterwards return, and were found to have grown broader and stouter. Boating boys, forty-two ; these had generally been working in watermen's boats. Clerks, thirty-three ; lads who had been writing in offices, railway and telegraph clerks included, not generally very robust, but quick and intelligent.

Appendix.

The Royal Marine Recruiting Parties, scattered over Great Britain at the towns mentioned in Table (B.) were sixteen in number; one party moved in the Spring from Norwich to Cambridge. By these parties 1,219 boys were raised.

The coastguard men raised 507 boys, principally near Portsmouth and Plymouth, along the coast of the English and Bristol Channels. The number of lads who volunteered independently of these agencies, was about 790.

In Table (C.)* is a list of the places of birth of the boys entered in 1874; of course such a table cannot be relied on as furnishing a correct idea as to the places where the lads had not only been born, but had also been brought up, still it may be taken as furnishing a moderately fair idea of their places of abode. As regards the greater number of the lads, those of course must be excepted who are of colonial or foreign birth.

From the accompanying abstract of Table (C.), viz.:—

WHERE BORN.	Towns.	Rural District.	Islands.	TOTAL.
England - - - - -	1,549	847	19	2,415
Scotland - - - - -	49	36	-	85
Ireland - - - - -	55	87	-	142
Wales - - - - -	18	19	-	37
The Channel Islands - - - - -	-	-	24	24
The Colonies and Foreign Countries -	7	15	4	26
	1,678	1,004	47	2,729

It may be noted, that more than seven-eighths of the lads were of English birth, while three-fifths were born in towns.

TABLE (D.)—Occupation of the Parents of the Lads entered in 1874:—

CLASS.	Number.	CLASS.	Number.
Professional - - - - -	8	Clerks, &c. - - - - -	29
Warrant and other Officers -	20	Railway Servants - - - - -	4
Civil Servants - - - - -	46	Seafaring - - - - -	300
Agents - - - - -	8	Soldiers - - - - -	53
Tradesmen and Dealers - - -	488	Drivers, &c. - - - - -	105
Workers in Metal - - - - -	136	Agriculturists - - - - -	118
Workers in Wood - - - - -	149	Servants - - - - -	48
Workers in Stone - - - - -	43	Labourers - - - - -	635
Skilled Workmen - - - - -	58	Various - - - - -	94
Painters, &c. - - - - -	89	Not known - - - - -	19
Musicians - - - - -	6	Dead - - - - -	273

From this Table it may be noted, that the great mass of the lads were recruited from the families of the labouring classes of towns and rural districts; but many come

come from grades of life much higher in the social scale, from which one would hardly expect to receive them.

The lads entered as second-class boys must be between 15 and 16½ years of age. The standards of height and chest-girth are :—

						Height.	Chest-girth.	
						<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	
15	to	15½	years	-	-	4	10½	29
15½	"	16	"	-	-	4	11½	29½
16	"	16½	"	-	-	5	1	30

In the Table (E.),* I have calculated the averages of the height, weight, and chest-girth of the boys entered in 1874 according to the three divisions of age stated above, for each of the twenty-six districts in which they were entered, the total number thus recorded being 2,697. Boys who were rejected are not included in this estimate. It includes many lads who, being rather below the standards of height and chest-girth, but in all other points fit, were permitted by the Admiralty to be entered.

By summing up the results thus obtained, the average for each period of age was found to be :—

A G E.	Number of Boys.	Height.	Weight.	Chest-girth.
		<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
15 to 15½ Years - - -	1,189	5 0·01	98·45	29·77
15½ to 16 „ - - -	765	5 1·65	99·98	30·26
16 to 16½ „ - - -	743	5 2·23	109·49	31·71

From the above average, it is evident that although several lads were entered who were somewhat below the standard of height or chest-girth, yet that the majority were so well grown and stout as to counterbalance the deficiency, and to give a general average far above that required by the Regulation quoted above. The lads improve in height, weight, and girth during the time they are in the training ships, where everything tends to favour the process of growth, there being the several requisites to ensure health; viz., plenty of good food, bodily cleanliness, with a variety of drills and exercises which serve to call out and keep in healthy action the muscular system, &c.

To ascertain the actual improvement in physique, 470 boys were measured and weighed before they were drafted away from Her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, to ascertain the difference between the weight and measure taken when they were first entered and that taken when they were about to leave the vessel; the result I have classified according to the three periods of age, as in Table (E.), according to the period of age each lad was in when he was entered :—

AGE AT ENTRY.	Average Time under Training.	Average Increase of Height.	Average Increase of Weight.	Average Increase of Chest-girth.	Number of Boys.
	<i>Months.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	
15 to 15½ years - - -	13·7	2·5	18·98	3·33	262
15½ to 16 „ - - -	15·81	2·09	17·3	3·3	98
16 to 16½ „ „ - - -	15·41	1·34	14·92	2·85	110

From this it may be noted, that the greatest improvement occurred in the younger lads, whose natural growth would be aided by the good food, air, and physical training they had been enjoying.

As

Appendix.

As some changes were made in the dietary of the boys in the training ships during the year, it may be well just to state what each meal now consists of, viz. :—

Breakfast.

Chocolate	-	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	Corned pork	-	-	-	4 oz.
Sugar	-	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$ „	Soft bread	-	-	-	12 „

Dinner.

Fresh beef	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	} On Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday ; the beef baked, or made into beef steak or sea pie.
Potatoes	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	
Fresh mutton	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	} On Sunday and Thursday ; the mutton is boiled.
Potatoes	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	
Flour	-	-	8 oz.	} The flour, suet, and raisins are issued as ingredients for plum pudding.
Suet	-	-	1 oz.	
Raisins	-	-	2 oz.	
Corned pork	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	} On Wednesdays ; the pork boiled.
Potatoes	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	
Split peas	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	
Flour	-	-	4 oz.	} are issued on beef days to a certain number of the messes, to enable them to make sea pie, or beef steak pie.
Suet	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	
Mixed vegetables	-	-	8 oz.	

Tea.

Tea	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	Soft bread	-	-	-	8 oz.
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Supper.

Soft bread	-	-	-	-	4 oz.	Treacle	-	-	-	2 oz.
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The present scale of dietary came into operation in April 1874 ; at first it ran in periods of four days ; so that in every eight days beef was issued on four days, mutton on two days, and pork on two days ; but it was found advisable to return to the week or seven-day period, which was done by abolishing the second pork-day. When this was done, the old routine of Sunday and Thursday, as duff (pudding) days, was returned to ; and it was in accordance with the general custom of the Navy. The beef was to be cooked in three different ways, as mentioned above, so that there should be a variety in the dish every time beef was issued, the messes, in rotation by scale, cooking their allowance in one of the three methods.

By this scale an addition was made to the breakfast, so that the lads might have something more tempting than dry bread with their cocoa. At first, the corned pork was simply boiled over night, and issued cold ; but so many of the lads seemed to leave a great part of their allowance untouched, that a change was ordered. The pork was partly boiled and then put in the oven to be browned slightly. Since this plan has been tried the boys seem to like their allowance, it being more palatable.

The supper ration was altered ; formerly, cheese, 2 oz., was given ; this was stopped, and in lieu, treacle, 2 oz., was given.

The addition to the breakfast is an improvement which counterbalances the substitution of treacle for cheese at night.

The food supplied is carefully inspected before it is issued, to ascertain that it is of good quality.

As the boys who volunteer for the Navy are all medically inspected before they are approved of, a great number of the candidates are found to be unfit on account of physical defects, injuries, constitutional weakness, &c. In the accompanying Table (F.)* the numbers examined found fit, and rejected, at the different localities named, are tabulated, showing that out of 4,628 lads examined, 1,919 were found unfit. No return was received from stations where

where 109 boys were entered ; but by making a proportionate estimate for them also, the number of rejections might be roughly estimated as 2,000, out of nearly 5,000 examined.

In addition to the number found unfit, there are always a number of lads who, on simple inspection by the coastguard man or marine recruiting serjeant, are seen to be unfit ; for instance, lads who have opacity of the cornea, front teeth absent, a stammering mode of speech, lameness, &c. ; it would be difficult to estimate the number of such. A number of lads who apply for the necessary papers, fail to obtain the consent of their parents or guardians. Captain Williams, of the London Recruiting Party, notes a large per-centage of these annually.

The lads are required to be able to read and write fairly ; this test turns back a number of lads. In some the inability to read and write may proceed from a want of opportunity to acquire knowledge, but in other cases it may be dependent on mental defect, or dulness ; or, as is sometimes the case, it may result from indolence of disposition. If one could be sure that it arose only from the absence of education, it would be better to take the lads ; but if otherwise, they are not desirable.

In Table (G.)* I have tabulated under different heads the number of lads rejected at the stations therein named, the marine and medical officers having kindly supplied the particulars to me. The largest number of rejections, 401, was for deficient chest-girth. In many cases this was not the only defect, but being the chief one, the cases were entered under that heading. As it would be of no advantage to endeavour to tabulate every complication of defects, the principal one, therefore, has been chosen, so as to make Table (G.) as condensed as possible.

Several modes of chest-measurement have been tried one after another ; the one now in use was ordered in July 1874, in order that the same mode should be used for candidates for the Navy and Army, and so secure uniformity with less liability to error. It is taken by passing the tape horizontally round the chest just above the nipples (in front), without compressing the chest ; the former plan was to pass the tape around the chest so that in front it was just above the nipples, and behind was just below the lower edges of the shoulder-blades. When a lad has a well-formed chest and back, either mode can be tried with success, but when the figure is not well set up, the shoulders round, and the edges of the shoulder-blades are prominent, it is difficult to apply the tape horizontally without enclosing a vacant air-space between the scapulæ, and when the tape is applied below the scapulæ it is difficult to get the tape to lie on the inclined surface without constriction. Seeing the disadvantages of the modes above mentioned, I tried a method which seemed to be free from the defects of the other plans, viz., the lad was to interlace his fingers and rest the hands on the crown of the head ; by this mode, whether the shoulder-blades were jutting or flat, they were removed out of the way, and were kept applied to the ribs ; the arms were at rest, and the attached muscles, the pad of muscles at the back of the axilla, were placed. The tape could then be applied in an even horizontal line around the chest above the nipples in front, and below the shoulder-blades behind ; the lad could take a full inspiration, followed by an expiration, without difficulty. As compared with the old Regulation measure, this mode seemed to give a result rather lower, sometimes half an inch, but frequently not so much difference ; the more muscular the lad the greater the difference. Its results generally were similar to those given when the method used in gymnasia was adopted, viz., with the arms extended horizontally from the shoulders. In those methods, by which the measuring tape is applied around so as to rest on the ribs and mammæ, the normal chest-size is ascertained. In the Regulation mode, the actual bulk of the body at a certain level is measured, in which fat and muscle form a considerable and varying item.

Varicocèle.—One hundred and eighty-nine were rejected in whom this was marked ; many of them had other defects, but this was the principal one. From the Table (G.) it may be seen that five-sixths of these were examined at Portsmouth

Appendix.

Portsmouth and London. This defect is not prevalent near Plymouth. I need hardly say that I have not met with a case of varicocele on the right side.

Defective Vision.—Two hundred and twelve boys; in nineteen the defect was in the right, in thirty-seven in the left eye. These cases were detected when the Snellen test types were used at the prescribed distances in Her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, the twenty feet distance is used. When the lad fails to discern the letters or signs, he is tested at lesser distances, until the exact limit of clear vision is ascertained; distant objects on shore are also looked at so as to give a trial before rejecting any lad.

Many lads simulate defective vision, generally the older ones, sent up from the manufacturing districts; several gave me considerable trouble in this year; they held out for a week, and then, one by one, managed to read the types; afterwards they acknowledged that one had induced the others to feign. Lads who want to go to sea do not feign, but those who are persuaded by recruiting agents, may not like the sea when they get a first glimpse of it, and readily practice some imposition in order to get away again.

Colour Blindness.—Two cases detected on board Her Majesty's ship *Vanguard*, Kingstown, where one case was also noticed in 1873.

Defective Teeth.—One hundred and forty-three boys were rejected on this ground; a number of teeth being either absent or decayed. Good teeth are required by a sailor to masticate his food, which is more tough (when at sea) than the diet of people on shore; besides which, so early a period of decay indicates a weak or unsound constitution.

Umbilical Hernia.—Four cases noted. This is a rare defect, and may require close observation to note it; the lads seem generally to be unaware of any defect, but it would interfere with much exertion, &c.

Old Injuries.—Under this heading I have included many lads who had maimed fingers, old fractures, or dislocations, which left deformity or weakness; adherent scars, and any lesion which might interfere with the free action of the body or limbs; in some cases the rejection may at first thought be considered as arbitrary, but since I have been in Her Majesty's ship *Impregnable* I have noticed lads frequently complain of the effects of an old injury, &c., especially if rather wearied of the life and exercise on shipboard. They use the old injury as an easy way to escape drill, &c., and cause the medical officer much trouble when he tries to relieve an ailment which may be partly real and partly voluntarily assumed. I have known more than one lad to be invalided, after some months in the service, on account of lameness of foot or hand, who when entered could use the limb freely, but, after the lapse of some time, the presence of an old cicatrix (which did not interfere with motion, &c., when they were examined) has been complained of, and said to cause want of power in the part. It is therefore no gain to the service to enter lads with a defect that they may afterwards trade on when some irksome duty or service has to be done.

A number of lads annually appear who have slight muscular development; when seen clothed this is not apparent, but when stripped, the limbs are seen to be slender, the muscles being slight, indicating want of power, generally due to constitutional weakness.

During the period of training, the lads are accustomed to go through the ordinary routine of cleaning and washing ship, &c., as well as the other daily duties of a seaman, that they may be thoroughly fit for sea life. They are thereby exposed to a certain amount of damp and cold which cannot well be avoided, but otherwise they are, as far as possible, kept from damp work, exposure to rain, &c.

During the year a great many cases of respiratory disorder and of rheumatism came under medical notice, some being slight and others more grave.

Wounds

Wounds of the feet and hands, with abscesses in those localities, are very numerous ; the slighter cases are generally placed on what is called the school list, as the lads in it have to attend school, but are excused from heavy drills and other duties. The severer cases are placed on the sick-list, and if in need of special care, &c., are sent to the Naval Hospital, where they can be carefully nursed, &c., while under treatment.

In the following Table (H.) I have drawn up will be seen the average number on the sick and school lists, and at hospital.

TABLE (H.)

TRAINING SHIP.	Average Number borne. 1st and 2nd Class Boys.	Average Sick-List Daily.	Average School-List Daily.	Average at Hospital Daily.	Per-Centage of Boys on Sick and School List, and at Hospital.
Her Majesty's Ship Impregnable -	996.31	14.44	22.99	22.03	6.5
„ Implacable -	921.11	14.97	13.11	9.3	4.5
„ St. Vincent -	810.94	10.36	25.3	10.42	5.6
„ Boscawen -	436.15	11.65	11.02	10.22	7.5
„ Ganges -	529.48	12.8	21.92	1.88	6.9
	3603.99	64.22	94.34	53.85	5.8

During this year the number of deaths was smaller than in the preceding year. All resulted from disease, none from accident.

TABLE (I.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Impregnable.	Implacable.	St. Vincent.	Boscawen.	Ganges.	TOTAL.
Measles - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Enteric Fever - - - - -	2	-	1	-	-	3
Erysipelas - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Organic Heart Disease - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Albuminuria - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL in 1874 - - -	2	2	2	1	-	7
TOTAL in 1873 - - -	4	2	5	2	3	16

Appendix.

(TABLE K.)

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.						Impregnable.	Implacable.	St. Vincent.	Boscawen.	Ganges.	Total.
Rheumatism	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Scrofula	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	6
Phthisis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Chorea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	5
Imbecility	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Defective Vision	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Deafness	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	5
Diseases of the Ear	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	5
Heart Disease	Functional					2	-	-	1	-	3
	Organic					1	-	-	-	2	3
Varicocele	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Laryngitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	5
Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Defective Teeth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4
Hernia	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	1	8
Incontinence of Urine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Diseases of the Joints	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	4
Tumour of Arm (Exostosis)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Purpura	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Skin Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Weak and Flat Feet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Injury and Loss of Finger	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Debility and Physical Defects	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	4
TOTAL Invaliding in 1874						27	19	18	10	14	88
TOTAL Invaliding in 1873						21	29	10	29	10	99

No deaths occurred on board the training ships, but at the Haslar and Stonehouse Naval Hospitals, to which the cases had been sent.

The cases of *Enteric Fever* that proved fatal were sent from Her Majesty's ships *Impregnable* and *St. Vincent* to hospital, but only one case really occurred on board the *Impregnable*; a very severe one. The second occurred in a lad who had been sent to hospital for cellulitis in the calf of the leg; he was attacked by fever when convalescent.

Measles was prevalent in Plymouth in 1873-74; but only one case proved fatal of those that occurred on board Her Majesty's ships *Impregnable* and *Implacable*, while among the children in the towns many fatal cases occurred.

From the Table (K.) it may be seen that the number of lads invalided in 1874 was less than in 1873.

Of *Tuberculosis* and *Phthisis* the number was less, being five, against twelve in 1873.

Of *Rheumatism* and *Heart Disease*, the number of cases was about the same; but of *Organic Heart Disease* two more cases occurred than in 1873.

Diseases of the Respiratory Apparatus.—Nine cases, against thirteen in 1873.

Of

Of *Hernia* the same number occurred, but four of the cases were detected in boys newly raised, when examined on joining a training ship.

Appendix.

Defective Teeth.—Four cases; three of them were in boys recently entered; the fourth had been less than a year in the service.

In addition to the number who died, and those who were invalided, about 128 were absent without leave, and had not returned at the end of the year.

Eleven boys were allowed to purchase their discharge.

Nineteen were granted a free discharge.

Seven were discharged with disgrace.

By these different modes, 260 boys were lost to the service during the year 1874.

TABLE (B.)

WHERE ENTERED.				School Boys.	Errand Boys.	Tradesmen's Boys.	Servants.	Clerks.	Sailmakers.	Factory Lads.	Ropenakers.	Grooms and Drivers.	Garden and Farm Lads.
Training Ships:													
H.M.S.	Impregnable	-	-	35	76	60	6	4	1	3	2	6	62
"	Implacable	-	-	5	22	5	3	-	-	1	-	1	35
"	St. Vincent	-	-	60	88	70	8	2	-	5	5	13	51
"	Boscawen	-	-	6	10	6	1	1	-	-	-	2	9
"	Ganges	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Receiving Ships:													
H.M.S.	Fisgard	-	-	4	60	34	1	1	-	4	-	8	2
"	Duncan	-	-	5	20	9	2	-	-	-	1	-	17
"	Dædalus	-	-	5	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
"	Nankin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Revenge	-	-	12	1	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
Coast Guard Ships:													
H.M.S.	Audacious, Hull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Penelope, Harwich	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
"	Favorite, Queensferry	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Black Prince, Greenock	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
"	Caledonia, Liverpool	-	-	-	4	6	-	1	-	2	-	-	1
"	Vanguard Kingstown	-	-	11	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
"	Valiant, Foynes	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recruiting Parties (Marine):													
Exeter	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	22
Taunton	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	1	-	18
Bristol	-	-	-	4	1	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Gloucester	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	-	1	-	1	4
Salisbury	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Reading	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
London	-	-	-	14	241	143	27	12	-	-	-	32	22
Norwich	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	10
Cambridge	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Birmingham	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Derby	-	-	-	1	1	6	1	-	-	7	-	-	-
Liverpool	-	-	-	1	1	21	-	2	-	9	-	-	1
Hull	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	3	-	-	-	1	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
York	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Edinburgh	-	-	-	-	4	11	1	-	-	9	-	1	1
Greenock	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Belfast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Itinerant Party	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, 1874				178	546	435	60	33	2	50	11	79	285
TOTAL, 1873				222	676	418	71	40	7	76	18	53	25
TOTAL, 1872				247	510	477	77	38	3	106	5	67	36

TABLE (B.)

Labourers.	Seafaring.	Boating.	Hawkers.	Metal Workers.	Wood Workers.	Miners.	Brick and Stone Workers.	Chimney Sweeps.	Shoeblacks.	Musicians.	None.	TOTAL, 1874.	TOTAL, 1873.	TOTAL, 1872.
47	39	9	2	14	5	4	17	-	-	-	14	409	379	476
3	1	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	83	94	83
11	25	11	2	12	10	-	49	-	3	-	-	425	347	313
2	4	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	48	58	61
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	23	25
69	7	-	2	6	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	206	185	223
14	3	6	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	81	37	67
7	2	-	-	6	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	42	71	-
1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	7
6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	31	34
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	16
-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	10	18	20
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	9
5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	17	16
6	1	-	-	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	32	6	3
4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	27	27	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	26	13
-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	57	77
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	31	23
47	3	2	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	79	43	94
6	-	1	-	5	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	33	56	72
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	21	3
8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	10
160	18	1	2	16	10	-	67	-	2	2	3	772	785	531
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	26	36
7	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
23	-	-	-	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	40	12	39
-	-	-	-	3	1	7	1	-	-	-	9	37	27	32
28	1	-	-	9	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	79	122	75
11	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	26	16	7
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	1
-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	15
11	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	44	36	34
10	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	21	12	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-
486	122	42	10	105	49	28	157	2	7	2	40	2,729	-	-
738	87	59	12	126	46	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,691	-
727	92	47	31	37	37	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,544

TABLE (C).—PLACE of Birth of Boys Entered in 1874.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	Impregnable.	Implacable.	St. Vincent.	Boscawen.	Ganges.	Total.
ENGLISH COUNTIES :						
Berkshire - - - - -	5	2	4	1	9	21
Bedfordshire - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Buckinghamshire - - - - -	3	2	3	2	4	14
Cheshire - - - - -	2	1	-	-	1	4
Cornwall - - - - -	37	32	4	1	7	8
Devon, North - - - - -	11	9	-	-	2	22
„ South - - - - -	40	37	1	1	6	85
Dorsetshire - - - - -	5	3	18	10	7	43
Durham - - - - -	1	1	-	-	1	3
Essex - - - - -	8	5	9	3	5	30
Gloucester - - - - -	7	-	1	-	-	8
Hampshire - - - - -	2	2	69	7	2	82
Herefordshire - - - - -	1	1	1	-	5	8
Hertfordshire - - - - -	1	1	1	1	2	6
Huntingdonshire - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	2
Kent - - - - -	12	8	52	8	7	87
Lancashire - - - - -	3	6	4	-	7	20
Leicester - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Middlesex - - - - -	10	11	7	5	5	38
Monmouth - - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	3
Norfolk - - - - -	5	3	8	3	3	22
Northampton - - - - -	2	-	-	1	-	3
Northumberland - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nottingham - - - - -	2	1	1	-	1	5
Oxford - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	2
Shropshire - - - - -	-	2	-	-	1	3
Somerset - - - - -	10	16	1	1	7	35
Stafford - - - - -	5	3	1	-	3	12
Suffolk - - - - -	6	5	6	1	4	22
Surrey - - - - -	23	17	22	2	10	74
Sussex - - - - -	2	2	49	3	1	57
Warwickshire - - - - -	2	3	1	-	1	7
Westmoreland - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wiltshire - - - - -	4	8	7	-	4	23
Worcestershire - - - - -	1	1	1	-	-	3
Yorkshire - - - - -	-	-	16	1	-	17

PLACE OF BIRTH.	Impregnable.	Implacable.	St. Vincent.	Boscawen.	Ganges.	TOTAL.
TOWNS IN ENGLAND:						
Banbury - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bath - - - - -	1	1	-	-	1	3
Bedford - - - - -	-	2	-	-	1	3
Berwick - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bideford - - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2
Birmingham - - - - -	7	8	4	1	2	22
Bodmin - - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	3
Boston - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bridgewater - - - - -	4	1	-	-	-	5
Bridport - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	4
Brighton - - - - -	-	2	27	1	3	33
Bristol - - - - -	11	11	1	-	13	36
Buckingham - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	2
Cambridge - - - - -	5	4	-	-	1	10
Canterbury - - - - -	-	-	4	1	-	5
Chatham - - - - -	1	-	7	-	-	8
Chelmsford - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	2
Cheltenham - - - - -	8	-	-	1	1	10
Chester - - - - -	-	1	-	-	2	3
Chesterfield - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Chichester - - - - -	-	-	6	-	-	6
Cirencester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Colchester - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	4
Coventry - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	2
Crewkerne - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Deal - - - - -	-	2	4	2	-	8
Deptford - - - - -	3	2	-	2	1	8
Derby - - - - -	-	2	-	-	1	3
Devonport - - - - -	37	49	1	-	-	87
Dover - - - - -	3	-	2	-	-	5
Doncaster - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	2
Dudley - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
Durham - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
Exeter - - - - -	7	2	2	-	4	15
Falmouth - - - - -	1	-	-	-	2	3
Folkestone - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Gloucester - - - - -	5	12	-	-	7	24
Gosport - - - - -	-	-	3	1	-	4
Gravesend - - - - -	-	-	2	-	1	3
Greenwich - - - - -	1	3	3	-	1	8
Grimsby - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Guildford - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2
Halifax - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
Harwich - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	2
Hastings - - - - -	2	-	5	-	-	7
Hereford - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	2
Hertford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
Hull - - - - -	1	1	4	-	1	7
Huntingdon - - - - -	1	1	-	-	2	4
Ipswich - - - - -	1	1	1	-	2	5
Kidderminster - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1

PLACE OF BIRTH.							Impregnable.	Implacable.	St. Vincent.	Boscawen.	Ganges.	Total.
Towns in England— <i>continued.</i>												
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	4	9
Leeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Lewes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Lancaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Launceston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	9	15
London	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	180	113	29	157	660
Macclesfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	14	22
Margate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Monmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Norwich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	6	12
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	9	13
Oldham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Oxford	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	4
Plymouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	106	4	1	2	157
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	96	9	2	111
Preston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Ramsgate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Reading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Rochester	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Salisbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sheerness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	1	10
Sheffield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Shields	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Shrewsbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Southampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	23	3	1	30
Stafford	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	4	10
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Taunton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	5
Torquay	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	9
Truro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Walsall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	7
Weymouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
Winchelsea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Winchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	6
Wolverhampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Woolwich	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	3	2	5	23
Worcester	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	6
Yarmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	7
Yeovil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2

PLACE OF BIRTH.	Impreguable.	Implacable.	St. Vincent.	Boscawen.	Ganges.	Total.
Isle of Wight - - - - -	1	-	15	1	-	17
Isle of Man - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2
Jersey - - - - -	15	2	2	1	1	21
Guernsey - - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	3
IRELAND, North - - - - -	8	7	4	-	10	29
„ South - - - - -	27	14	5	-	12	58
Belfast - - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2
Cork - - - - -	8	19	1	-	4	32
Dublin - - - - -	1	6	1	-	8	16
Limerick - - - - -	1	1	-	-	3	5
SCOTLAND (Counties) - - - - -	10	6	14	-	6	36
Aberdeen - - - - -	1	-	7	-	-	8
Dundee - - - - -	-	-	4	-	-	4
Edinburgh - - - - -	3	1	17	-	-	21
Glasgow - - - - -	7	2	2	-	4	15
Stirling - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
WALES, North - - - - -	-	1	-	-	2	3
„ South - - - - -	6	3	2	-	5	16
Cardiff - - - - -	4	2	-	-	1	7
Holyhead - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Newport - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2
Pembroke - - - - -	1	-	-	-	3	4
Swansea - - - - -	1	1	1	-	1	4
France - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	2
Gibraltar - - - - -	-	2	-	-	1	3
Malta - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2
Sweden - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Cape Colony - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	2
India - - - - -	2	-	1	-	-	3
China - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Australia - - - - -	-	3	1	-	1	5
Dominion of Canada - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	4
United States - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Falkland Islands - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -	685	708	750	114	472	2,729

TABLE (E.)

DISTRICT.	Total No. of Boys.	15 to 15½ Years.				15½ to 16 Years.				16 to 16½ Years.			
		Height.	Weight.	Chest-Girth.	No. of Boys.	Height.	Weight.	Chest-Girth.	No. of Boys.	Height.	Weight.	Chest-Girth.	No. of Boys.
		<i>Ft. ins.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ins.</i>		<i>Ft. ins.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ins.</i>		<i>Ft. ins.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ins.</i>	
London - -	971	4 11·58	94·	29·96	354	5 2·3	103·3	32·6	292	5 1·65	105·73	32·08	325
Devonport - -	517	4 11·16	93·56	29·55	265	5 0·56	99·52	30·	138	5 2·68	111·08	31·35	114
Portsmouth - -	406	5 0·8	107·41	29·47	240	5 1·3	106·82	29·82	105	5 2·85	114·47	30·92	61
Bristol - -	120	4 11·92	101·43	30·31	53	5 1·2	108·76	31·4	34	5 2·39	112·89	31·94	33
Liverpool - -	97	5 2·	97·	30·7	37	5 1·6	100·41	31·45	35	5 2·42	105·96	32·11	25
Sheerness - -	81	4 11·1	93·	22·93	40	5 3·52	104·42	30·54	26	5 2·22	108·	30·93	15
Edinburgh - -	49	5 0·28	104·8	31·01	15	5 1·59	94·75	30·78	8	5 2·79	114·7	32·	26
Portland - -	46	5 1·48	106·42	29·42	21	5 1·05	106·4	29·45	10	5 2·18	118·06	30·18	15
Queenstown - -	43	5 2·	111·78	30·14	14	5 2·29	105·83	30·73	18	5 3·38	118·63	31·56	11
Cambridge - -	42	5 0·76	104·44	30·18	18	5 1·98	111·44	30·66	9	5 3·88	119·06	31·7	15
Derby - -	36	5 0·25	97·16	29·25	6	5 2·16	108·33	30·04	12	5 2·83	112·83	31·5	18
Exeter - -	35	5 1·02	104·7	29·52	18	5 0·55	105·77	30·27	9	5 2·03	110·12	30·75	8
Gloucester - -	33	5 0·16	95·47	30·21	21	5 0·41	105·33	31·	3	5 3·	110·77	31·38	9
Birmingham - -	33	5 1·55	100·1	30·7	9	5 1·56	104·37	30·93	8	5 2·79	107·31	31·53	16
Greenock - -	29	4 11·77	103·36	30·	11	5 0·71	105·	31·35	7	5 2·43	116·91	32·	11
Dublin - -	27	4 11·75	97·75	29·66	12	5 1·5	105·2	30·7	5	5 2·7	115·1	31·4	10
Taunton - -	26	4 11·7	99·16	30·02	12	5 1·4	107·5	31·31	8	5 3·36	122·5	32·54	6
Hull - -	23	5 1·7	101·	30·6	11	5 1·4	96·4	30·	5	5 3·39	105·5	31·67	7
York - -	16	5 0·56	105·	30·12	2	5 1·7	110·66	30·33	9	5 4·22	110·6	31·2	5
Reading - -	15	5 1·68	111·16	29·95	6	5 1·22	106·4	30·2	5	5 2·28	111·25	30·31	4
Falmouth - -	14	5 1·33	108·14	30·18	7	5 0·3	107·4	30·85	5	5 4·12	123·	30·25	2
Harwich - -	10	5 1·43	113·25	29·42	4	5 1·	114·	30·5	3	5 2·16	124·	31·75	3
Foynes - -	9	5 1·25	99·83	30·	6	5 1·25	94·	30·75	2	5 0·	102·	30·	1
Lincoln - -	8	4 11·41	81·33	29·66	3	5 0·8	106·8	30·7	5	-	-	-	-
Salisbury - -	7	5 0·25	110·	30·25	2	5 1·5	116·66	32·75	3	5 2·75	129·	33·	2
Pembroke - -	4	5 0·75	103·	30·75	2	5 2·	116·	33·	1	5 6·	120·	33·	1

TABLE (F.)

TABLE showing the Number of Boys Examined and Rejected.

Name of Ship or Place.	Number Examined.	Number found Fit.	Number Rejected.
Her Majesty's Ship Impregnable, Devonport -	608	409	199
„ Implacable, Devonport -	169	83	86
„ St. Vincent, Portsmouth -	859	502	357
„ Boscawen, Portland -	122	48	74
„ Gauges, Falmouth -	29	14	15
„ Dædalus, Bristol -	51	42	9
„ Penelope, Harwich -	16	10	6
„ Favorite, Queensferry -	14	6	8
„ Black Prince, Greenock -	29	12	17
„ Nankin, Pembroke -	5	5	-
„ Vanguard, Kingstown -	82	27	55
„ Revenge, Queenstown -	110	41	69
„ Valiant, Foynes -	18	14	4
Birmingham - - - - -	50	40	10
Bristol - - - - -	100	79	21
Cambridge and Norwich - - - - -	53	41	12
Derby - - - - -	49	37	12
Edinburgh - - - - -	52	44	8
Exeter - - - - -	40	35	5
Gloucester - - - - -	46	33	13
Hull - - - - -	83	26	7
Lincoln - - - - -	10	8	2
Liverpool - - - - -	123	79	44
London - - - - -	1,915	1,039	876
Salisbury - - - - -	11	8	3
Taunton - - - - -	34	27	7
TOTAL - - -	4,628	2,709	1,919



		Defective Intelligence.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Hydrocephalic Head.	Defective Vision.			Disease of the Eye.	Colour Blind.	Deafness.	Diseases of the Ear.
						Both Eyes.	Right Eye.	Left Eye.				
Her Majesty's Ship Impregnable	- -	-	1	1	1	19	3	5	4	-	-	1
" Implacable	- -	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
" St. Vincent	- -	-	-	2	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	3
" Boscawen	- -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Ganges	- -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Dædalus	- -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Penelope	- -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Favorite	- -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Black Prince	- -	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Nankin	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Vanguard	- -	-	-	-	-	7	3	1	-	2	-	-
" Revenge	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Valiant	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby	- - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Cambridge	- - -	}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich	- - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol	- - -	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	-
Hull	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter	- - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gloucester	- - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London	- - -	11	-	-	-	65	10	29	5	-	13	11
Salisbury	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taunton	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Edinburgh	- - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liverpool	- - -	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -		11	1	3	2	156	19	37	11	2	15	20

E (G.)

Stammering, &c.	Enlarged Tonsils.	Ulcer of Pharynx.	Defective Teeth.	Heart Disease.		Varicocele.	Varicose Veins of the Leg.	Phthisis.	Syphilis.	Serofula.	Diseases of the Lung.	Deformity of Chest.	Hernia.		Weakness of Groin.
				Organic.	Functional.								Umbilical.	Inguinal.	
1	-	-	19	7	6	5	-	7	-	12	2	4	1	3	-
-	-	-	18	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
-	46	-	41	4	3	32	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	5	2
1	-	-	1	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	16	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	1	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	9	1	40	15	43	121	15	23	12	34	1	34	1	17	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	2	-	2	-	2	6	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-
11	60	1	143	30	66	189	19	32	16	59	5	53	4	34	24

TABLE

Non-descent of Testes,		Disease of Testis and Spinal Cord.	Enlarged Liver.	Hæmorrhoids, &c.	Incontinence of Urine.	Congenital Phymosis.	Gonorrhœa.	Curvature of Spine.	Wry Neck.	Exostosis.	Skin Eruptions.	Fatty Tumour.	Ulcers and Abscesses.	Cicatrices of Burns.	Old Injuries.	Weak Knees and Flat Feet.	Slight Muscular Deve- lopment.	Obesity.	Debility.
One.	Both.																		
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	2
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	4	10	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2	-	7	-	2	9	9	5	18	1	1	7	-	3	11	41	-	60	1	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
4	3	-	1	3	10	9	5	20	1	1	31	1	3	13	55	13	71	3	26

R.)

Prematurely Aged and Stunted.	Under Standard.			Under Age.	Over Age.	Cannot Read or Write.	Declined to Enter.	Declined to be Examined.	False Papers.	Cause not known.	Total.	
	Height and Chest-Girth.	Height.	Chest-Girth.									
-	-	3	81	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	199	Her Majesty's Ship Impregnable.
-	46	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	86	" Implacable.
-	-	-	167	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	357	" St. Vincent.
-	-	10	45	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	74	" Boscawen.
-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	" Ganges.
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	" Dædalus.
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	" Penelope.
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	" Favorite.
-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	" Black Prince.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" Nankin.
-	-	2	6	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	55	" Vanguard.
-	-	10	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	" Revenge.
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	" Valiant.
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	Birmingham.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	Derby.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	{ Cambridge, Norwich.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	Bristol.
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Hull.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Exeter.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	Gloucester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Lincoln.
34	46	16	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	876	London.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	Salisbury.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Taunton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Edinburgh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	Liverpool.
34	92	48	401	4	17	1	1	1	1	15	1,919	



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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATOLOGY

OF THE

FIJI ISLANDS,

CONSIDERED IN THEIR BEARING ON THE HEALTH OF THE
WHITE POPULATION;

WITH

REMARKS ON THE REARING OF CHILDREN, WHITE AND HALF CASTE,

AND ON THE

HYGIENIC CONDITION OF THE GROUP GENERALLY,

By ADAM B. MESSER, Staff Surgeon of H.M.S. Pearl.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Appendix.

THE Fiji Islands, lying between 15° 40' and 20° south latitude, are entirely within the tropics, and are characterised by the richness and profusion of the vegetation peculiar to these regions.

They number about 255, of which about eighty are inhabited, varying in size from Viti-Levu, the largest, which is about 220 miles in circumference, down through all the intermediate sizes, to the insignificant coral islet with its clump of cocoa-nut trees.

The more important islands of the group are mostly mountainous, rising more or less abruptly from the shore to a height, in many parts, of 2,000 or 3,000 feet, and, in a few, even to over 4,000 feet.

These hills and mountains are generally of a grand and picturesque outline, being composed for the most part of old volcanic lavas, conglomerates, basalt, and trap, clothed from base to summit with a dense vegetation, which, on the easterly or windward sides, is generally developed into thick forests, containing numerous varieties of large and valuable trees, while, on the opposite sides, the vegetation is mostly confined to rich grasses and a few thinly-scattered trees of the casuarina and pandanus classes.

Skirting the foot of the mountains, and fringing the numerous bays which indent the coast, and stretching in many places far into the interior between the ranges, are plains of the richest alluvial soil, extending in some parts of the larger islands over many square miles, watered, and, not unfrequently, inundated, by the rivers and numerous streams which carry off the superfluous rainfall of the mountains, and kept perennially green with a rank and profuse vegetation.

The rivers are usually large in proportion to the size of the islands, and being subject to frequent and sudden heavy floods, and corresponding subsidences, carry down to the sea immense quantities of mud, sand, and gravel, which are deposited at their mouths in deltas, low swampy banks, or extensive mud flats, more or less covered by the tide, or overgrown with mangrove and other ill-omened plants.

Many

Many of the beautiful bays on the coast are free from the mud and mangroves, and, instead, are fringed with groves of cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and banana trees, the beach bordered by pure white coral sand, and the sea deep and transparent, receiving but little pollution from the clear streams which fall in numerous cascades from the neighbouring hills, while a group of native houses half hidden among the trees, together form frequent pictures of the most charming quiet and loveliness.

WHITE POPULATION.

In order to correctly estimate the effects of the climate upon the white residents, it is necessary to understand the different elements composing the latter, as well as their peculiar modes of life.

The present white population of the Fiji Islands is estimated at 2,000, of whom 1,700 are British subjects, seventy American, 100 German, and the remainder of other nationalities. The British subjects are mostly either of Australian birth, or have been long resident there, or in New Zealand, or other foreign countries, comparatively few having come direct from England to this country.

They have, consequently, been subjected to the influence of many different climates, and have undergone all manner of hardships, and, in not a few cases, have led lives wild and reckless, both mentally and physically, bringing to Fiji but the wreck of their original selves to test the salubrity of its climate.

Standing out in relief from these there are fortunately numbers of fine, strong, well-grown men, who, with the characteristic pluck of their race, have left their homes with their patrimony more in their muscles than in their pockets, and boldly faced the rough life of the pioneer planter, clearing the forest, planting and reaping with their own hands, and braving the treachery of the most vindictive cannibals with coolness and courage, which has too often been greater than their discretion.

The manner of life led by the whites in Fiji at once presents itself in two aspects :—

I. The planter's life on his plantation.

II. The life led by the inhabitants of Levuka, and by many of the planters and others who occasionally visit that town.

On his plantation the settler leads an isolated and lonely life; in many cases separated by miles of river or trackless mountains from any other white man, or cut off by the sea from the next islands, he spends his days surrounded by his black labourers, who are generally but little above the brutes in intelligence, and are only interesting so far as their capacity for work is concerned.

The houses of the planters are in many cases built for them by the Fijians of reeds, cocoa-nut leaves, &c.; they are low in the roof, and have small windows and doors, and rarely any flooring beyond the hardened soil. Nevertheless, they are very cool and comfortable, and some of the better ones are really more adapted to the climate than the more pretentious wood and iron erections which are now becoming common.

Owing to the wetness of the climate it is almost impossible to keep a house moderately free from damp without a wooden floor raised some distance from the ground, which not only improves the general comfort and appearance, but also adds most materially to the healthiness of the house and its freedom from mosquitoes. Nearly all the planters of any importance now have good wooden houses, generally roofed with corrugated iron, surrounded by a wide verandah, under which a great part of their domestic life is passed.

When they are married men, there are generally to be found many comforts and not a few luxuries. Cows and a good dairy, goats, fowls of all sorts, a good garden with abundance of fruit and luxuries, while here and there, where the nature of the country will allow it, fair saddle horses are kept.

During the greater part of the year the planter has plenty of occupation out of doors, either in managing the crops already in the ground or preparing fresh land in extending his plantation.

His life, therefore, while on the plantation, although too often very lonely, is yet most healthful, and as long as he abstains from the abuse of stimulants and other vices, and avoids unnecessary exposure to wet and chills, he remains in perfect health so far as the climate is concerned.

Appendix.

As I shall presently show, there is only one disease, viz., dysentery, which he has to fear, and this can generally be guarded against in Fiji by observing a few simple precautions.

Very different is the life which too many of the planters lead when in Levuka, whence they repair occasionally on business or "pleasure."

Tired of his lonely rustication on his distant plantation, where he had no one to talk to, on arriving in Levuka he is apt to give way to temptation, and, following the example of the many worthless characters who haunt the drinking bars of the town, he spends his hard-earned gains in drinking and gambling, till, funds running short, he is obliged to return to the quieter and healthier life of planting.

It is unnecessary to say more here of the life of the people of Levuka, except to mention that there are now in it numbers of most respectable tradesmen, merchants, and members of the different professions, who have good comfortable houses, and live as people do in other towns. If the planter, on coming to Levuka, chooses to mix with the idle and dissipated class, in preference to the other, he has himself entirely to blame.

It is a melancholy fact that in this town there seems to be a disproportionately large number of that class of men who pass their days and nights in drinking and gambling, and, at the same time, puzzle every one how they manage to pay, as they have no visible means of earning a livelihood. In the midst of this scene of idleness and dissipation, it is strange to remark the wonderful absence of the female element, which generally plays such a prominent part in this sort of life in most towns.

Fiji is blessed with a most virtuous native race, who, aided by the good teaching of the missionaries, have managed to keep themselves wonderfully free from the contamination of the vices of civilisation.

Prostitution among the Fijian women and white men is almost unknown, and, as a consequence, venereal diseases are very rare, even in Levuka.

White women of this class are as yet very rare in Fiji.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the Fiji Islands is strictly tropical, the year being divided into the hot moist season, extending from November to April, and the cool dry season, from May to October.

In the accompanying Meteorological Tables it will be seen that in No. 1, the observations for which were taken in Levuka in 1865, the thermometer ranged from 97·6 to 65, or 30·6 degrees, and the mean temperature for the year at 9 a.m. was 80 degrees; while in Table 2, the observations for which were taken at Bua, in Vanua Levu, in 1873, the range was 34·2 degrees, viz., from 94·5 to 60·3 degrees, and the mean temperature for the year at 8 a.m., 78·9 degrees.

Table No. 3 gives the results of observations taken on board this ship during her stay among the islands. They were registered very frequently day and night, with great care, and are quite reliable as far as they go; but, as they only extend over four months, Table 4 has been constructed to show how far they agree with the corresponding months in the first and second Tables. In this Table it will be seen that, although the highest and lowest readings vary considerably, yet the means agree very closely in the three sets of observations. The comparatively low maximum of the Pearl's observations is doubtless owing to the less amount of radiation of heat which takes place in a ship than on shore. The amount of moisture in the air, together with the rainfall for these four months, also agrees sufficiently in the different Tables to give a correct idea on this point.

The prevailing winds, as stated in the South Pacific Directory, are, "From April to November, east-north-east to south-east, blowing a fresh trade wind. From November to April northerly winds are often experienced, and in the months of February and March heavy gales are frequent." The prevalence of strong trade winds throughout the greater part of the year, together with the detached insular arrangement of the land, has a powerful influence in moderating the temperature of the air as measured by the thermometer, as well as producing a sensation of coolness and freshness in the air, and is, no doubt, one of the chief reasons for the healthiness of the climate. At the same time, these circumstances must also help materially in checking the spread of disease and preventing the accumulation of poisonous miasmata when it arises under the

influence

influence of great heat and moisture acting on the enormous quantity of decaying vegetable matter, which is always present on these islands.

Appendix.

There exists a very considerable difference in the climate, but more especially in the amount of moisture, on the windward and lee sides of the different islands. Meteorological observations are, however, not yet to be had of sufficient extent to determine the difference accurately, nor are the effects on the white residents yet ascertained. The effect, however, is most marked on the vegetation, and doubtless an analogous difference will, by-and-by, be found to exist among the inhabitants of the opposite sides, especially of the larger islands.

TABLE, No. 1.

COPY of METEOROLOGICAL TABLE from Calvert's "Fiji and Fijians," taken Daily at Levuka in 1865, at 9 a.m.

1865.	THERMOMETERS.					Winds.	RAINFALL.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum Wet and Dry.	Minimum Wet and Dry.	General Direct.	Greatest Fall.	Total Fall.	Number of Days Rain Fell.
January - - -	93·6	79·0	85·0	9·0	3·04	S.E., S.W.	2·00	6·11	15
February - - -	97·6	73·5	83·3	9·2	1·07	S.E., N.W.	3·90	13·45	18
March - - -	95·0	70·0	82·5	8·5	1·08	E.N.	3·80	17·14	21
April - - -	87·7	72·0	81·5	9·2	1·10	S.E., E.	5·20	19·57	23
May - - -	89·3	70·5	80·7	9·0	2·00	S.E., N.	1·12	2·22	7
June - - -	87·0	67·0	79·0	8·0	1·09	S.E., N.E.	1·25	3·69	9
July - - -	86·0	68·0	77·9	7·6	1·07	S.E., N.E.	2·00	2·68	6
August - - -	84·0	68·5	-	-	1·08	S.E., E.	0·55	1·15	3
September - - -	84·0	65·0	78·7	8·3	2·05	S.E., N.E.	1·02	2·78	7
October - - -	87·0	67·5	78·7	9·1	2·06	S.E.	9·92	4·38	8
November - - -	84·3	68·0	79·5	10·0	2·05	S.E., N.E.	0·67	1·25	6
December - - -	86·5	70·0	81·6	7·3	2·05	N.E., S.	1·75	9·23	13
								83·62	136

TABLE, No. 2.

ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at Bua, in Vanua Levu, 60 feet above Sea, 1 mile from Sea, in 1873, at 8 a.m.

1873.	THERMOMETERS.				RAINFALL.			
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean Daily Range.	Total Fall.	Greatest Daily Fall.	Number of Days Rain Fell.	Hours of Rain.
January - - -	79·5	91·5	70·3	12·8	20·15	2·82	23	89
February - - -	79·9	91·8	71·7	13·9	17·31	2·30	21	80
March - - -	79·8	94·2	69·3	14·6	16·52	2·52	22	89
April - - -	80·0	92·2	69·3	15·4	11·38	1·83	20	30
May - - -	79·0	91·8	68·6	16·3	4·53	1·10	13	26
June - - -	76·2	90·0	60·3	16·3	2·51	0·75	6	10
July - - -	77·6	90·0	62·8	17·7	4·71	1·35	14	23
August - - -	75·9	89·5	60·8	15·9	8·10	2·03	11	41
September - - -	78·0	92·8	66·6	15·7	1·47	0·36	12	7
October - - -	79·8	94·5	68·0	15·5	7·07	2·10	16	33
November - - -	80·2	93·4	64·0	19·1	2·88	1·32	6	8
December - - -	81·4	93·8	71·2	16·1	7·51	1·40	17	35
Year - { 1873 - -	78·9	94·5	60·3	15·8	104·10	2·82	181	470
{ 1872 - -	78·9	97·5	59·3	15·7	127·03	5·05	180	502

TABLE, No. 3.

Constructed by Surgeon A. T. CORRIE, of Her Majesty's Ship "Pearl," from Observations taken on board that Ship by Navigating-Lieutenant HENRY HOSKEN, R.N., during the Visit of the "Pearl" to different Parts of the Group in 1873-74.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETERS.						RAINFALL.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum of Wet and Dry.	Minimum of Wet and Dry.	Mean of Wet and Dry.	Maximum Daily Fall.	Total.	Number of Days Rain Fell.
1873:									
November - - -	88.5	66.0	79.1	9.8	1.0	5.1	1.18	2.847	6
December - - -	85.7	75.0	81.4	8.0	1.0	4.3	1.55	6.66	16
1874:									
January - - -	87.0	75.5	81.0	8.0	0.7	3.6	1.35	6.86	19
February - - -	86.0	75.5	81.8	9.8	1.0	4.4	5.01	12.00	16
March - - -	87.0	77.0	82.2	9.0	1.5	4.8	1.00	3.00	13

TABLE, No. 4.

Compiled from the preceding Tables for the purposes of Comparison.

MONTHS.	PLACES.	THERMOMETERS.					RAINFALL.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Wet and Dry Maximum.	Wet and Dry Minimum.	Greatest Daily Fall.	Total.
November -	Levuka - - -	84.0	68.0	79.0	10.0	2.5	0.67	1.25
	Bua - - -	93.0	64.0	80.0	-	-	1.32	2.88
	"Pearl" - - -	88.0	66.0	79.0	9.8	1.0	1.18	2.84
December -	Levuka - - -	86.0	70.0	81.0	7.3	2.5	1.75	9.23
	Bua - - -	93.0	71.0	81.0	-	-	1.40	7.51
	"Pearl" - - -	86.0	75.0	81.0	8.0	1.0	1.55	6.66
January -	Levuka - - -	93.0	79.0	85.0	9.0	3.4	2.00	6.11
	Bua - - -	91.0	70.0	79.0	-	-	2.82	20.15
	"Pearl" - - -	87.0	75.0	81.0	8.0	0.7	1.33	6.86
February -	Levuka - - -	97.0	73.0	83.0	9.2	1.7	3.90	13.45
	Bua - - -	91.0	71.0	79.0	-	-	2.30	17.31
	"Pearl" - - -	86.0	75.0	81.0	9.8	1.0	5.01	12.00

DISEASES.

The preceding short sketch of the nature of the country, climate, and white population will, it is hoped, render more clear the following remarks on the diseases which prevail in, or are absent from, these islands, as well as the general effects of the climate on the settlers.

Bearing in mind that Fiji has a strictly tropical climate, accompanied by the peculiar vegetation and many of the circumstances which, in other similar countries are generally associated with a large amount of sickness, a high mortality, and the necessity of periodically repairing to some colder climate for the preservation of life and health, we should naturally expect to find a corresponding state existing here, and look for the virulent fevers and other diseases peculiar to the tropics, but such is not the case; for in Fiji, as far as experience has yet gone, there exists a most extraordinary freedom from not only tropical diseases, but also from most of those diseases which, in England and other countries, yearly cause a large amount of sickness and death.

I. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION A.

That large class of diseases which includes small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid, &c., are nearly unknown in the group, being represented solely by a few cases of simple continued fever, and an occasional prevalence of influenza; while the more fearful scourges of yellow fever and cholera have not yet made their way to the islands. How long this immunity from the so-called zymotic diseases may continue will depend greatly on the precautions taken by the local authorities in preventing their entrance through the different channels open, and keeping the islands in such a state of sanitation as will prevent their spread when introduced.

The periodic diseases, such as ague and remittent fever, which owe their origin to the presence of malaria, are, strange to say, very rare, if not altogether absent, although from the nature of the country and climate they are the very forms of disease which one would expect to find prevailing.

The greater number of the plantations are, as yet, situated on the alluvial plains bordering the rivers, and are frequently in close proximity to extensive mangrove and other swamps. The planters take no precautions to prevent malarial poisoning, either in choice of sites for their houses or in using prophylactic medicines, yet we have failed, after full inquiry, in hearing of any well-authenticated case of malarial fever being contracted, at least in the leeward part of the group, which forms the largest and most important division of the islands.

That the absence of ague and remittent fever is owing to the non-existence of malaria is the natural conclusion, yet it is well known that in some countries these diseases are apt to appear in certain years, and remain absent for long periods; it remains to be seen whether such may not happen here; but under cultivation, and clearing of forests, and draining of marshes, which is sure to take place as the land becomes occupied by settlers, the risk of their appearance should rather diminish.

The native race also appears to be free from these diseases, although they generally select the most unhealthy sites for their villages, being almost always as close to swampy land as possible, for the purpose of conveniently growing their taro, yams, &c.

We must, however, be careful in concluding that malaria does not exist, for although the periodic fevers may be absent, yet other diseases take their place, such as dysentery and elephantiasis, which, by most authorities on this subject, are considered due to its presence.

It seems a strange but well-authenticated fact that in many of the groups composing Polynesia, when ague is endemic dysentery is absent, and *vice versa*. Also, that the latter disease is said to prevail most in the mountainous volcanic islands, and ague in the low coral islands.

II. GENERAL DISEASES, SECTION B.

The diseases included in this class, such as rheumatism, syphilis, scrofula, &c., are all very rare. Rheumatism, the bane of cold wet climates, is here rarely heard of, and when it does occur it is in the mild and sub-acute form.

The habits of the people, exposing them freely to rain, night dews, and severe physical work, without the usual results of crippled joints and stiff muscles, as seen in the out-door working classes of England, is only another proof of the salubrity of Fiji.

Venereal diseases, as previously explained, are rarely contracted in these islands, but as the communication with neighbouring lands increases, together with a larger white population, this happy immunity will doubtless cease.

Scrofulous diseases cannot be said to be common among the white people, although they prevail to a great extent among the natives, but not more so, or perhaps not so much, as in some of the other groups, where good food, houses and clothing, are the exception, and not the rule as they are among the Fijians.

Europeans in sufficient numbers have not been resident here long enough to testify efficiently to the effects of the climate on this class of diseases.

Appendix.

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, &c.

Diseases of the nervous system, such as sunstroke, epilepsy, insanity, and delirium tremens, are very important, as their origin is too frequently the result of indiscretion and evil habits of the sufferers.

The first, viz., sunstroke, would be expected to be common, but although most of the Europeans are in the constant habit of working the whole day in the open air, exposed to a tropical sun, wearing only an ordinary straw hat and puggery, or occasionally a pith helmet, yet in no part of the group have I heard of any death from this affection having occurred among the planters or others. Headache and the slighter forms of insolation, of course, sometimes happen, but this freedom from the severer attacks is attributable to the purity of the air, combined with the breeze which almost constantly blows night and day throughout most of the year over these islands, keeping the air in motion, and producing evaporation from the surface of the body, and consequent decrease of its temperature.

Another very important item in preventing sunstroke among the planters is their freedom of dress, as it is well known that this disease has always been most prominent and fatal among troops dressed and accoutred in a manner unfit for tropical service.

Of the occurrence of epilepsy and insanity, no reliable information has been obtained; but of the prevalence of delirium tremens there is no lack of evidence.

Considering the number of worthless adventurers who, driven from other countries by their evil habits and other faults, have sought a refuge among these islands in numbers out of all proportion to the rest of the settlers, and who, by their example and influence, too often lead their weaker-minded neighbours in their footsteps, it is not to be wondered at that this disease is more common than it should be.

At the present time (1873-4), when so much real misfortune has fallen upon the planters through failure of crops, depreciation in value of produce, and the irritation produced by errors in Government, every excuse may reasonably be made for many who have sought relief from their cases in drink, but who, it is hoped, will, under happier circumstances and a more settled and refined state of society, give up habits equally destructive to health and to success in life, and remove from Fiji the reproach which now, it is feared, has become attached to it.

It must clearly be stated that such a wonderfully healthy climate can in no way be blamed for inducing such habits in Europeans.

In close connection with this subject is the habit of kava drinking, copied from the natives. It must be confessed that the effects of this substance upon the body are very peculiar, and require thorough investigation; that it has powerful properties there can be no doubt, and that some of them are useful and beneficial must be admitted; but that it is also hurtful when used to the extent and in the indiscriminate manner in which many white people do, is evident from the sluggish, sottish appearance of the confirmed kava drinker.

The natives endow it with every virtue, curative, preventative, and comforting under misfortune. The older white residents mostly equal and often excel the natives in their praises of it. It is better they say than sarsaparilla as a blood purifier; it prevents and cures diarrhoea and dysentery; it soothes like opium, and wards off fever and every other disease, &c. It is true that it soothes somewhat like opium, and in this probably lies the secret of all its other attributes; for one certain action which it has, viz., that of producing a partial paralysis of the muscular system, together with a lethargic state of the sensibility, without the excitement, coma, and following discomfort of drunkenness, has recommended it to many when alcohol cannot be got. It is also a warm aromatic stomachic, and in this way is probably beneficial to the natives and those who live mostly on the succulent fruits and vegetables of the tropics. Whatever its virtues be, it certainly requires the fullest confidence in them, together with a most unusual indifference to our ordinary notions of cleanliness, to induce English people to drink it, after having once seen it prepared by the natives. [Its taste has been compared to that of Gregory's mixture combined with soap suds, and its appearance to that of dirty dish-water; so that, like many a strange taste in more civilised parts of the world, it is truly an acquired one, and often followed through force of circumstances, or for the sake of the tyrant fashion, which thrives even in Fiji.]

VII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

The next class of diseases are those of the respiratory organs, such as sore throats, bronchitis, and inflammation of the lungs. As might be expected, from what has been already said about the climate, these diseases are of very rare occurrence, and seldom of much importance when they do appear.

Influenza, although a disease chiefly affecting the respiratory organs, is strictly classed with the fevers, under which it was mentioned incidentally as occasionally prevailing in Fiji. It has on several occasions broken out in an endemic form, and produced considerable mortality among the natives. It would appear to have been introduced by different ships, on different occasions, and sometimes from the neighbouring islands by canoes. Although the disease during these epidemics has not confined itself to the natives but affected the white residents as well, it has never, as far as we can learn, been attended by any mortality, or even much severity, among the latter.

Some of the other diseases of this class, such as asthma and bronchitis, are very common among the natives, and at certain seasons of the year they produce a large amount of sickness, and are among the most prolific causes of death, especially in the old and very young.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

We now come to diseases of the stomach and bowels, and amongst them we find almost the only affections which prevail in Fiji to such an extent as to render a residence there at all dangerous to the white population.

Setting aside the ordinary forms of dyspepsia, which almost always result from indiscretion in eating and drinking, and which occur alike in all climates where the habits of the individuals are vicious, the more serious forms of bowel disease, viz., diarrhoea and dysentery, are very common.

The diarrhoea of Fiji is in no way peculiar, but occurs, as in other parts of the world, most frequently towards the end of the hot season; and is generally attributed to sudden changes in temperature, accompanied by an irritable state of the intestines, induced by the previous prevalence of hot weather. Simple diarrhoea is generally of short duration, and easily checked; but in Fiji it is most necessary not to neglect it, as it is liable to result in the graver disease of dysentery.

Dysentery, without doubt, is the only disease which Europeans have to fear and guard against in the whole of Fiji. This is saying more for the climate and healthiness of these islands than can be said of almost any other climate or country in the world, and certainly of those in corresponding latitudes. It must not be supposed either that it exists to an extent at all approaching a scourge, as the disease does in China and some other countries, for there seems to be every reason to believe that many of the cases of dysentery one hears of among the islands are only more or less severe examples of diarrhoea, as few deaths result, and few cases of chronic dysentery are met with among the planters. There is no doubt, however, that cases of acute and rapidly fatal dysentery are not uncommon in the islands, but the large proportion of cases are of a mild, and what is known as the sporadic form of the disease. Epidemic dysentery, which is the form generally met with in other tropical or malarious climates, does not seem to exist in Fiji, unless, perhaps, among the imported black labourers, who are mostly natives of the New Hebrides and other groups of islands near the line, where ague and dysentery are said to be prevalent and fatal. This sporadic form of dysentery, which mostly attacks Europeans in Fiji, is in no way peculiar to the climate, and cannot be attributed solely to any local poison, but seems to be simply owing to high temperature, associated with exposure to chills, residence in badly constructed houses, indiscretion in living, and using bad food and water. It is common, from similar causes, in hot weather, in nearly all climates. In Fiji it does not seem to be more rife on the banks of the river, where the low damp land is densely covered with rank vegetation and liable to floods, than it is on the drier and more hilly parts.

In the town of Levuka, however, it would appear to be pretty common, and there not unfrequently attacks residents who are both careful in living and well housed, and especially females when in weak health, and other debilitated subjects, such as the ill-fed reckless victims of intoxication.

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Bad water in Levuka is without doubt one, if not the most active, agent in producing dysentery, for the disease appears to be most common during periods of dry weather, when the water supply becomes scarce and strongly impregnated with decomposing vegetable and animal impurities. The utter neglect of all sanitary laws in the town must also bear a large share in producing this horrible yet avoidable disease. Another opportunity shall be taken of pointing out how the inhabitants of Levuka are affected by its natural disadvantages and its preventible abominations.

Another important class of diseases belonging to this category is that of the diseases of the liver.

They prevail to a large extent in hot climates, especially where extravagant living is combined with indolence and dissipation. In Fiji they are, fortunately, nearly absent, at least the graver forms of them are little heard of. This is, doubtless, owing to the purity of the air from malaria, the free open-air life of the planters, and the absence of luxurious indolent habits. The dissipation of Fiji being, fortunately, of an intermittent character in most instances, does not contribute as much as might be expected to the production of these diseases.

XII & XIII. DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE AND CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.

Diseases of the skin require some attention, as there prevails in certain quarters a belief that the new arrival in Fiji is liable to become the victim of some of those unsightly and repulsive disorders which are so often described as disfiguring the natives of hot climates; and a special form and name of disease has unfortunately been saddled on the islands, viz., "Fiji sores."

That young English people, on arriving in hot climates for the first time, are liable to suffer much from boils, prickly heat, mosquito bites, &c., is well known to every one who has been much in the tropics, as well as the fact that any abrasion of the skin is frequently difficult to heal in them during the hot part of the year. Certainly Fiji is no exception to this rule, but we have entirely failed to identify the so-called "Fiji sore" as any special form of disease. These sores are said to be most frequently situated on the feet, ankles, shins, and between the fingers and toes. Most cases are easily traced to neglected boils, cuts, bruises, and mosquito bites, which become inflamed by rubbing and scratching, soon develop into irritable ulcers, which are very troublesome to heal, especially during the hot seasons of the year. This tendency for slight abrasions of the skin to degenerate into obstinate ulcers is strongest in young people who have not previously been in tropical weather, and in others in whom a venereal or scrofulous taint already exists. It may therefore be pretty safely concluded that the "Fiji sore" is in no way peculiar to the country, or attributable to the effects of its climate, and, consequently, not in the least to be dreaded by the intending immigrant.

Care, however, must be taken not to confound these sores with a most repulsive skin disease affecting the natives, called "cokà" (pronounced "thokà"), and sometimes, but wrongly, called by the whites "Fiji small-pox." It is not an eruptive fever, but a non-febrile skin disease, consisting of numerous ulcerated tubercles, raised considerably above the level of the skin, and situated most commonly about the angles of the mouth, but also affecting all parts of the external surface of the body. The tubercles vary in size and shape, from a pea to a kidney bean, and may number from two or three to as many as fifty on the same sufferer. It is almost invariably found in young children under three years of age; and the natives, believing that every child should go through this disease, and that the earlier they take it the less severe it will be, and the stronger the child will be when grown up, not only take no steps to prevent its being communicated from one child to another, but are said actually to inoculate it. It would appear that one attack protects against a return, hence one reason for it being misnamed "small-pox." It is generally accompanied by a good deal of emaciation, but not by much pain or itching, and it is said to be rarely fatal. It is a most unsightly malady, and resembles some forms of constitutional syphilis, but it is clearly distinct from it, and is simply a filthy skin disease, deliberately kept up and propagated by the ignorance and prejudice of the natives. A few simple rules, if strictly enforced, would soon stamp it out of the country. It has been known to attack Europeans, but those only who lived among the natives, and exposed themselves to the contagion. The Fijians do little in the way

way of treatment, but the Samoans, in whose islands it also exists, attempt to mitigate it after it is contracted.

Another form of disease affecting the skin is elephantiasis. It is somewhat common among the natives of certain places in the group, and is said to be endemic in most low-lying swampy localities, attacking the legs more frequently than the scrotum. Only two instances, occurring in Europeans in Fiji, have come to our knowledge, the one having lived five, the other fifteen years in these islands, leading the usual rough and careless life of the early settlers. In neither case was the disease very well marked, and some doubt exists if they were *bonâ fide* cases of this affection. They were not attended with fever, or ague, or other sign of malarial poisoning. In both the leg was attacked, and both were cured by simply leaving the locality in which it had been contracted. This absence of elephantiasis among the white settlers again shows how disease, common among the natives, may be avoided by ordinary attention to sanitary rules.

NOSOLOGICAL TABLE of CASES Treated in LEVUKA HOSPITAL, between October 1872 and March 1874.

(This Table and its accompanying Remarks are furnished by Surgeon A. T. CORRIE, R.N., Her Majesty's Ship "Pearl.")

	WHITES.						BLACKS.						TOTALS.
	Number of Cases.	Ages.			Result.		Number of Cases.	Ages.			Result.		
		15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Died.	Cured.		15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	Died.	Cured.	
Fever - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	-	-	4	-	5
Rheumatism - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Syphilis - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Phthisis - - - - -	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	4
Insanity - - - - -	2	-	1	1	Relieved.		-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pericarditis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	2
Dysentery - - - - -	3	-	1	2	1	2	6	4	-	-	1	5	9
Hepatitis - - - - -	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Abscess - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	4
Ulcer - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	3
Elephantiasis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
Delirium Tremens - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fracture - - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gun-shot Wounds - - - - -	5	-	4	1	1	4	9	3	1	-	2	7	14
Contusion - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL - - - - -	27	5	11	10	3	22	30	17	2	2	9	21	57

REMARKS ON PRECEDING TABLE.

The Table, though somewhat incomplete, and embracing but a short period, is at the same time sufficient to show the marked freedom of both whites and blacks

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in Levuka and the surrounding islands from those diseases so common in tropical climates ; viz., the intestinal, febrile, and hepatic.

During the last eighteen months only nine cases of dysentery have been admitted to the Levuka Hospital, three of which occurred in whites, causing one death.

The cases of fever named in the Table were, as far as could be ascertained, of a simple character, though very fatal to the blacks, all who were admitted having died, and occurring in those under 25 years of age.

The Table shows three cases of phthisis in white men, but we must not therefore, conclude that the climate of Fiji is at all favourable to the development of this or such like pulmonary affections, for we have been assured by one or two phthisical and asthmatical people that their sufferings have been much alleviated and their health generally improved since their sojourn in Fiji.

The large amount of gunshot wounds, one-fourth of the total cases admitted, occurred during the political disturbances which led to the use of fire-arms between the white and black people.

EFFECTS OF THE CLIMATE ON THE WHITE POPULATION.

From the preceding remarks it will be gathered that Fiji is wonderfully exempt from most of the diseases of both tropical and extra-tropical countries, and consequently that its climate may be considered more than usually healthy for its latitude.

As before mentioned, the climate, though strictly tropical, is greatly tempered by the prevailing winds and other causes, and if it does not exert any baneful influence on the European constitution, there yet exists a well-marked difference in the appearance of the residents, distinguishing the Fiji settler from the occasional visitor or the fresh arrival from England.

This difference consists in a spareness of frame, a somewhat sallow complexion, and a hard keenness of expression, approaching sensibly the American type of the Anglo-Saxon race. This appearance is doubtless increased by the dress and manners of the planters and others. At the same time, there is no doubt that fat white men are very rare in Fiji ; fat natives are the rule. This is quite in keeping with the effects of most hot countries on the English race, especially where the individuals lead an out-of-door active life. This effect of the climate becomes more evident in the female residents of these islands, who, owing to their duties entailing more confinement in-doors, and the roughness of the country preventing them from taking much exercise, are apt to become pale, thin, and anæmic. In the meantime, the necessities of life in a rough new country compel them to work hard, and struggle against the enervating power of the high temperature ; and the noble way in which many of them have borne their share in the struggle of civilization against a savage country and a cannibal treacherous race is most praiseworthy.

The climate has been blamed for being enervating and depressing ; and doubtless many days occur, especially towards the end of summer, when, the trade winds failing, hot, oppressive, muggy weather sets in, affecting many people with an irresistible languidness and disinclination to any exertion, mental or physical.

This depressing effect of the climate becomes very evident after a severe illness, or confinement on the part of a female, when great difficulty is often experienced in regaining health and strength. But that there is anything peculiarly lowering in this more than any other equally hot climate is very doubtful ; and the fact that Englishmen fresh from home are able to work all day exposed to the sun without suffering, clearly shows that where there is an object to be gained men with determination and energy, combined with healthy bodies and minds, can successfully contend against this effect of the climate of the Fiji Islands.

Convalescents are frequently obliged to leave Fiji for a colder climate, as is the case in all hot countries. As yet no very suitable site has been found for a sanatorium whither such cases might be sent ; but future research among the high land of Viti Levu will doubtless discover not only many cool, healthy situations, but also medicinal and thermal springs, and thus do away, to a great extent, with the present necessity for the resort of these patients to New Zealand for the restoration of their health.

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Whether the climate of Fiji will ever be considered suitable for consumptive patients is much to be doubted ; and the isolated positions of the islands, in the midst of the Pacific, far from the more populous parts of the world, forbids the hope that they will ever be of much use in this respect.

REARING OF WHITE CHILDREN.

The possibility of rearing children in health to the age of maturity in a new country is a point of such vital importance to its future success as a colony, that not only careful research but the crucial test of experience extending over many years, is necessary to determine it.

As yet but a small per-centage of the settlers in Fiji are married, but wherever we found them to be so among the plantations we visited, numerous and healthy children seemed to be the rule. As might be expected, statistics on this point do not yet exist. All the mothers we had an opportunity of questioning bore testimony to the lightness of their children's complaints and the rarity of any sickness among them.

Although meagreness of frame was remarked among the parents, yet the offspring were stout, ruddy, and strong. Whether that peculiar precocity of appearance and manners, as well as weediness of growth, which characterises so many of the Australian-born children, will make its appearance among the rising white generation of Fiji, remains to be seen, for as yet there are few of them sufficiently old to judge from ; but it is to be feared there is every probability of its occurring here, as in most climates of a similar nature.

The free natural life they lead on the plantations, together with the early age at which the children of the settlers have to perform work, depending much on their own intelligence, tends to produce a manly independence of character, a hardy frame, and a readiness of resource which, combined with the absence of towns and their usual debasing connections, should all help materially in rendering the rising white generation of Fiji good settlers and energetic pioneers in the future history of these islands, and enable them to hold their own in the struggle for existence.

As might be expected, the children in the town of Levuka, although numerous enough, are, when compared with those in the country, pale, small, and rather sickly looking, owing chiefly to the natural features and sanitary defects of the town, the closeness of the buildings, and the greater scarcity of cheap food suitable for children. On the plantations, cows' or goats' milk, fowls, eggs, and numerous fruits and vegetables are the rule, in Levuka the exception.

THE FIJIAN HALF-CASTE RACE.

It is estimated that there are now in the Fiji Islands about 120 adult men, 200 women, and 250 children of the European or American half-caste race.

Although congregated in colonies, such as at Levuka, Vanua Levu, and on the Rewa River, they are to be found more or less in all the chief islands of the group.

More than one-half of the men are employed as sailors, a considerable number as boat-builders and carpenters, and a few as planters and cattle rearers.

In their tastes and manner of living they take more after the native race than the white, being looked up to by the former and despised by the latter. They associate and intermarry mostly among themselves or with the Fijians, except some of the women, who not infrequently become the mistresses, and occasionally the wives of white settlers.

Although many of the half-castes are married, yet the number of their offspring is rarely above three or four in a family, who, as far as we have been able to observe, are frequently much diseased and poorly developed. Physically, the men are a fine, well-grown race, but the females, though often good looking, are inferior in this respect. The men are of a roving, unsettled disposition, rarely settling to any fixed occupation ; they mostly become sailors, and man the numerous small craft which navigate the Fiji seas. Few of them embrace any particular form of religion, although they are in most cases nominally Christians, and, as a class, bear but an indifferent character for sobriety or trustworthiness, being particularly fond of card-playing and gambling. They are also said to be

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very improvident, the women especially being careless and extravagant. Exceptions however, to this not over-perfect character are not wanting, for here are a few, families who have turned their attention steadily to boat-building, and who are industrious, useful members of the community, producing well-built boats at very moderate prices, and laying by money, buying land, and educating their children.

A difference of opinion seems to exist as to the fecundity of Fijian women with white men, which may be accounted for by the fact that, in many cases, the women have lived with the settlers in the acknowledged position of a mistress, without any prospect of permanency, to whom, under such circumstances, children would be considered an incumbrance, and as the natives are great adepts at procuring abortion, their sterility in such cases is easily accounted for.

Whether the number of half-castes will increase seems very doubtful, as with advancing civilization the number of white women will also increase, and the relations between the races in this respect will necessarily alter. It is therefore unlikely that, as a separate race, they will ever become of much importance in the islands.

LEVUKA.

In the preceding report frequent allusion has been made to the town of Levuka; and as it is the only foreign town in the group, as well as being in all probability the future capital, at least for some years to come, it is necessary to make some special remarks upon it, in so far as it affects the health of the inhabitants.

It is situated on the north-east side of the island of Ovalu, in latitude $17^{\circ} 40'$, longitude $178^{\circ} 49'$, being nearly in the centre of the group. It dates its origin from 1835, but its growth was so slow that in 1861 its white population numbered only 150 adults. It now contains about 550 inhabitants, of whom 400 are British, fifty American, and fourteen German subjects; the remainder of various nationalities. The town is built on a narrow strip of level land, about three quarters of a mile long and about 50 yards wide, except at one point, where it extends back among the hills between 200 and 300 yards. It is shut in at the back, and ends by the steep lower spurs of the mountains, which rise abruptly over the town to a height of over 2,000 feet. It consists of one long street of houses and shops, skirting the beach so closely that only a narrow footpath about ten feet wide remains, and which, on the occurrence of a moderate gale from the east, is often washed away, being composed only of loose stones, sand, and mud, forming in all weathers a most wretched and uncomfortable road.

The houses, stores, &c., are built of wood or corrugated iron; the roofs, being chiefly of the latter material, are rarely weather-tight, and liable to be easily damaged by the wind. Upon the remaining level ground at the back, stores, &c., have been erected in a most irregular manner, while on the lower terraces and spurs of the hill villa residences are fast springing up.

Although the town council have framed sanitary laws and appointed an inspector of nuisances and a staff of scavengers, but little fruit of their labours is as yet evident. Horses, cattle, pigs, and goats are allowed to run at large among the houses. The beach and every corner of waste land is strewn with offal, dead animals, and rotting vegetables, which emit a stench only equalled by some filthy Chinese or Turkish village, and which it has never been our lot to meet with in any other town inhabited by Englishmen. Up to the present time the inhabitants have been accustomed to use cesspits adjoining their houses; but it is now most properly prohibited, and an attempt is being made to introduce the dry earth system of latrines. This is a wise measure, and, if properly carried out, will prove of the utmost value in preserving the health of the town until other means may be adopted.

The mountains which form the background of the town are composed of volcanic rocks and lavas, more or less thickly covered by a rich ferruginous soil, made up of disintegrated lava, clay, and vegetable mould. On this flourishes a dense forest of goodly-sized trees, of many varieties, intermixed with a rich undergrowth of grass and shrubs, extending to the very summit of the hills, except where cleared near the base for gardens or sites of houses. The streams which supply Levuka have their sources in the gullies of these mountains, embedded in this profuse vegetable, which, having a rapid growth, and a corresponding rapid decay, is carried off by slow percolation or the frequent heavy rains which flush the streams, rendering them muddy and unfit for drinking for

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several days. This water, being at all times liable to contamination by decaying vegetable matter, is not altogether safe to use, especially towards the end of summer, when the decay of the vegetation is greatest and a liability to bowel diseases most prevalent. At this time of year it should be boiled and filtered before use. The quantity of the supply, which is very ample, will, however, prevent it ever becoming very dangerous, and if stored, instead of being mostly lost in the sea, the risks would be still less.

In connection with the two large streams which rush down from the hills and pass through the opposite ends of the town, iron pipes have been laid down by private enterprise, but which only supply a very small number of the houses in their immediate neighbourhood. The intermediate houses and those on the hills obtain their water supply from wells and tanks, or have it carried from the pipes; not a few do not hesitate to draw their water from the streams as they pass through the town after they have become contaminated by the impurities from their own and their neighbours' houses.

The formation, at a very moderate expense, of two or three reservoirs in the gullies through which these streams pass, would enable every house and garden in Levuka to have a constant and profuse supply of very fair water at all seasons of the year, while every street and corner might have drinking fountains, and public baths and washing establishments be erected to meet the growing requirements of a population crowded in the hot and closely-packed town, which Levuka must always be.

A plentiful and cheap supply of good water is the first requisite of every town, but in the tropics it becomes an absolute necessity for the maintenance of the cleanliness of the streets, the salubrity of the air, and the health of the inhabitants. It will be their own fault if the people of Levuka do not obtain these blessings for themselves, for no town could be more easily and cheaply supplied with water and good sanitary arrangements.

The town is rapidly increasing, and soon, with the prospects of better times, the present available level land will be fully built upon, when steps will be taken to reclaim the foreshore for wharves and warehouses; roads will be cut in the steep hill-sides, and terraces of houses erected high above the present town. It behoves, then, those in authority to see to the early purifying of the present abominations of the town, and by strict attention to sanitary rules, make Levuka what it should be, a perfectly clean and healthy town, in the midst of its many natural gifts of climate and freedom from disease.

If in the future Levuka should develop into a large and prosperous city, it will be well to bear in mind the lessons so bitterly learnt in other tropical countries, as to the too extensive destruction and clearing away of trees, a thing easily done, but requiring so many years to replace. The presence in towns of open garden ground, with good trees, is not only pleasant to look at, but useful in so many ways that it is needless to say more about it than this, that in Levuka extensive excavation will one day be necessary to provide sufficient sites for houses, and as these operations have frequently been followed by severe outbreaks of disease in hot countries, it should be remembered that the presence of trees and vegetation is the natural remedy for such misfortunes.

P. S.—Mar. 11/75. News has this day been received of the introduction of measles into the islands. King Cackabaw and his two sons, and several attendants, having paid a visit to Sydney at the end of 1874, returned to Fiji in Her Majesty's ship *Dido*, and it would appear that the King and his sons were the first to be attacked, the disease appearing at sea soon after the *Dido* left Sydney; what steps were taken to prevent its spread to the shore is not known, but we are informed that it is now raging in many of the islands, causing a considerable amount of mortality among the young and weakly by subsequent bowel complications.

REPORT ON THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY RECRUITS

JOINING THE DÉPÔT AT WALMER IN 1873 AND 1874,

WITH TABLES,

By Surgeon HENRY C. WOODS, M.D.

Appendix.

THE following Tables have been constructed with two main objects; first, to show the physical condition of the recruits enlisted in 1873 and 1874; secondly, if possible, to arrive at the due relative proportion of weight and chest measurement to height at different ages; and thus to enable recruiting officers to judge, not only whether men come up to the standard requirements, but also to the average; and further how far men from a given district are above or below the average for the whole body, and therefore where enlistments should be vigorously carried on or otherwise. Could similar Tables be framed from the mass of the population a very important result would be arrived at; viz., the number of men that would be available in case of a conscription, correction being, of course, made for inability from hernia, heart disease, &c. It remains to denote the steps by which the results were arrived at.

During the years 1873 and 1874, 2,422 recruits joined the dépôt at Walmer, from all parts of the kingdom; and of these, 2,342 were, a few days after arrival, carefully weighed by Fleet Surgeons Elliott and Bremner, in medical charge; the heights taken by serjeants, under supervision, and the chest capacities by myself, thus ensuring uniformity; the weights were taken in trousers and socks, averaging 2 lbs. 6 oz.; the chest, in 1873, with the arms at right angles, in 1874 by the side, the last method giving about the tenth of an inch average increase; the tape was passed over the nipples and immediately below the angles of the shoulder blades, a full inspiration taken, and one to ten counted aloud. How far the chest measurement thus arrived at is individually satisfactory is a vexed question, those having practical acquaintance with the subject well knowing how difficult it is to induce many men to fully inflate their chests, and that in counting, the complemental and breathing air taken in by a deep inspiration is exhausted much more rapidly by some than others, particularly by young recruits, who have still very resilient chests; another point is the somewhat shifting position of the nipples. For all these, however, a safe correction lies in numbers, the statistical data becoming more reliable in proportion to their numerical superiority. One other point remains to be noted, and it unfortunately sensibly detracts from the value of the returns; viz., the uncertainty as to the age of the recruits, this depending upon their own statements, very many undoubtedly appearing younger than they would wish to be believed, two service necessities strongly inducing false statements; first, that men cannot be enlisted before the age of seventeen; secondly, that service for pension only counts from the age of eighteen. From still stronger reasons for uncertainty, no attempt has been made to classify by trades or previous residence in town or country.

In Table A. the averages of 1873 and 1874, separately and combined, are given, with the totals from which they are deduced; this, the most important of the series, is the standard of due proportion, giving first the total numbers joining at

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at each age; secondly for each gain of an inch in height, with the average weight and chest measurement. The results for 1873 and 1874 are given separately, for comparison, and, combined for more reliable averages, the per-centages for the different chest measurements, weights, and heights, are given for 1874, in Tables B., C., D., in the latter for 1873 as well. In order to trace the effect of improved diet, clothing and other hygienic conditions likely to improve the physique of the recruits, 550 were weighed out on leaving the dépôt for their divisions, an average period of nine months; the results being given in Table E. It will be seen that for all ages as might be expected the gain is progressively less, being as follows:—

Numbers taken for						Weight.		Chest.	
						lbs.	oz.	in.	
Averages	For 100 at the age of 19	-	-	-	-	8	11	-	1.16
	" 200 " " 18	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	.89
	" 150 " " 19	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	.60
	" 100 " " 20 and over	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	.75

Weight on entry also influencing greatly the results, the maximum gain being with those under eight stone on entry, those weighing 11 stone and over remaining either in *statu quo* or losing. The rapid gain during convalescence in hospital, and gain noted in many cases of slight injuries with general health unimpaired with the more liberal dietary (a full pound of a better class meat as against the 12 oz. ration), would tend to prove that the gains denoted above might be increased, if a fuller ration were provided, and which class more particularly requires it, viz., the growing, undersized, anæmic lads who are perforce entered, with the hope of improvement in the service; these most undoubtedly should be placed in a separate class, and considered as under probation and special regimen, and not be permitted to undertake the full duties of a soldier until reported physically fit. By adding the gain in weight to the results in the last column of Table A., it will be seen how far the gain is due simply to growth or diet, due allowance being made for the three months required to complete the year.

The gain at all ages for each inch in height as evidenced by Table A. is pretty steady, thus:—

						Weight.		Chest.	
Ft. in.		ft. in.				lbs.	oz.	in.	
Under 5	5 to under 5	5	6	-	-	4	11	-	.58
"	5	6	"	5	7	-	-	-	.48
"	5	7	"	5	8	-	-	-	.06
"	5	8	"	5	9	-	-	-	.83
"	5	9	"	5	10	-	-	-	.20
"	5	10	"	5	11	-	-	-	.22
"	*5	11	"	6	0	-	-	-	2.68

The increase in weight and chest for a growth of six inches or from under 5 ft. 5 in. to under 5 ft. 11 in. was 22 lbs. 11 oz. and 2.37 inches.

By age the results were as follow:—

						Weight.		Chest.	
						lbs.	oz.	in.	
Under 18	to under 19	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	.88
"	19	"	20	-	-	4	15	-	.57
"	20	"	21	-	-	2	12	-	.34
"	21	"	22	-	-	3	3	-	.37
"	22 and over	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	.43

or from under 18 to over 22, a gain of 21 lbs. 1 oz. in weight and 2.59 chest measurement.

*For four only, an unreliable average.

(A.)

and HEIGHTS, and the AVERAGE WEIGHT and CHEST MEASUREMENT for each grade of Height; Trousers and Socks.

5 ft. 8 in., and under 5 ft. 9 in.			5 ft. 9 in., and under 5 ft. 10 in.			5 ft. 10 in., and under 5 ft. 11 in.			5 ft. 11 in., and under 6 ft.			Totals and Grand Averages.		
No.	Weight.	Chest.	No.	Weight.	Chest.	No.	Weight.	Chest.	No.	Weight.	Chest.	No.	Weight.	Chest.
	<i>Lbs. oz.</i>	<i>In.</i>		<i>Lbs. oz.</i>	<i>In.</i>		<i>Lbs. oz.</i>	<i>In.</i>		<i>Lbs. oz.</i>	<i>In.</i>		<i>Lbs. oz.</i>	<i>In.</i>
2	131 4	32·87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	124 7	32·64
2	126 8	33·87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	122 8	32·85
4	128 14	33·37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	123 7	32·75
13	137 6	33·53	5	142 15	33·45	-	-	-	-	-	-	434	129 5	33·36
12	134 9	34·33	6	142 1	35·04	3	146 0	35·00	-	-	-	456	129 13	33·89
25	136 0	33·92	11	142 7	34·31	3	146 0	35·00	-	-	-	890	129 8	33·63
7	145 3	34·64	4	147 3	34·06	1	172 4	36·50	-	-	-	296	134 1	33·92
11	142 15	34·75	3	146 2	35·91	2	143 0	36·87	-	-	-	330	134 4	34·46
18	143 13	34·70	7	146 12	34·85	3	152 12	36·75	-	-	-	626	134 7	34·20
1	146 8	34·50	1	140 8	35·25	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	138 0	34·33
9	140 8	34·62	2	142 8	36·75	-	-	-	1	150 12	37·50	87	136 11	34·68
10	141 1	34·62	3	141 13	36·25	-	-	-	1	150 12	37·50	145	137 3	34·54
3	147 1	35·83	2	146 8	35·25	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	138 8	34·55
6	142 4	34·87	1	157 0	37·75	1	152 0	36·00	-	-	-	44	142 0	35·21
9	143 13	35·19	3	150 0	36·08	1	152 0	36·00	-	-	-	82	140 6	34·91
14	152 4	36·00	3	148 13	35·83	6	148 3	34·91	1	177 4	36·75	129	144 10	35·05
21	153 0	36·38	7	150 10	35·92	4	141 14	35·43	2	195 12	39·12	145	144 7	35·60
35	152 11	36·22	10	150 1	35·90	10	145 10	35·12	3	189 9	38·33	274	144 8	35·34
40	144 10	34·76	15	145 9	34·45	7	151 10	35·14	1	177 4	36·75	1,109	132 10	33·70
61	143 12	35·19	19	146 11	35·82	10	144 5	35·65	3	180 12	38·58	1,233	132 10	34·20
101	144 2	35·02	34	146 3	35·22	17	147 5	35·44	4	179 14	38·12	2,342	132 10	33·96

TABLE (B.)

Showing the Per-centages of RECRUITS joining at the different Grades of Chest Measurement, according to Age, for 1874.

A G E.		Chest Measurement, in Inches ; Arms by Side.										Grand Totals
		Under 31.	31, under 32.	32, under 33.	33, under 34.	34, under 35.	35, under 36.	36, under 37.	37, under 38.	38, under 39.	39, and over.	
<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>											
17 and under 18	-	1.75	12.28	36.84	32.16	14.62	1.75	.58	-	-	-	171
18	19	.21	3.72	14.69	32.45	27.41	14.03	5.04	1.97	.21	.21	456
19	20	.30	.60	8.18	24.84	28.48	23.33	9.69	3.03	1.51	-	330
20	21	-	1.14	2.29	24.13	29.88	24.13	6.89	9.19	1.14	1.14	87
21	22	-	-	4.54	15.90	25.	15.9	22.72	9.09	6.81	-	44
22 and over	-	.68	-	4.82	6.87	18.62	24.13	24.13	14.48	4.82	1.36	145
Grand Totals		6	41	168	323	308	207	107	52	17	4	1,233
Grand Per-centages		.48	3.32	13.62	26.19	24.97	16.78	8.67	4.21	1.37	.32	-

TABLE (C.)

Showing the Per-centages of RECRUITS joining at the different Grades of Weight, arranged according to Age, for 1874.

A G E.		Weights, in Trousers and Socks.							Total.
		7 Stone, under 8 Stone.	8 Stone, under 9 Stone.	9 Stone, under 10 Stone.	10 Stone, under 11 Stone.	11 Stone, under 12 Stone.	12 Stone, under 13 Stone.	13 Stone, and over.	
17 years and under 18 years		1.75	69.59	26.31	2.33	-	-	-	171
18	19	.43	33.99	50.65	14.25	.65	-	-	456
19	20	.60	19.39	51.51	23.93	4.54	-	-	330
20	21	-	9.19	54.02	33.33	3.44	-	-	87
21	22	-	2.27	31.81	59.09	6.81	-	-	44
22 years and over	-	-	3.44	34.48	42.06	16.55	1.37	2.06	145
Grand Totals		7	352	557	264	48	2	3	1,233
Grand Per-centages		.56	28.54	45.17	21.41	3.89	.16	.24	-

TABLE (D.)

Showing the Per-centages of RECRUITS joining at the different Grades of Height, arranged according to Age, for 1873 and 1874.

A G E.	Year.	Total Joining.	Under 5 ft. 5 in.	5 ft. 5 in., under 5 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 6 in., under 5 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 7 in., under 5 ft. 8 in.	5 ft. 8 in., under 5 ft. 9 in.	5 ft. 9 in., under 5 ft. 10 in.	5 ft. 10 in., under 5 ft. 11 in.	5 ft. 11 in., under 6 ft.	Total Per-centages for Age.
17 and under 18	1873	154	1·06	8·9	2·4	·8	·1	-	-	-	13·83
	1874	171	·40	7·29	3·81	2·18	·16	-	-	-	13·86
18 „ 19	1873	434	3·1	20·1	10·3	3·8	1·1	·4	-	-	39·13
	1874	456	·40	17·51	13·46	3·89	·97	·48	·24	-	36·98
19 „ 20	1873	296	·8	15·7	7·2	1·8	·6	·3	-	-	26·69
	1874	330	·16	12·73	9·24	3·32	·89	·24	·16	-	26·76
20 „ 21	1873	58	·1	1·6	2·3	·9	·09	·09	-	-	5·22
	1874	87	-	·81	3·64	1·62	·73	·16	-	·8	7·05
21 „ 22	1873	38	-	·9	1·06	·5	·2	·2	-	-	3·42
	1874	44	-	·16	1·78	·97	·48	·08	·08	-	3·56
21 and over	1873	129	-	2·2	5·5	1·6	·2	·2	·5	·09	11·63
	1874	145	-	·73	5·35	2·92	1·70	·56	·32	·16	11·75
Grand Totals and Per-centages -	1873	1,109	5·68	49·59	29·48	9·55	1·35	1·35	·63	·09	-
	1874	1,233	·97	39·25	37·30	14·92	4·94	1·64	·81	·24	-

(E.)

INCREMENT TABLE calculated from 550 Recruits

A. WEIGHT.—Showing the Total Numbers joining at the different Weights,

A G E.	Number.	7 Stone and under 8.						8 Stone and under 9.						9 Stone and under 10.					
		Total Number.	Gain.		Loss.		No Change.	Total Number.	Gain.		Loss.		No Change.	Total Number.	Gain.		Loss.		No Change.
			No.	Lb.oz.	No.	Lb.oz.	No.		No.	Lb.oz.	No.	Lb.oz.	No.		No.	Lb.oz.	No.	Lb.oz.	No.
17, under 18 - -	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	60	9 15	3	1 8	1	32	28	9 7	4	2 0	-
18, under 19 - -	200	3	3	8 0	-	-	-	67	60	8 12	7	1 12	-	101	93	7 8	7	2 12	1
19, under 20 - -	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	36	7 8	2	3 4	-	64	55	6 3	9	3 4	-
20 and over - -	100	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	4	6 3	1	1 0	-	37	31	7 9	5	2 2	1
TOTALS and } AVERAGES }	550	3	3	8 0	-	-	-	174	160	8 14	13	1 13	1	234	207	7 9	25	2 11	2
GRAND AVERAGES -		Lbs. oz. Average Gain for 3 = 8 0						Lbs. oz. Average Gain for 174 = 8 0						Lbs. oz. Average Gain for 234 = 6 4					

B. CHEST MEASUREMENT.—Showing Proportionate Numbers joining at the

A G E.	Number.	7 Stone and under 8.						8 Stone and under 9.						9 Stone and under 10.					
		Total Number.	Gain.		Loss.		No Change.	Total Number.	Gain.		Loss.		No Change.	Total Number.	Gain.		Loss.		No Change.
			No.	Inch.	No.	Inch.	No.		No.	Inch.	No.	Inch.	No.		No.	Inch.	No.	Inch.	No.
17, under 18 - -	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	50	1'47	7	·53	7	32	28	1'42	2	·25	2
18, under 19 - -	200	3	2	1'25	-	-	1	67	49	1'99	7	·71	11	101	92	1'06	5	·35	4
19, under 20 - -	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	32	·97	3	·58	3	64	46	1'14	11	·59	7
20 and over - -	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1'75	-	-	-	37	31	1'25	3	·50	3
TOTALS and } AVERAGES }	550	3	2	1'25	-	-	1	174	136	1'24	17	·61	21	234	197	1'21	21	·48	16
GRAND AVERAGES -		Inch. Average Gain for 3 = ·83						Inch. Average Gain for 174 = ·92						Inch. Average Gain for 234 = ·97					

(E.)

having an Average Depôt Period of NINE MONTHS.

and the Numbers Gaining and Losing Weight, and Average Amount.

10 Stone and under 11.							11 Stone and under 12.							12 Stone and under 13.							13 Stone and under 14.										
Total Number.	Gain.			Loss.			No Change.	Total Number.	Gain.			Loss.			No Change.	Total Number.	Gain.			Loss.			No Change.	Total Number.	Gain.			Loss.			No Change.
4	No.	Lb.oz.	No.	Lb.oz.	No.			No.	Lb.oz.	No.	Lb.oz.	No.			No.	Lb.oz.	No.	Lb.oz.	No.			No.	Lb.oz.	No.	Lb.oz.	No.					
4	4	8 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
28	25	7 5	3	4 10	-	1	-	-	-	1	10 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
43	26	5 0	14	3 14	3	5	4	6 8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
39	29	5 3	10	5 9	-	13	2	10 2	11	4 4	-	5	2	0 10	3	6 12	-	1	-	-	1	7 0	-	-	-	-	-				
114	84	5 15	27	4 9	3	19	6	7 11	12	4 12	1	5	2	0 10	3	6 12	-	1	-	-	1	7 0	-	-	-	-	-				
Lbs. oz.							Lbs. oz.							Lbs. oz.							Lbs. oz.										
Average Gain for 114 = 3 4							Average Gain for 19 = 0 9							Average for 5 = loss of 3 12							Average for 1 = loss of 7 0										

different Weights, with the Numbers Gaining and Losing, and Average Amounts.

10 Stone and under 11.							11 Stone and under 12.							12 Stone and under 13.							13 Stone and under 14.										
Total Number.	Gain.			Loss.			No Change.	Total Number.	Gain.			Loss.			No Change.	Total Number.	Gain.			Loss.			No Change.	Total Number.	Gain.			Loss.			No Change.
	No.	Inch.	No.	Inch.	No.			No.	Inch.	No.	Inch.	No.			No.	Inch.	No.	Inch.	No.			No.	Inch.	No.	Inch.	No.			No.	Inch.	No.
4	4	1·5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	20	1·32	4	1·31	4	1	1	-	-	1	1·0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	28	·86	12	·60	3	5	2	·50	3	·40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	31	·99	7	·75	1	13	7	·96	2	·75	4	5	2	1·0	3	·66	-	1	-	-	1	·25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
114	83	1·05	23	·77	8	19	9	·86	6	·62	4	5	2	1·0	3	·66	-	1	-	-	1	·25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inch. Average Gain for 114 = ·61							Inch. Average Gain for 19 = ·21							Inch. Average for 5 = ·0							Inch. Average for 1 = loss ·25										

SPECTROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS

ON

CERTAIN PATHOLOGICAL ABSORPTION SPECTRA,

BY

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Appendix.

It would seem strange if the simple little instrument which has revolutionized chemistry and astronomy, should fail to make its mark in the more entangled science of medicine. Up to the present time it has not given the slightest aid in the identification of any disease, though Sorby, Valatine, and Thudicum have each helped us far on the road, which must eventually lead to the practical application of the spectroscope to medicine.

It is impossible to predict the spectrum of a coloured fluid from a mere ocular estimate of its colour. The region of greatest absorption can generally be stated as the complement of the colour seen by the eye. Thus, red blood might be expected to show absorption of green and blue; but no one could possibly learn from a mere inspection of its tint that blood would give its highly characteristic bands. A solution of didymium sulphate gives a still stronger example; its almost imperceptible violet tinge would lead one to expect little absorption, and that principally in yellow and green, but it gives a most complicated spectrum with bands distributed through the whole gamut.

A very large number of organic fluids possess a pale yellow tinge, but yield no characteristic spectrum; urine is one of these. It, like the others, merely clouds the more refrangible end of the spectrum, letting the red, orange, yellow, and green pass through unchanged.

The great range of colour possessed by normal urine does not produce an equally conspicuous alteration in the spectrum. Although in weak solutions the violet comes through more clearly in some than in others, it is to be regretted that the normal colouring matters of urine do not give more characteristic bands of absorption for their chemical identification, and even their nomenclature is far from being free from confusion. The intricate processes by which many of them have been prepared leaves an opening for a suspicion that in the attempt to isolate an existing colouring matter a number of altogether artificial ones are generated. The simplicity and certainty of identification by comparison of absorption bands, is enough to stimulate the energies of any chemist when he first turns his spectroscope towards urinary colouring matters; but the spectroscope has not yet told us whether urochrome is a simple or a compound colouring matter, or whether paramelanine, uropiline, omrocholine, and a host of others, commonly called urinary colouring matters, have any actual representatives in fresh normal urine.

Of course urine rendered morbid by intermixture with other fluids will show the absorption characteristic of these fluids; thus, the urinary absorption spectrum, in a case of hæmaturia, gives the Sorby blood bands. In cases in which the early detection of hæmaturia is important, the value of the spectroscope test cannot be exaggerated. It gives earlier and infinitely more definite evidence of the

the

the existence of blood colouring the urine than the ordinary tests of smokiness, albuminuria, or subsidence of blood corpuscles. In a case of phthisis under my care symptoms of Bright's Disease made their appearance, and one of the earliest was the development in the urine spectrum of the unmistakable blood bands. I had the opportunity of displaying the spectrum of this urine to one of the leading physicians of San Francisco, who very soon corroborated my opinion of the importance of this simple test for detecting slight degrees of hæmaturia.

In the case referred to the blood bands varied much in intensity from day to day, and I have little doubt that they had been detectible long before I saw them. The whitish extension from the optic disc, supposed to be one of the earliest indications of Bright's Disease, existed in but one retina, and were so inconspicuous as to require careful examination and focusing to detect them. This test is also likely to be of great importance in diagnosing the albuminuria of hæmaturia from simple albuminuria, and thus will throw more light on the very various behaviour of albuminous urines, when subjected to the usual coagulation tests.

The advance of the Bright's Disease was as usual unattended by a continuance of the hæmaturia, and some months elapsed before any case giving urine with an abnormal spectrum came under my notice. At length I found a very peculiar and altogether novel absorption band in the urine of a case of dilated and fatty right heart, combined with cirrhosis of the liver. The urine in this case was smoky and albuminous, but the albuminuria was shown by the spectroscope to be independent of hæmaturia. The space between the blue and green in the spectrum of this urine was occupied by the remarkable absorption band referred to. It was about the width and distinctness of the more refrangible blood band. Its exact position was between 1,700 and 2,100 of Kirchoff's scale, and included the F solar line in its more refrangible edge. The novelty of this band, its rare position, and its distinctness, made me anxious to see whether it would be repeated in the urine passed next day. (The first spectroscopic examination just described was part of the examination of the patient on reception.) The new band was perfectly distinct in the urine passed during the night and early morning. It became less so when the acidity of the urine was reduced, but never altogether disappeared while the patient was under my care.

The distinctness of the band was increased, first, by keeping the urine, and it then increased as long as the acidity of the urine increased; secondly, by the addition of a solution of potash permanganate in quantity less than the total decomposable, and therefore less than the quantity which gave permanent permanganate absorption spectrum. The band disappears when the urine is alkaline. It now became a point of interest to ascertain from what source the colouring matter yielding the band proceeded. The bile naturally suggested itself, and I made a number of experiments with the bile of oxen, sheep, deer, and grouse, and also with meconium, as the nearest approximation then attainable to adults' human bile, meconium being, according to "Simon" and "French," almost unaltered bile.

The spectrum of bile was found to be one of those featureless spectres already mentioned. It cuts off the blue, indigo, and violet, but gives no isolated band. I carefully watched the numerous changes of spectra that occur during the progress of Pettenkofer's test, and found the band I was in search of during the crimson stage. The width of the band was increased, however, and its left edge (*i.e.*, towards red) was very indistinct. There was also accompanying absorption in the yellow and green.

I have said that this occurred during Pettenkofer's test, but as I subsequently found that the changes of colour occurred without the use of sugar or acetic acid, it is probable that they depended altogether on the action of the acid on bile pigments.

Except in this case, the band has been detected in the urine of but one other, a case of functional disturbance of the liver following "a big dinner." It was then very transient, but behaved with re-agents as before.

The interest connected with this abnormal absorption band in urine is enhanced by the fact that a band identical in every respect, so far as I can ascertain, occurs frequently, if not invariably in normal fœces; provided the fœces

Appendix.

are acid, and it increases in distinctness when the acidity of the foci is increased by keeping.

In the above, as in many other absorption experiments, high dispersion is to be avoided. A water prism, or a small direct vision spectroscope, gives far better results than a more powerful instrument.

The group of solar lines to left (*i.e.*, red side) of F is easily mistaken, when slightly out of focus, for the above absorption band in a very faint condition, but the substitution of artificial light of course removes the one, but not the other.

During the above investigations it was several times found convenient to examine the fluids by reflected light. A drop placed on a white slab, which reflected the light upwards, through it, admitted of very ready examination. Light reflected from a red part of one's hand will show blood bands, and I think it quite possible that a spectroscopic examination of the yellow conjunctiva in a suitable case of "yellow fever" would give widely different results in the two fevers, now often included under that name. The yellowness arising from disorganised blood could not give a spectrum like that caused by bile-colouring matters. The colouring matters of the urine in the two diseases is somewhat less likely to be distinct.



